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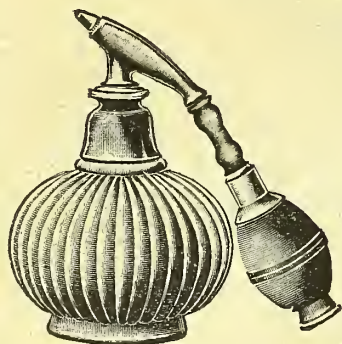


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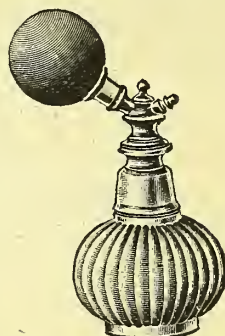


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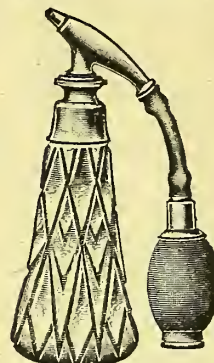


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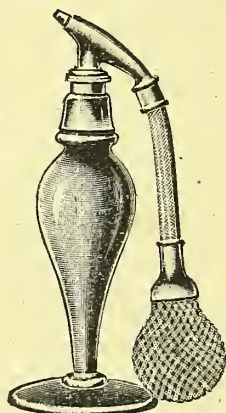


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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Acelta Capping Co., Ltd. (Bottle Caps)	43	Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd. (Acetanilide, &c.)	Cover	Dorma Manfg. Co.	42
Addis, R., & Son (Toothbrushes) ..	20	Butler & Crispe (Perfume Sprays) ..	4	Duncan, Flockhart & Co. (Extract of Malt)	16
Allwood Bros. (Perfumery)	18	Cadbury Bros. (Cocoa)	Cover	Edwards & Gritton (Brilliantines, &c.)	29
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd. (Pectoral Petroleum Compound) ..	xix	Camwal, Ltd. (Mineral & Aerated Waters)	14	Edwards, Wm., & Sons (Pasta Mack)	44
Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd.	viii	Cartwright, W. B., Ltd. (Winter Lines)	35	Evan-Williams Co., Ltd. (Henna Shampoos)	44
Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd. Col. Supp.	15	Castle Huskisson, Ltd. (Tablets and Pills)	vi	Farmer, F., & Co. (Rat Poison)	44
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists)	15	Cellophane Co. (Wrapping Material) ..	43	Fassett & Johnson, Ltd. (Sloan's Liniment)	9
Barrett, H., & Co. (Agencies) ..Col. Supp.		Cephos, Ltd. (Headache Remedy) ..	xviii	Ferber, R., Ltd. (Cinnamon and Quinine Capsules, &c.)	xviii
Battin, H., & Co., Ltd. (Areca Nuts) ..	ii	"Christian Herald," The	43	Field, C. W., Ltd. (Saponine Powder, &c.)	iii
Bengue, Dr., & Co.	xii	Christy, T., & Co. (Page Barker's Scurf Lotion, Grips Pastilles, Pyshan Points Tea)	22-44-x	Fink, F., & Co. (Gums)	44
Berdoe & Fish (Valuers, &c.)..Col. Supp.		Clark, Cicero S. (Cachets)	44	Ford, T. H., Ltd. (Pneumonia Jackets, &c.)	38
Berk, F. W., & Co., Ltd. (Chemicals, &c.)	iv-vii	Coleman & Co., Ltd. (Wincarnis)	16	Franks, A., & Co. (Gillette Blades, &c.)	29
Berton, Arthur, Ltd. (Dressings, &c.) ..	39	Condy & Mitchell, Ltd. (Condy's Fluid)	i	Fulford, C. E., Ltd. (Peps)	ix
Betts & Co., Ltd. (Collapsible Tubes) ..	42	Connell, A., & Co. (Essences, &c.) ..	18	Galloway, P. H., Ltd. (Cough Cure) ..	xiv
Bidwells, Ltd. (Tooth Brushes, &c.) ..	28	Cooper Laboratory (Tablets, &c.) ..	vi	Gardiner & Co. (The Scotch House), Ltd. (Overalls)	xx
Birmingham Envelope Co., Ltd. (Envelopes)	30	Cooper, Lionel ("Milesia" Tablets) ..	Cover	George, Ernest J. (Valuer, &c.) Col. Supp.	
Blythe, W., & Co., Ltd. (Chemicals) ..	iii	Cooper, Son & Co., Ltd. (Cachets)	44	Glaxo (Food)	476
Bond, J. (London), Ltd. (Marking Ink) ..	42	Corry & Co., Ltd. (Tobacco Powder) ..	xx	Gollin & Co. (Pty.), Ltd. ("Aspro") ..	xiii
Bourjois, A., et Cie, Ltd. (Ashes of Roses)	25	Coty (England), Ltd. (Toilet Soaps) ..	23	Gower, J. (Books)	Col. Supp.
Boxfoldia, Ltd. (Cartons, &c.)	16	Cow, P. B., & Co., Ltd. (Hot-Water Bottles)	37	Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd. (Aspir-Gran)	Cover
Brierley, J.	Col. Supp.	Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. (Chest-nuts)	Cover	Grimble & Co. (Raspberry Vinegar) ..	476
Bristow, T. F., & Co., Ltd. (Toilet Preps.)	27	Craiggold & Co. (Dispensing Scales) ..	40	Grout & Co., Ltd. (Vic Flesh Cloth) ..	36
British Drug Houses, Ltd. ("Boro-caine")	48	Crookes Laboratories (Colossal Ferromalt)	xiv	Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan, Ltd. (Peldo)	20
Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd. (Catheters, &c.)	38	Cupal, Ltd. (Cough Cure, &c.)	7	Harkness, Beaumont & Co. (Disinfectant)	iii
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd. (Dutch Drops)	44	Danto Rogeat & Cie (Enam. Iron-ware)	32	Harley, T. (Rat Poison)	xx
Brooks & Warburton (American Drug Supply Co.), Ltd. (Cold Cream) ..	19	De, S. N. (Drugs)	vi	Harrison, T., & Co. (Ess. Oils)	19
Buckley-Bowker Tablet Co. ("Parego-Pines," &c.)	vi	Dearborn (1923), Ltd. (Toilet Specialities)	24	Heinz, Carl Aug. (Bottles)	40
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd. (Zotal Liniment)	xv	Dederich, W., Ltd. (Ichthyol)	xi	Henry, A. C. (Chemicals)	ii
Burroughs, J., Ltd. (Absolute Alcohol) ..	476	Demuth's, R., Laboratories (Frozo-clone, &c.)	3	Heppells, Ltd. (Perfumery)	21
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Bismuth Salts)	47	Denver Chemical Manfg. Co. (Anti-phlogistine)	xii	Himrod Manfg. Co. (Asthma Cure) ..	xi
				Holophane, Ltd. (Scientific Illumina-tion)	xxii

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INDEX—cont.

Honeywill Bros., Ltd. (Alcohol)	40	Orridge & Co. (Valners, &c.) Col. Supp.		Spurway et Cie, Ltd. (Christmas Per-	
Horlick's Malted Milk Co.	13	Osborne, Garrett & Co., Ltd. (Denti-		fmery)	18
Jeffreys, Miller & Co., Ltd. (Malt Ex-		frices, &c.)	2	Squire & Co., Birmingham, Ltd.	
tract, &c.)	12	Owbridge, W. T., Ltd. (Lung Tonic) xvi		(Lobelline)	xi
Johnson & Sons (Mfg. Chts.), Ltd.		Owtazin Co. (Flasks)	40	Squire & Sons, Ltd. (Books, &c.) Cover	
(Chemicals)	iii	P.A.T.A.	x	Standard Glass & Hardware Co.,	
Johnston & Adams (Slipperine)	42	Parke, Davis & Co. (Bronchial		Ld. (Glass Bottles, &c.)	44
Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd. Col. Supp.		Lozenges)	xvii	Stedman's, Dr. (Teething Powders)	44
Kathijax, Ltd. (Rubbo Embrocation) xii		Piver, L. T. (Perfumery)	24	Stern, H. C. (Toilet Paper)	40
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd. (Brushes) 29		Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (Asthma Cure)	45	Sterns, Ld. (Oils, Petroleum, &c.) ..	33
Kerfoot, T., & Co., Ltd. (Throat		Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd. (Night		Stevens, A. J., & Co. (1914), Ld.	
Pastilles)	17	Lights, &c.)	33	(Wireless Outfits, &c.)	xxiii
King, J. C., Ltd. (Duplicate Books,		Prichard & Constance (Whol.), Ld.		Stevenson & Howell, Ld. (Floral	
&c.)	xxi	(Amami Shampoos)	22	Oils, &c.)	1
Koh-i-Noor Tooth Brushes	i	Quelch & Gambles, Ld. (Toilet Preps.)	22	Stevenson, Hugh, & Sons, Ld. (Boxes)	32
Lang, Jules, & Son (Glassware)	30	Radiosan, Ld.	x	Surgical Hosiery Co., Ld.	40
Langley-Smith & Co. (Castor Oils) ..	33	Red Band Chemical Co. (Magnesia)	xvi	Suttley & Silverlock, Ld. (Labels, &c.)	xxi
Laporte, B., Ltd. (Chemicals)	19	Reliance Rubber Co. (Feeding Bottle		Tatcho-Tone Co.	44
Lérys (Perfumery)	ii	Teat)	36	Taylor, Edward, Ld. (Porous Plasters)	36
Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. (Precipitated		Richards, G. H., Ld. (XL ALL		Taylor, Ernest, Ld. (Boxes)	32
Chalk)	44	Specialities)	476	Taylor, F. H., & Sons, Ld. (Measures)	30
Licenses and General Insurance Co.,		Roberts & Co. (Tonic)	xvi	Thompson & Capper, Ld. (Photo-	
Ld.	xviii	Robinson & Sons, Ld. (Boxes)	476	graphic Enlarging)	46
Livermore & Knight, Ld. (Revolving		Rose, J. L., Ld. (Pyrogallie Acid) ..	vi	Tiffins' Dentabath, Ld.	26
Light Shade, &c.)	xxii	Rudduck & Co. (Shopfittings) Col. Supp.		Tipper, B. C., & Son (Veterinary) ..	32
Lorimer-Marshall, Ld. (Packed Goods)	41	Sacker's Hygienic Comb & Toilet		Tolkien, C., & Co. (Malt Extract, &c.)	14
Lysol, Ld. (Lysol)	8	Supply Co. (Combs)	26	Transcontinental Agencies, Ld.	
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. (Chloroform		Sangers (Ointments, &c.)	10	(Wines)	14
and Ether)	Cover	Scholl Manfg. Co., Ld.	38	Tucker & Cross (Castor Oil, &c.) ..	ii
Matthews, D., & Son	Col. Supp.	School of Chiropody	xxii	United Glass Bottle Manufacturers,	
Maw, S., Son & Sons, Ltd.	11	Scott, A., Ld. (Toilet Sets, &c.)	26	Ld. (Medical Bottles)	31
Millar, A., & Co., Ld. (Orange Wine)	16	Scruton, Oscar, & Co. (Nurse Har-		Viscose Development Co., Ld. (Bottle	
Mills, A. J., & Co., Ld. (Honey) ..	12	vey's Mixture)	32	Cappings)	30
Morton, T. S. (Razor Blades)	xxi	Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition)	xxii	Wagner, R. V. (Bottle Caps)	xxi
Munro, M'Laren & Sutherland		Shadeine Co. (Hair Dyes)	44	Waide, Thos., & Sons, Ld. (Printers,	
(Brushes)	28	Shawyer & Co. (Developing, &c.) ..	xxii	&c.)	34
National Cash Register Co., Ld.	41	Sherley, A. F., & Co., Ld. (Dog		Watney, J., & Co., Ld. (Grain Spirit)	41
Natural Food Co., Ld. (Foods)	14	Medicines)	xx	Waverley Comb Co., Ld.	28
Newball & Mason (Wine Essences) ..	12	Sim, Ld. (Ampoule Files)	xii	Westminster College of Pharmacy	xxii
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ld. (Hot Water		Slack, A. Bernard	Col. Supp.	Whelpton, G., & Son, Ld.	44
Bottles)	38	Smith & Co. (Flycatchers)	42	Whiffen & Sons, Ld. (Fine Chemi-	
Ofome Co., Ld. (Ofome Cleanser) ..	xxiv	Smith, T. & H., Ld. (Chemicals)	iv	cals, &c.)	v
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co. (Pharm.		Solazzi (Liquorice)	vi	Wilcox, Jozeau & Co. (Foreign Medi-	
Preps.)	5	Solport Bros., Ld. (Poudre Compacte)	26	cines, &c.)	476
		Sorbo Rubber Sponge Products, Ld.	29	Wilkinson, J. F. (Labels, &c.)	6
		Spatula Publishing Co. (Books)	16	Wyleys, Ld. (Neuracatin Pellets) Cover	
		Speer, W. R., & Son (Toothbrushes)	28	Zeal, G. H., Ld. (Clinical Thermo-	
				meters)	36



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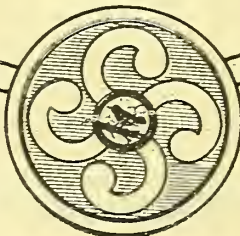
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important of all, the "Meritor" tooth brush display case occupying a prominent position on the counter is constantly reminding customers of the necessity for purchasing the British-made, guaranteed "Meritor" Tooth Brush.

There is a guaranteed "Meritor" brush for every toilet purpose, and every "Meritor" sale yields a profit of 50 per cent.



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MALT & OIL

The No Trouble Malt Extract

The Malt that cannot crystallise.

We are constantly receiving unsolicited testimonials regarding the quality of our Products. All our Customers are satisfied.

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SELL British Empire HONEY

Make a good display of the best of the WORLD'S HONEY. It is called

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GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT PRESERVATIVES. Uncooked and unheated, it therefore contains the essential vitamins.

CASES per dozen, carriage paid.

48/1's Glass Screw-top Jars at	14/-
48/1's " " " at	8/6
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48/1's " " - " at	7/3

If you cannot obtain supplies through your Wholesaler, write to

A. J. Mills & Co., Ltd., 14 Tooley St., London, S.E.1

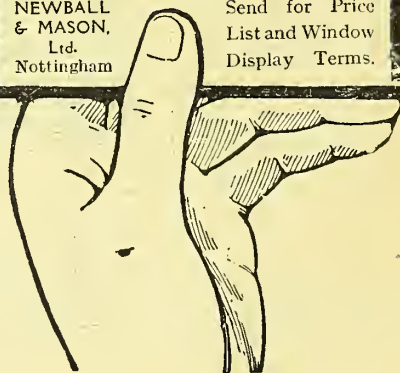
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GOOD
ENOUGH**

**TOLKIEN'S
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PERFECT KEEPING AND
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TABLE WATERS - in Syphons & Bottles
LEMONADE POWDER in Packets, Cartons,
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See Trade Mark "T. R. Allinson" on all our goods—None Genuine Without.

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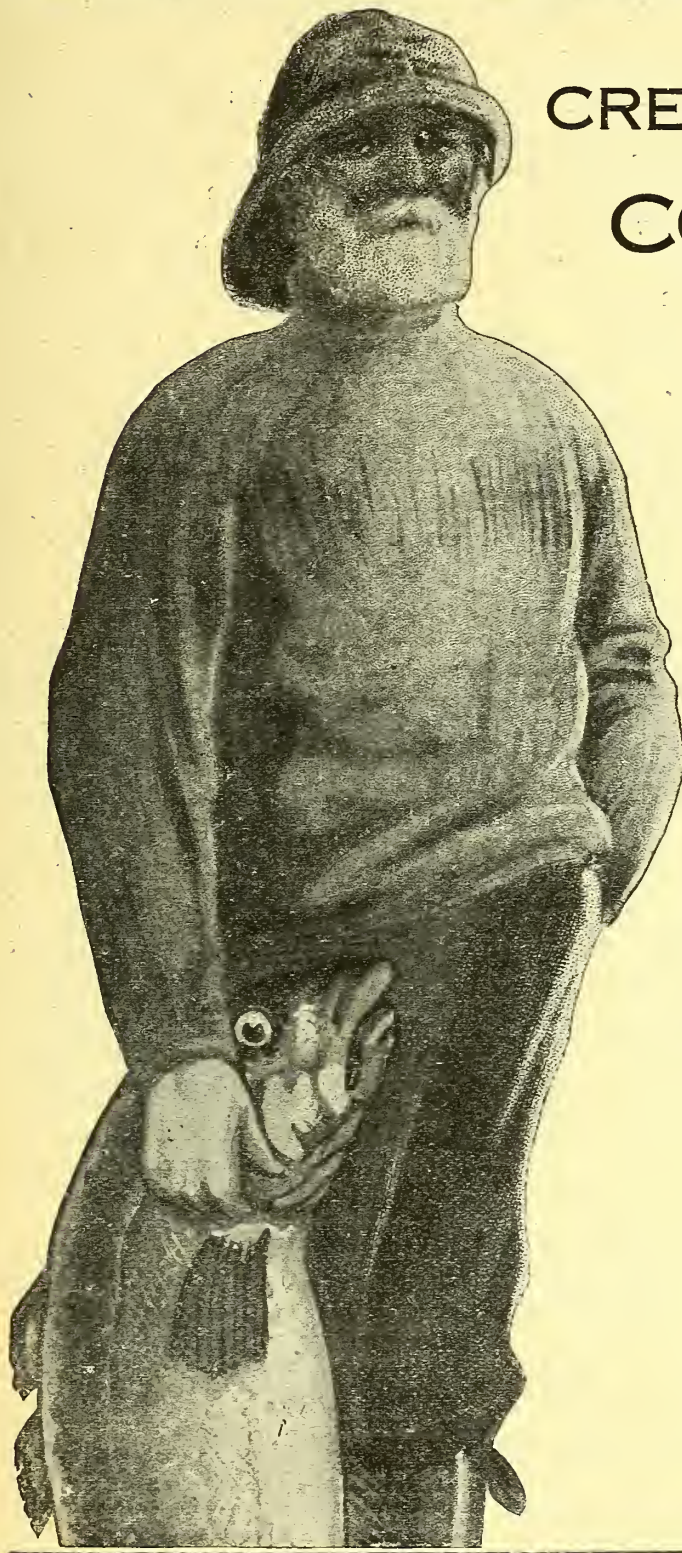
We issue a list of WHOLESALERS HOUSES who keep above in
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CREAM EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

A PURE white Emulsion, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ % or 25% according to your requirements produced by our admittedly superior process which secures the utmost degree of emulsification and give an alluring appearance and the delicious taste described by the Medical Journals as the "cup-custard" flavour. So prime is the Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, and so finely reduced, that even the weakest stomach has no difficulty in assimilating the Emulsion without digestive derangement.

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In 1 lb., 2 lb. and 4 lb. screw capped jars.

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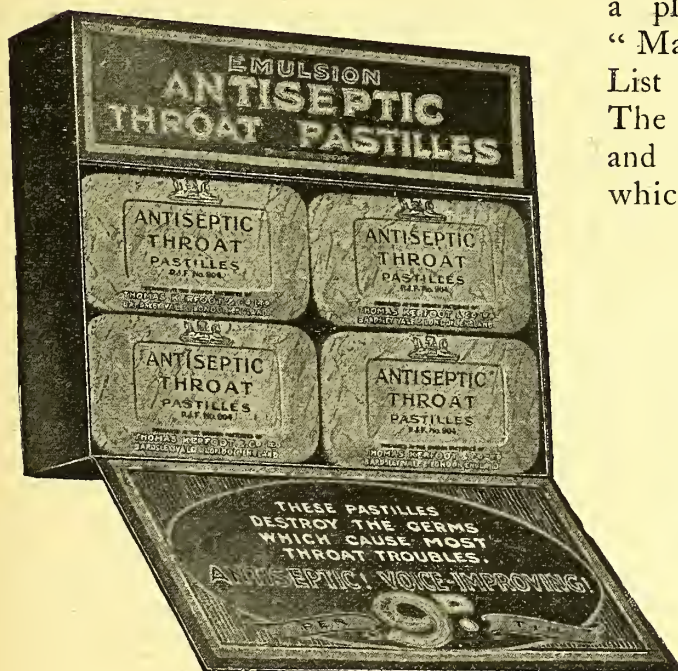


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THE NOTE OF QUALITY

GREEN MARBLE BLACK, WHITE & GOLD

The note of quality is most effective when it is merely *suggested* and every detail of the "Marble" Tin Series of Pastilles suggests pharmaceutical quality. The display outers in black, with design and lettering in white and gold, provide a pleasing setting for the attractive "Marble" tins. (See Autumn Price List page 8 for coloured illustration.) The tins are lined with crystal paper and wrapped in cellophane — details which your customers will appreciate.



THE "MARBLE" TIN PASTILLE SERIES

ANTISEPTIC THROAT :: ::
BRONCHIAL :: :: CATARRH
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9d. tins (P.A.T.A.) 5/6 dozen
Display outers of 1 doz. Bonus on 1 grs.

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B/18

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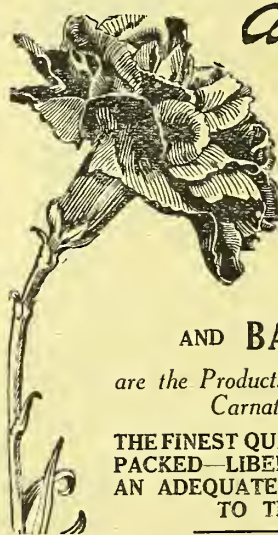
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(Thirteen to 1 doz. bottles.)

LESS 2½% Monthly a/c.



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In Rachel, Naturelle, Rose,
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This toilet powder will give great
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An exquisite toilet soap.

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Ordinary hair dyes have long been discarded by progressive chemists as a means of treating Grey Hair. Methods which are haphazard and possibly harmful cannot receive their whole-hearted support.

That is the reason why NUCTONE has been selected by the most progressive chemists who wish to supply the increasing demand for a satisfactory hair-colour restorer.

NUCTONE is something different. It is the result of years of effort on the part of Research Chemists and Hair Specialists, and is backed by a most definite guarantee.

NUCTONE, aided by light and air gives a gradual return to the normal colour of the hair. Not only does it revive the colour, but it improves the general tone, lustre and texture of the hair.

NUCTONE is specially suited to the modern style of hair-dressing for after its use the hair can be permanently waved, shampooed, exposed to sea and sun, and dressed in any desired manner.

NUCTONE gives you a good profit.

Nuctone *for* **GREY HAIR**

In Four Grades:

NUCTONE for dark and medium hair.
3/9 size 32/- doz., 6/6 size 52/- per doz.

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6/6 size 52/- doz., 12/6 size 84/- per doz.

Obtainable from your usual wholesalers or direct from—

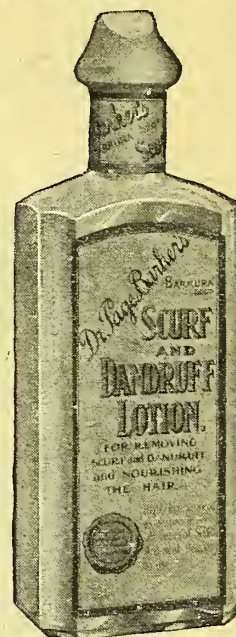
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THE specific recognised throughout the Trade as the one genuine and reliable remover of Scurf and Dandruff. Every bottle carries a guarantee. 18/- per dozen, retail at 2/6. With an order of three dozen you get a free bonus of three 2/6 bottles, also an attractive showstand. Smart show matter. Leaflets with your own name.



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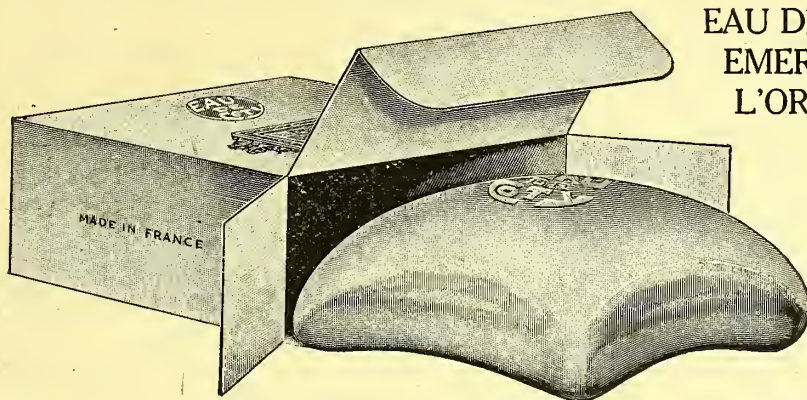
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*They allow
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PACKED IN
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THREE IN A
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per carton of
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PILENTA SOAP	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
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For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM	22/6	2/6
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PERGOL	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX	13/6	1/6
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For oily complexions and blackheads.		
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CLYNOL BERRIES ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
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LIQUID NAIL POLISH	45/-	5/-
Brilliant and lasting.		
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Practically every chemist in the British Isles most surely does, and he numbers *Ashes & Roses* Toilet Preparations amongst his most profitable lines, because

- (1) They sell quickly.
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- (3) They are advertised more than ever.
- (4) They give prestige and satisfaction.

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Send for particulars of our Christmas special bonus offer.

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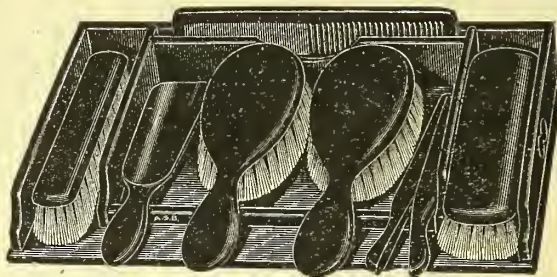
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*The Greatest de-Louser and
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Highly recommended by all the leading members
of the School Medical Service in the U.K.

Made of Metal in Two Grades.

Retails at 2/9 and 5/6 each.

Wholesale 24/- and 48/- per dozen.

FULL Price List on application.

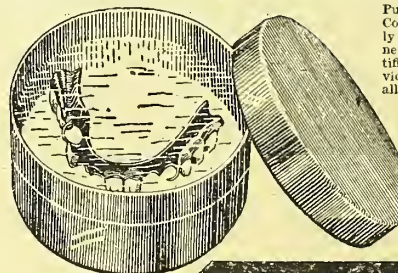
SACKER'S HYGIENIC COMB & TOILET SUPPLY COY.

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Tiffin's Dentabath

for sterilizing Artificial Dentures



Put half-a-dozen on your
Counter and see how quickly
they sell! A hygienic
necessity to all who wear artificial
teeth. 12 months' Service.
Fill with water. That's
all! P.A.T.A. protected.

Retails
at..... 4/6

Doz. lots, 39/- c. fd.

2 doz. " 39/- c. pd.

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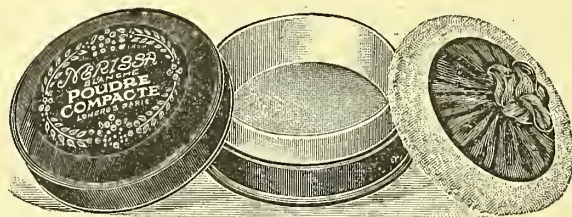
WARRICK BROS.

6 Nile St., City Rd.

Makers: N.I.

Tiffin's Dentabath,
Ltd., South Shields.

Poudre Compacte



The best range of Solid Powders on the market.

All complete with Puff, in assorted perfect
tints. In attractive Show Boxes of 1 dozen.

F100. "Thé Dansant," Nickel Plated Box .. 6/- doz.

F101. "Thé Dansant," " " " with 7/6 "

F102. "Secret Charm," Embossed Aluminium 5/- "

Box, with diminishing mirror ..

F103. "Golden Dawn," Imitation Gold Box, with 7/6 "

diminishing mirror ..

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decorated in colours, with diminishing 7/6 "

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F1003. "Nerissa," Attractive Card Boxes as illus- 5/- "

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Obtainable through all Wholesale Houses.

Perfect Powder. Freedom from breakage. Daintily presented.

An assortment that will meet the taste of every buyer and
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Manufacturers:

SOLPORT BROTHERS, LTD., 184/190, Goswell Road, E.C.1.

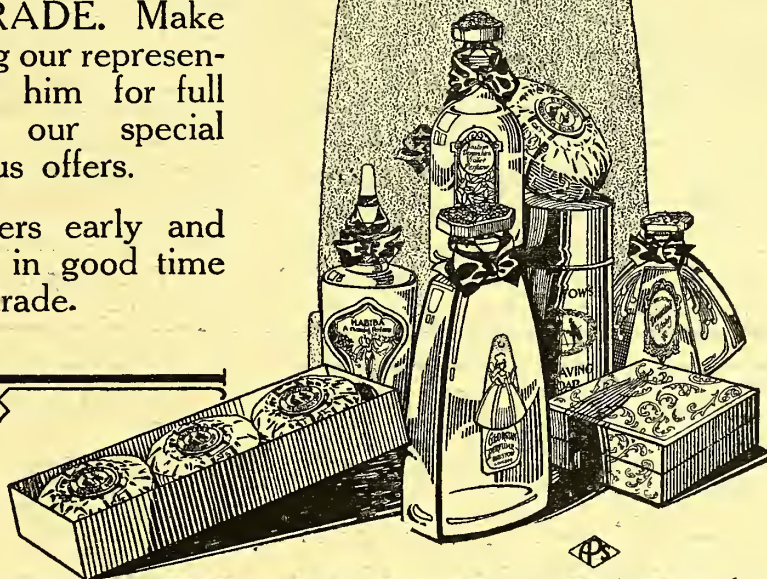
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COMING Events cast their shadows before! Be prepared for the rush of Xmas trade, and place your orders NOW for

TOILET SOAPS and PERFUMERY

BRISTOW'S complete series of Xmas Perfumery contain just the lines suitable for YOUR CLASS OF TRADE. Make a point of seeing our representative and ask him for full particulars of our special terms and bonus offers.

Place your orders early and ensure delivery in good time for the Xmas trade.



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OWING to increased output the prices of all numbers of the famous

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Comb will be considerably reduced from Oct. 1st.

THIS reduction is bound to greatly increase the demand. Be ready—write NOW for new Price List to

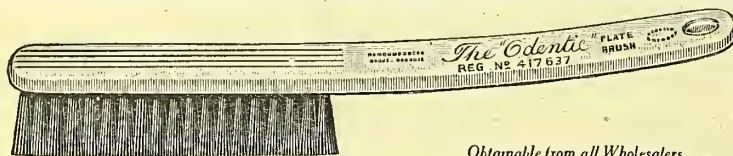
THE WAVERLEY COMB CO., LTD.
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Telephone: CLERKENWELL, 9517.

Distributors to the Wholesale Trade only:—
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Obtainable from all Wholesalers.

"ODENTIC" PLATE BRUSH

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For ARTIFICIAL DENTURES

Manufactured by—

W. R. SPEER & SON (Estd. over 100 years)

Tooth-Brush Makers,

215 DALSTON LANE, LONDON, E.8.

CHRISTMAS LINES

Large and varied stocks of BRUSH AND COMB SETS, MILITARY BRUSH SETS, MANICURE SETS, PERFUMERY, PERFUME SPRAYS, HANDBAGS, and other Toilet Articles suitable for the Modern Pharmacy.

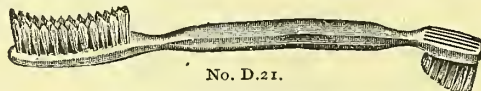
Sole Wholesale Agents in Scotland for Potter & Moore's Lavender and Perfumery:—

MUNRO, M'LAREN & SUTHERLAND, 17 Cadogan Street, GLASGOW.

Note.—There has been no change in management or co-partners of this firm.—A. B. M'LAREN, Proprietor.

DOUBLE
BRUSH

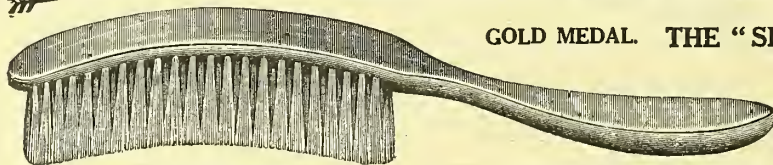
BIDWELLS' "GLORIA"



No. D.21.

FOR CLEANING BOTH SIDES OF THE TEETH.

PRICE:
24/- per doz.



HIGH CLASS

GOLD MEDAL. THE "SHINGLETT" HAIR BRUSH

PRICES: per doz. retail

Satinwood, Grey Bristle ... 48/- 6/6

Satinwood, White Bristle ... 66/- 9/-

Solid Ebony, White Bristle 72/- 10/-

CASTLE MILLS, AXMINSTER.

EDWARDS & GRITTON

LIQUID BRILLIANTINE

2/9 and 5/- doz.

SOLID BRILLIANTINE 2/9 doz.

"BRILL DE LUXE" 4/6 doz.

HAIR CREAM, Non Greasy or
with Oil, 2/9, 4/- and 5/- doz.

TOILET PARAFFIN, 3/6 & 5/- doz.

PETROLEUM JELLY in 3 oz. pots
3/- doz.

Special Price to Large Buyers

Big Discounts to Wholesalers.

ANCONA WORKS
PLUMSTEAD HIGH STREET
LONDON, S.E.18

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as
the Largest Manufacturers of

**BEST
BRITISH
BRUSHES**

Please write for full Particulars to—
75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

U.S.A. GILLETTE BLADES

1 box 25/3 3 boxes 26/- box.

RAZORS. "Challenge" (2/6) 19/- doz.; 3 doz. @ 18/-
5/- Series @ 28/- doz.
504 Series (25/-), Nickel-plated 38/- doz.
VALET "99" 2/6 Razors, 22/- doz.; 3 doz. 61/6
Blades, 35/- box. Strops, 20/- doz. 6/- C Model Razors, 48/- doz.

THE NEW 7/6 RAZOR, 5/3 each.

EVER-READY BLADES

28/5 gross (3-gr. 14/6) 31/3 gross, with 24 Razors (1-gr. 15/6
New Wall Cabinets 2/- Sets, 16/6 doz., 3 doz. for 46/9. **MONKEY STROPS** 3/9 each
Pinaud's Hongroise 4/- doz. Coty's, Houbigant, L. T. Piver's Face Powders stocked.
Ronge DORIN, etc.

Our own line of Shaving Brushes. English made, unbreakable
handle, each packed in carton, 3 sizes, 18/-; 22/6; 25/- doz.
Send for List. Goods post paid. Terms Nett.

ALFRED FRANKS & CO., 23, Bartlett's Buildings,
HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. Telephone: Holborn 4760.



Sales and more sales from Sorbo Sponges

PUT Sorbo Sponges in your window.
This unique rubber-sponge, which never
tears, never gets slimy, and is *improved*
by soap, is a *sure* attraction.

Many thousands of satisfied users can
endorse the words of the customer who
writes:—

"They are super-sponges! Unless I had
actually had experience I would never have
believed it possible for a rubber sponge to
have stood such wear for so long. I would
not think of buying anything but Sorbos."

With our extensive publicity and their
own splendid reputation to sell them for
you, Sorbo Sponges mean quick turnover
and liberal profits year in and year out.

Send for the handsome Sorbo Show-cards
and window displays. Complete Trade
Catalogue and Price List on application.

Sorbo sponge

THE MOST ABSORBENT RUBBER SPONGE

Retail prices from 1/1 to 8/3 each.

Some other quick-selling Sorbo Lines

Floating Bath Toys, Bath Mats, Com-
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Heel Elevators, Massage Pads.

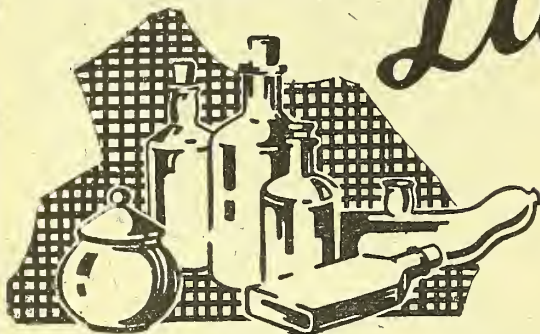
Write for particulars.

SORBO RUBBER SPONGE PRODUCTS, LTD.

Sorbo Works, Woking, Surrey.

Telegrams: "Sorbo, Woking." Telephone: Woking 966
(2 lines)

All prices free London ex stock.
Fair quantities only supplied to the
Wholesale Trade.
No Retailers supplied.



Lang's

BARGAIN PAGE

Separating Funnels, Spherical with stopper	50 c.c. 6d.	100 c.c. 10d.	250 c.c. 1/3	500 c.c. 1/9 each nett.
Cylindrical Funnels, stoppered	50 c.c. 6d.	100 c.c. 10d.	200 c.c. 1/1	250 c.c. 1/3 each nett.
Cylindrical Funnels, without stopper ..	50 c.c. 4d.	100 c.c. 8d. each nett.		
Test Tubes, About	2" x 1/2" 1/6	5" x 1/2" 2/6	6" x 1/2" 3/-	6" x 5/8" 3/6
	7" x 3/8" 5/-	7" x 1 1/4" 7/-	8" x 1 1/2" 10/-	6" x 3/4" 4/-
				gross nett.

Test Tubes, nests of six, boxed, 24/- per gross nett.

JULES LANG & SON Charlton Works, Charlton Place,
ISLINGTON, N.1.

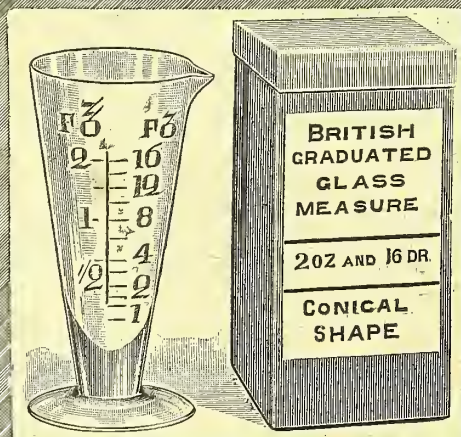
Telegraphic Address: "Assorted, Phone, London."

Telephone: Clerkenwell 8770 (3 lines).

Flat Bottom Tubes, for corks.

About	Per gross nett.
60 m/m x 10 m/m	1/-
75 m/m x 13-14 m/m	1/3
75 m/m x 10-11 m/m	1/3
76 m/m x 19 m/m	1/4
78 m/m x 11-12 m/m	1/6
80 m/m x 15 m/m	2/-
80 m/m x 11-12 m/m	2/-
82 m/m x 11-12 m/m	2/-
87 m/m x 16-17 m/m	3/6
90 m/m x 13-14 m/m	3/-
90 m/m x 11-12 m/m	3/-
109 m/m x 16-17 m/m	3/6
110 m/m x 16-17 m/m	3/6
100 m/m x 13-14 m/m	4/-
115 m/m x 13-14 m/m	4/-

TAYLOR'S



MEASURES

OVER 50 YEARS REPUTATION
F.H. TAYLOR & SONS LTD
131 SEVEN SISTERS ROAD, LONDON, N.7
(WHOLESALE ONLY)

ENVELOPES

BIRMINGHAM ENVELOPE COMPANY LIMITED

7 Mary Ann Street, BIRMINGHAM,

Manufacturers of Special Envelopes.

GREASEPROOF AND POWDER BAGS

PHOTO WALLETS

PRESCRIPTION WALLETS

TOOTHBRUSH ENVELOPES

TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES in any size and shape

Samples and Prices on application.



VISKAP SELF-FIXING BOTTLE CAPS

Transparent, Opaque,
or Coloured.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

From the Manufacturers:

**THE VISCOSÉ
DEVELOPMENT Co., Ltd.**
Viskap Works,
BROMLEY :: KENT

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL IN DISPENSING —

*Accuracy***The U.G.B.
MEDICAL
BOTTLE****6 Points —**

1. *Accurate Capacity.*
2. *Accurate Graduations.*
3. *Even Corkage.*
4. *Reinforced Lip.*
5. *Rounded Shoulders.*
6. *Rounded Corners.*



Registered
Design
No. 677974.

*The Busy Dispenser's
Trusty Friend!*

THE U.G.B. Medical Bottle inspires confidence. The busy dispenser knows he can rely upon its accurate capacity and graduations. He appreciates its great superiority in other minor but important directions . . . its clear crystal appearance . . . great strength and perfect manufacture.

Remember, that in stipulating U.G.B. Bottles, you are obtaining the best bottle procurable. See that your dealer supplies you with U.G.B. Bottles.

UNITED GLASS BOTTLE
MANUFACTURERS · LIMITED

the biggest manufacturers of glass bottles in Europe.

Head Offices:

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WORKS : Charlton, London ; Castleford, Yorks ;
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LOOK FOR THE
TRADE MARK **U.G.B.**

ALUMINIUM BOXES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

*Plain, Frosted,
Decorated.*

The Ideal containers for Toilet Preparations.
Special screw-lid Boxes for Face Powders

WHOLESALE QUANTITIES ONLY

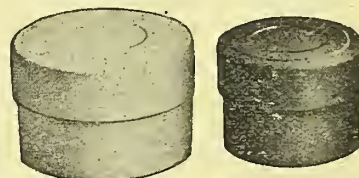
Ernest Taylor Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS TIN AND ALUMINIUM BOXES

BREEZE LANE WORKS
WALTON, LIVERPOOL

"Corruganza" SEAMLESS OINTMENT BOXES and PILL BOXES

have replaced the old "Willow" boxes—
Greaseproof—the bottoms cannot fall out.



**HUGH STEVENSON & SONS
LIMITED,**

Victoria Mills, Pollard St., MANCHESTER.
And at London, Birmingham, Leith, Perth & Glasgow.

Kindly mention this Journal when making enquiries.



Every Wise Farmer
"Uses TIPPERS,"
VITALIS

The Best Drink for all Animals.

B. C. TIPPER & SON,
Veterinary Chemical Works, Birmingham.

NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

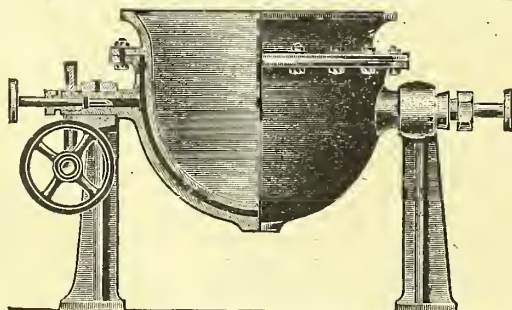
The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessaries from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

ENAMELLED IRON APPARATUS

Suitable for all Temperatures and Pressures



DANTO ROGEAT & CIE,
33-39 Chemin des Culattes, LYONS, France.

Suppliers before the war to the largest European
Manufacturers of Chemical Products.

Write for Price List to Sole Representatives:

H. SLOOG, 45 Great Marlborough Street,
Telep.: Regent 2460. **LONDON, W.1.**

WHITE

WHITE and Half-

WHITE and Half-White Oils for use in manufacture of Brilliantine, Pomades, Toilet Preparations, etc. These oils can also be supplied in any shade of Green, Yellow, Golden or Red.

Prices on request.

STERNS LTD.

80 Royal London House,
Finsbury Square,
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PURE CASTOR OILS

Pharmaceutical - Technical

Enquiries solicited
for all Grades of Oil

Langley-Smith & Co.

14-20 St. Mary Axe,
London - - E.C.3

Telegrams :
"Tallowdom, Phone, London."

Telephone:
Avenue 3820.

3

The
WORLD'S FOREMOST
*Makers of Candles
& Nightlights
for nearly a Century*

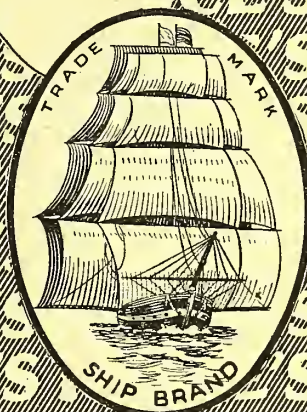
Price's publicity has made thought superfluous in buying Night Lights and Candles. It is easier for your customer to say "Give me Price's." Do you reap the benefit of our efforts?

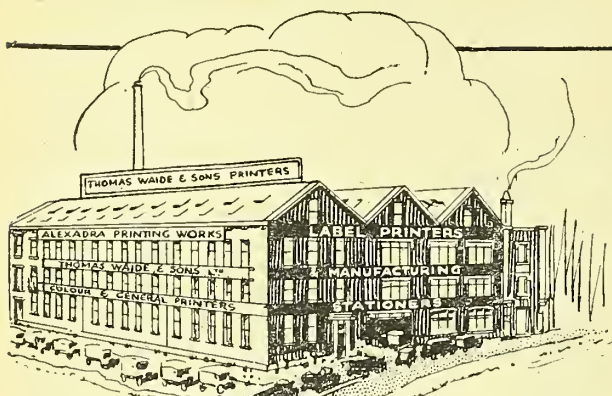
You can if you are
always stocked with

PRICE'S

NIGHT LIGHTS
TRYLITE CANDLES
DECORATIVE CANDLES
CANDLES

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE
COMPANY LIMITED
BATTERSEA
LONDON S.W. 11

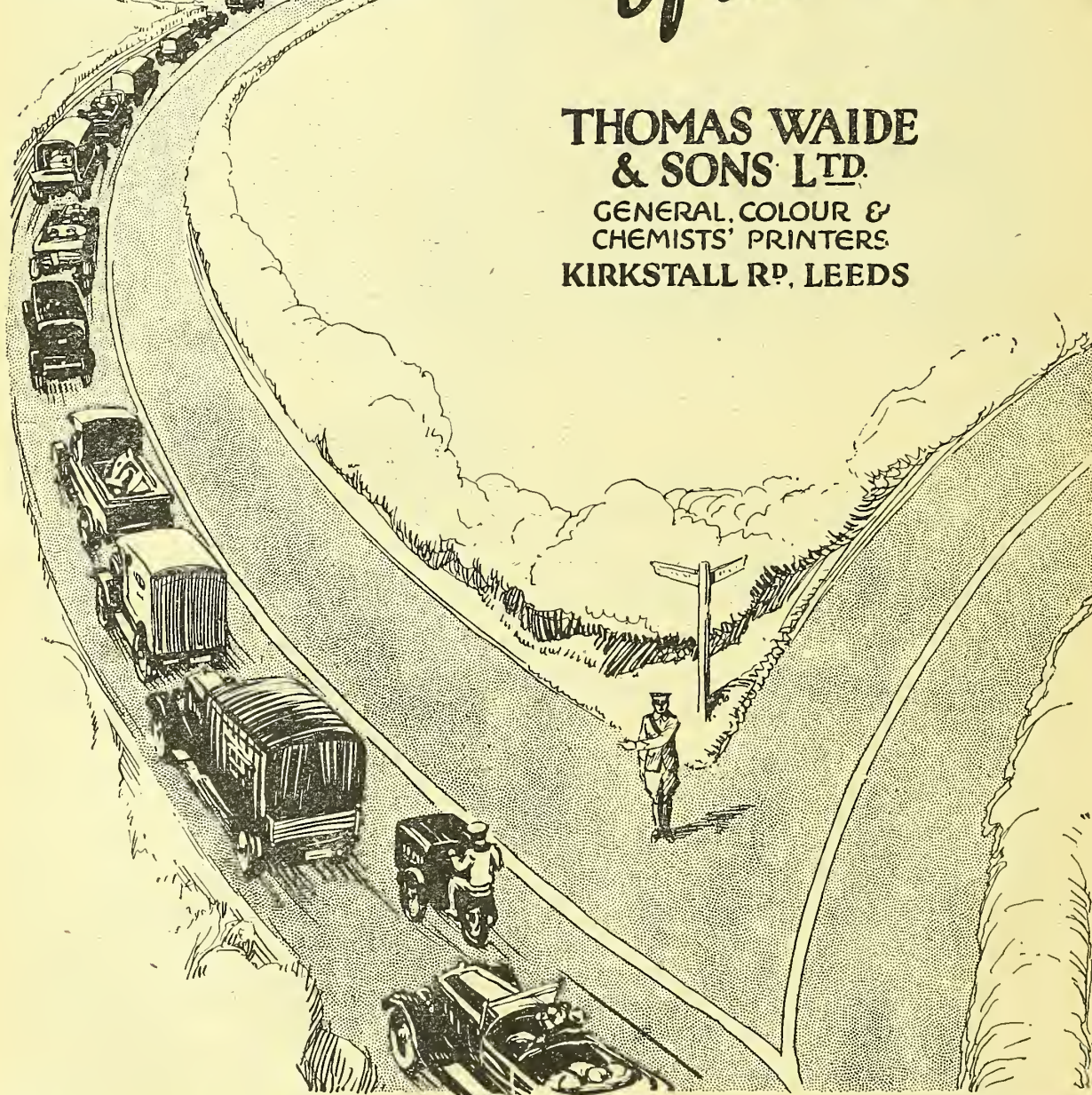




*Are you on
the right side
of the line?*

**THOMAS WAIDE
& SONS LTD.**

GENERAL, COLOUR &
CHEMISTS' PRINTERS
KIRKSTALL RD., LEEDS



Quick Sellers

Do you keep and analyse records of sales? Can you say with certainty which are your Quick Sellers?

Quick Sellers with short profits are often better than slow sellers with long profits, but Quick Sellers with long profits are especially worth backing.

The Quick Sellers in our business should be the Quick Sellers in your business and each one carries a long profit.

Here are some of our Quick Sellers, run through the list and see if some of them could not be profitably added to your stock.

Balsam of Honey 2½-oz. & 5-oz.	"350" Rheumatic Tablets.
Ginger Wine Essence, 3-oz.	Quin Sal Cold Cure.
Naysol Balm.	Sore Throat Tablets.
Pine Catarrh Remedy.	Iodised Throat Tablets.
Uzit Toothache Remedy.	Thermal Wool.

Zonix Liquorice and Menthol Pellets.

Nupines "The World's Pine Tablet."

Moorland Heart Shape Digestive Lozenge.

Remember—to increase "Turnovers" and decrease "Leftovers" should be our common aim.



W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD.
RAWDON NR LEEDS

THE Lullaby

(Regd.)

FEEDING BOTTLE TEAT

(PATENT)

"VITAL" PROCESS HEAT-CURED RUBBER.

PRICE 4^D. EACH.

WITH LARGE DISCOUNT.

THE LULLABY
TEAT IS THE
STRONGEST TEAT
MADE.

IT WILL STAND
REPEATED STERILISATION.

BABIES LOVE IT,
FOR IT WON'T
PULL OFF.



PRICE 4^D. EACH.

WITH LARGE DISCOUNT

NEW DESIGN
WITH THICKENED
BALL TOP AND
EXTRA STRONG
GRIP.

PACKED IN DUST-
PROOF WRAPPER
IN ATTRACTIVE
COLOUR SHOW
BOX.

HAVE YOU HAD YOUR FREE SAMPLE?
WRITE FOR ONE and TEST ITS STRENGTH.

RELIANCE
COMPANY



RUBBER
LIMITED

212-213 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

By tonic action keeps the skin fresh and prevents wrinkles. Never gets "slimy." A great seller to ladies. Bath size, 1/6. Hand size, 1/-.
GROUT & CO., LTD., GT. YARMOUTH.
Stocked by all leading wholesalers.

Zeal's CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

are

BRITISH MADE

by

BRITISH LABOUR

from

BRITISH GLASS

and

GUARANTEED
PERMANENTLY ACCURATE

G. H. ZEAL, LTD. 75 & 77 St. John Street
—LONDON, E.C.1—

When Better
Plasters
are made
Taylors
Will make them

No. 5.



Questions—Customers ask you

“But they are rather expensive, aren't they?”

That is a remark customers occasionally make when shown a “P.B.C.” Burstproof Bottle. But it is a remark that can be turned into a rattling good selling argument by a wide-awake salesman. He can explain that it is because the quality of material and workmanship is so good that the manufacturers can give a guarantee *for half as long again as any other guarantee.*

Many retailers have found that after their customers have had experience of “P.B.C.” Bottles it is impossible to sell a cheaper bottle. And such a quality article must add to the reputation of the shop that sells it.

SALES HELPS

To help you to create a live demand for the “P.B.C.” Burstproof Bottle, we will provide, with the first delivery of bottles, the following Window Display items free:—

1. A cut-out showcard, showing in attractive form twelve of the London Hippodrome Beauties testing the “P.B.C.” Bottle.
2. A three-fold showcard, well printed in colour, with a neat clip to hold the bottle in the centre.
3. Two circular discs to stick on the windows, with tapes to connect to the bottle.
4. A three-year guarantee tag attached to every bottle as a visible protection for you and your customer.
5. A supply of leaflets.

Send your order to-day and get this great window display—it is a sure custom attracter.

P.B.COW & CO. LTD.

47 CHEAPSIDE, E.C. 2.

TELEGRAMS:
PETER COW, CENT. LONDON.

TELEPHONE:
CITY 1431 (3 lines).

WE CARRY

Complete Stocks

OF

CATHETERS

RUBBER—ELASTIC GUM—GLASS

SYRINGES

EAR—NOSE—RECTAL—
VAGINAL—VETERINARY

SPRAYS

THROAT and NOSE—
WATER and OIL

COLON TUBES

STOMACH TUBES

PESSARIES

POLITZERIZERS

FORCEPS

HYPODERMIC

and SERUM

SYRINGES

All of "Dependable" Quality
:: and Expert Selection. ::

BRITTON, MALCOLM
AND WAYMARK, Ltd.
38 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE RD., S.E.1

Telephone—



HOP 1350, 2124

QUALITY & PRICE

For this Season's

Hot Water Bottles

Size		Price per doz.
8 × 6	=	30/=
10 × 6	=	34/=
10 × 8	=	40/=
12 × 6	=	38/=
12 × 8	=	45/=
12 × 10	=	54/=
14 × 8	=	51/=
14 × 10	=	60/=

LAST SEASON'S PRICES.

Best BRITISH MAKE.

Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd.

27/28 Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C.1.

Branches at Cardiff and Liverpool.

T.H. FORD
LIMITED

G. WELL ST.
LONDON, E.C.1.

Telegrams: Drofcolum, Cent, London. Telephone: City 2522
(Private Branch Exchange)

PNEUMONIA JACKETS VACCINATION PADS

of BEST QUALITY material, and
SCIENTIFICALLY finished.

Each in separate Greaseproof paper.
Printed envelopes and contents VISIBLE.
DELIVERY FROM STOCK.

Dr. SCHOLL'S FOOT-EAZER

affords comfort and relief to tired, aching feet, weak ankles, flat foot, &c. Worn comfortably and unobserved in ordinary footwear. Light and resilient to the foot. Price per pair, 10/6.



Dr. SCHOLL'S
Foot-EAZER.

Dr. Scholl's
Foot Comfort Appliances

are constructed on strictly anatomical lines from only specially selected materials, and are endorsed throughout the world by the medical profession. "Scholl" goods are nationally advertised. Display them in your window and get your share of the demand we create.

Write to-day for full particulars.

The SCHOLL MFG. CO., Ltd., Granville Sq., W.C.1

Estd.

TRADE

MARK

1850



BERTONS

of Old Street

Free Advertising

The pharmacist's profession is one which does not lend itself very readily to advertising—in the ordinarily accepted sense of the term. He does not insert "display" advertisements in the Press, and any show matter in his Pharmacy must be chaste and tasteful.

There is, however, no reason for neglecting legitimate publicity media, and we should like to remind those Pharmacists who do not already avail themselves of our service in this connection, that practically all dressings, Hot Water Bottles, etc., can be supplied by us under the Pharmacist's own name—at no extra expense to himself.

The quality and prices of our lines are as "right" as can be, and when free advertising, free packing, free showcards, and free carriage on orders of £1 up, are given due weight, they add immeasurably to an already excellent value.

Why not look into it?

ARTHUR BERTON, LTD.

Surgical Dressings Manufacturers and Chemists' Sundriesmen,

Britannia House, 238/248 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

Telephones: Clerkenwell 1347/8/9.

Telegrams: "Aybelim, Finsquare, London."

MANCHESTER: 36/38 Chapel St., Victoria Bridge. GLASGOW: 49 Jama'ca St.

'SURCO' Seamless Hosiery

— FOR QUALITY. —

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
SURGICAL HOSIERY CO., LTD., Dept. B, RUSSELL STREET, NOTTINGHAM.

Alcohol for Industrial Purposes Duty-Free Spirit.

The Industrial Spirit Supply Company, Limited.
Agents: HONEYWILL BROS., Ltd., 79 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

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COMPETITION
BY SELLING
THE BEST

QUALITY

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GUARANTEED DOUBLE TESTED
THEREFORE BEST.

13 PATTERNS IN STOCK.

SAMPLES, IF REQUIRED, AND
PRICES PER RETURN FROM

OWTAZIN CO. Phone: London Wall 5482

(John Tolmie, M.P.S., Proprietor).

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS,

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"GEISHA"



OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WHOLESALE FACTORS

H. C. STERN

12 Farringdon Avenue, LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone: Holborn 3140. Telez.: ms: Glastos, Lud, London



SMALL BOTTLES

of every description, white
and coloured, stoppered and
unstoppered, for Chem. and
Perfumery Industries.

— BEST QUALITY. —

CARL AUG. HEINZ,

Reliable Agents WANTED

Glass Factory, Klein Tettau 44, Obf., Germany.

DISPENSING AND OTHER CHEMISTS' SCALES

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Send for Illustrated Price List to
CRAINGOLD & CO., Wholesale Chemists,
146 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester.

A Limited number of MAW'S 12x15 grs. SUPPOSITORY
MOULDS to clear at 9/6 each, post free.

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THE SEVENTH EDITION OF THIS
WORK IS NOW REPRINTED AND
WE ARE IN A POSITION TO
SUPPLY FROM STOCK.

Price **7/6** net. **8/-** post free.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"
(Publications Dept.),
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LORIMER-MARSHALL

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PACKED GOODS

Cough Mixtures, Tonic Elixir, Liniments,
Syrup of Hypophosphites, Embrocations,
Emulsions, Syrup Ferri Phosph. Co.
and the

Lorimer's "Gold Medal" Chemical Food

LORIMER-MARSHALL, Ltd., 12 Tower Hill, LONDON, E.C.3

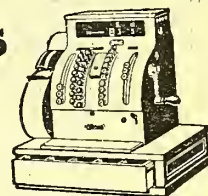
JOHN WATNEY & CO. LTD. DISTILLERS

Manufacturers of
finest doubly rectified
grain spirit especially
suitable for all manu-
facturing chemists,
druggists & perfumers

The Distillery
YORK RD., WANDSWORTH
LONDON, S.W.18.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

Opportunities for Retailers



We often take back used
Cash Registers when
customers are installing
larger or more up-to-
date machines. These
National Cash Registers

Thoroughly Overhauled and Rebuilt

are sold under the
Company's full guarantee
at reduced prices.

Write for details of "Nationals" available from—
Dept. R.2, The National Cash Register Co. Ltd.
225 Tottenham Court Rd., London, W.1.

Collapsible Tubes



TIN
IS CHEAP.
TRADE IS SLACK.
LABOUR ONLY
IS DEAR.
PRICES ARE MODERATE

Because our Works are equipped with the most up-to-date labour-saving machinery, and we are content with the lowest margin of profit.

Betts & Co. Ltd.
1. Wharf Rd., City Rd.
London N.1.

Established 1857.

A STRAIGHT 6D. & 1/- LINE
that no one is allowed to cut.

The Ink is right and the terms are right. The sale increases every year, proving its popularity with the Trade and Public.

JOHN BOND'S "CRYSTAL PALACE" MARKING INK.

THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MARKING INK RIGIDLY PROTECTED AT FACE VALUE.

6d. size $4\frac{2}{3}$ per doz. 1/- size 8/- per doz.

Showing Retailers 30% on turnover on the 6d. size, and 33% on the 1/- size.

WHOLESALE TERMS:

MINIMUM—1 gross 6d., 44/-, or mixed order to same value 1 gross 1/- 80/- subject to customary discount on quantities.

CARRIAGE PAID on parcels of £2 4 and upwards.

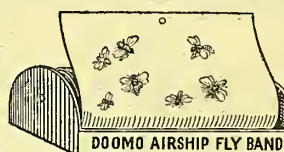
TERMS: One Month Current Account.

When ordering, please specify if HEAT OR NON-HEAT is required.

20 YEARS ON THE P.A.T.A.

YOUR RECOMMENDATION SOLICITED.

Manufactory: 75, Southgate Rd., London, N.1



Doomo AIRSHIP FLY BAND

The Effective Fly Band.

A wide and long band, sticky on both sides, giving great effective surface. Write for Quotations.

SMITH & CO.

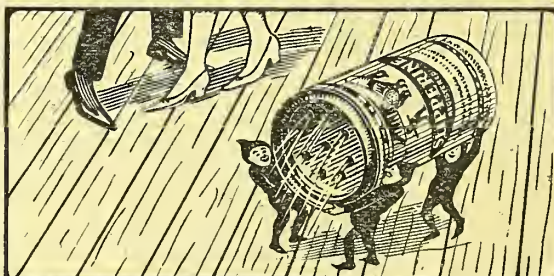
Doomo Works - NEWARK.

THE DORMA Reg. Trade Mark.

An APPLIANCE for the RELIEF of EAR NOISES and THROBBINGS when RESTING.

LIBERAL TRADE TERMS.

DORMA MANUFACTURING CO.
25-27 Quadrant Chambers, New Street, Birmingham.



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DECORATED TINS
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The ideal **transparent** wrapping absolutely harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

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This is an entirely new line which we have introduced at the special request of a number of our Clients. It is particularly suitable as a **SEALING MEDIUM** for Glass-stoppered Bottles and Sprinkler Tops. We can supply **PURE TRANSPARENT** in **ANY COLOUR.**

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Used in conjunction with our Capping solution, renders our process the most up-to-date and satisfactory one. Bottles leave the machine ready for labelling. We have installed a number of these machines, and unsolicited testimony proves their efficiency. Write for descriptive folder.

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And All Other Grades To Suit Every Purpose
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P.A.T.A.	1 1/2 size contains	12	powders at	9/-	per dozen.
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per doz. 5/9
Per doz.
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4/6 " 42/-



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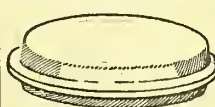
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FARMER'S "BAITED" PHOSPHOR PASTE.

No Swank!!! It really exterminates the pests mentioned.
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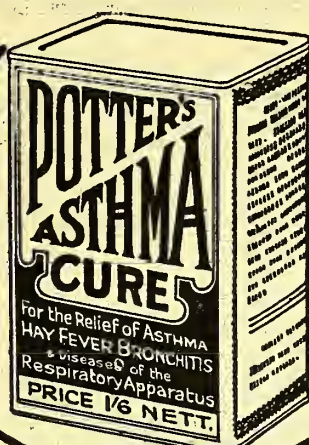
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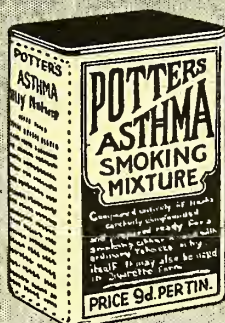
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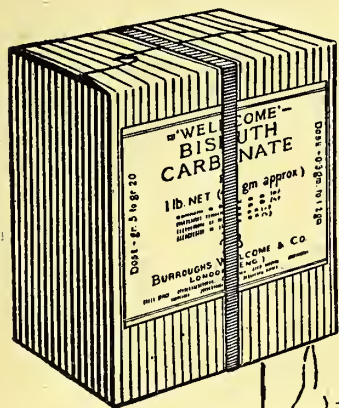
and studio finishers are therefore employed by us.

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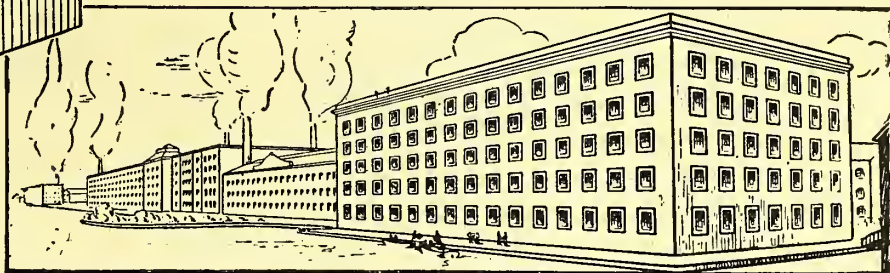
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Every pharmacist is proud of his dispensing department and naturally wants to use only the best for that branch of his business which reflects his skill and art.



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Write for particulars
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next visit

Always the same exceptional lightness. The deposit
in a mixture is constant in volume and appearance.
A given quantity always takes the same size catchet.

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In 4 oz., 8 oz., 16 oz., 4 lb. and 7 lb. cartons

The following Bismuth Salts are also supplied under the 'WELLCOME' Brand:
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supersedes cocaine

NON-TOXIC

NON-IRRITATING

OUTSIDE THE D.D.A.

More than double the anæsthetic
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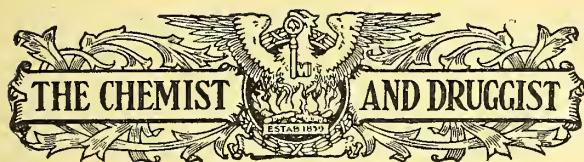
Borocaine is the "ideal surface anæsthetic" (*Vide B.M.J.*, 26/9/25)
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Tubes of 20 tablets (0.02 gram)	-	-	-	-	1s. 6d.
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Tubes of 10 tablets (0.1 gram)	-	-	-	-	1s. 6d.
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND OF THE CHEMICAL AND DRUG TRADES

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

TWENTY SHILLINGS a year payable in advance to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*. Subscriptions may begin with the first issue of any month. Single Copy, 9d., post free; *Diary*, 10s., post free. Postal orders and cheques should be crossed "Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd."

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING may be obtained on application to the Publisher.

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London." Telephone: Central 3617 (3 lines).

Branch Offices: 49 County Buildings, 4 Cannon Street, Manchester. (Telephone: City 52.)
Melbourne and Sydney, Australia.

No. 14		Contents	Vol. 103
American Notes	462	Information Department	474
Bankruptcy Reports	480	Insurance Act Dis-	
Births	473	pensing	468
Books, New	471	Irish News	461
Business Changes	461	Legal Reports	464
C. & D. Commercial		London Chemists at	
Compendium	493	Port Sunlight	466
C. & D. Retail Price		Marketing Honey	481
List	480	Marriages	473
Colonial and		New Companies and	
Foreign News	463	Company News	464
Coming Events	472	Notes on Books	470
Correspondence:—		Observations and	
Letters	487	Reflections	475
Subscribers' Sym-		Personalities	473
posium	489	Pharmaceutical	
Legal Queries	490	Society of Great	
Miscellaneous In-		Britain	469
quiries	491	Pharmacies Abroad	479
Dangerous Drugs		Pharmacy in Latvia	472
Act, 1925	480	Physico-Chemistry	467
Deaths	473	Recent Patents	469
Editorial Articles:—		Retail Pharmacists'	
Peppermint Oil		Union	469
Puzzle	476	Retrospect	492
Insurance Dispens-		Scottish News	461
ing Position—		Trade-marks	465
VII	477	Trade Notes	474
English News	453	Trade Report	482
French News	462	Wills	474
Gazette	480	Winter Session	472
Golfing Events	466		

"C. & D. Diary," 1926

"Known, Admitted and Approved" Remedies

The publication of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1926, affords a unique opportunity of registering formulas for "known, admitted and approved" remedies, which can then be sold by chemists free of medicine-stamp duty, provided the appropriate reference to this standard work is given on the label of the preparation. Owing to changes in poison law, e.g., the Labelling of Poisons Order, which on and after January 1, 1926, requires the proportion of the poison contained in a preparation to be stated on the label, many chemists will require to have new labels printed, and in any case may desire to modify the formulas already in use. The publication of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary* gives the opportunity of modifying formulas. It is necessary that formulas, either new or modified, with the title under which the article is to be sold, should be submitted **not later than October 16** for inclusion in the *Diary* which will be published in December. Reference numbers cannot be supplied before publication as the remedies are not "known, admitted and approved" until actually published in a standard work of reference, such as the *C. & D. Diary*. Formulas, which must be written on one side of the paper only, should be addressed to the Editor, *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Summer Time

Summer time will end this year at 2 a.m. Greenwich mean time (i.e., 3 a.m. summer time) on Sunday, October 4. This change arises from the Summer Time Act, 1925, which permanently establishes summer time in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.

Dental Exhibition

The International Dental Exhibition, which is being held at the Imperial Institute, London, S.W.7, from September 28 to October 2, inclusive, is undoubtedly one of the best collections of dental materials and equipment ever assembled under one roof in this country. Apart from such comprehensive displays as those of Amalgamated Dental Co., Ltd., Cotterell & Co., and Davis, Schottlander & Davis, there are many exhibits which would not be out of place at a chemists' exhibition. Tooth-pastes, for example, are shown by, among others, Sealand Trading, Ltd. (sanogyl), Kolynos, Inc., The Crown Perfumery Co., Ltd., and the Pepsodent Co. Other exhibitors who are well known to chemists include: Parke, Davis & Co., who emphasise the value of such oral antiseptics as Euthymol tooth-paste and hydrogen peroxide, and also call attention to hemoplastin, neo-protosil and adrenalin gauze tape; The Denver Chemical Co., whose stand is devoted to Antiphlogistine, which is largely used in the treatment of alveolar abscess, neuralgia, gingivitis, and other inflammatory conditions; Mr. Lionel Cooper, who interests the visitor with an account of the value of Presoid, a stainless solution of iodine available in bottles and ampoules, Milesia, an antacid tablet containing magnesium hydrate, and Budge, a solution of magnesium hypochlorite. Other lines shown at the stand are Salviae and Dols' volatilise flannel. The Lavodent Co., Ltd., have a comprehensive display, in which a dental plate brush, paste and bath occupy prominent positions. The Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, Ltd., are exhibiting Allonal and Sedobrol, both of which are well known to chemists. The British Alkaloids, Ltd., are showing TCP, which is described as the "only true and perfect germicide." A local anæsthetic is exhibited at almost every stand; in this connection attention may be called to that of Mr. W. R. Black, Ph.C., Birmingham, who specialises in pharmaceutical products for dental use. Foods are represented by Horlick's Malted Milk Co. and Virol, Ltd.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Alverstoke Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., Gosport, drugs, etc.

Dewsbury Guardians.—Mr. C. F. Thackray, Ph.C., Leeds, drugs.

Faversham Guardians.—Mr. J. T. T. Rolfe, chemist and druggist, drugs, etc.

Great Yarmouth Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., drugs and appliances.

Guildford Guardians.—S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., dressings.

Hemel Hempstead Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., dressings.

Lancaster Corporation.—Vince & Co., chemists, drugs.

Lewes Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., drugs; Robert Bailey & Son, Ltd., dressings.

Luton Guardians.—Mr. C. A. White, chemist and druggist, drugs, dressings and appliances.

Malling Guardians.—Stedman & Co., Ltd., West Malling, drugs, etc.

St. Pancras (London) Guardians.—Robert Bailey & Son, Ltd., Coxeter & Son, J. G. Ingram & Son, Ltd., Leslie, Ltd., S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Pocock Bros., T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., medical and surgical supplies.

Stamford Guardians.—Mr. G. A. Johnson, chemist and druggist, drugs, etc.

Wakefield Guardians.—Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., Leeds, drugs and appliances.

Birmingham

It is understood that Mr. Jeffrey Poole, chemist and druggist, who is among the retiring city councillors, will seek re-election.

Among the donors to the fund for the removal of the Middlemore Homes for Children into the country are Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cadbury, £200; Mr. G. S. Albright, £50; Mr. Richard Cadbury, £25; Mr. G. F. Chance, £25; Alfred Bird & Sons, Ltd., £15 15s.; Mr. L. Southall, £5; Mr. E. G. Canning, £2 2s.; Mr. C. Southall, £2 2s.

Leicester

Wands, Ltd., are opening a new branch in Uppingham Road.

At the Leicester Home Life Exhibition, recently, Mr. F. Goodess, chemist and druggist, Market Street, had an attractive stall of perfumery and toilet preparations. The demonstrations aroused considerable interest.

Liverpool

The Liverpool Institute, where many chemists and their sons have received their education, will celebrate its centenary in a few weeks.

The autumn session of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy will commence on October 8, but the evening classes for the Preliminary Scientific examination start on October 7.

Mr. E. Boydell, County Road, Walton, accompanied by his wife, has been on a motor tour in the South. Mr. Boydell took the opportunity to attend a dental conference while in London.

Requests for methylated spirit by bibulous-looking people are as numerous as ever, but the very latest, in the way of a tippie, is half an ounce of spirit. æther. nit., with an equal quantity of water, taken instantane.

The death of "Xrayser II" has caused many expressions of regret. His constant reference to Liverpool showed that he had a warm regard in his heart for this city, where he spent some years. The mention in his obituary notice of the state of the local association's library, as it existed in his early days, does not apply to-day, for both that and the museum are thoroughly up to date; in fact, the palatial premises used by the association are considered to be the finest in the country.

On the afternoon of September 23 the staff (and friends) of Harold Lomax, Ltd., visited the dispensary of the Royal Infirmary, Pembroke Place. The party were received by Mr. Prosper H. Marsden, F.C.S., Ph.C., chief pharmacist and lecturer in materia medica and pharmacy to the University, who with the assistance of two of his staff, Messrs. Bishop Whalley and Frank Ward, showed the party the dispensary, manufactory, water-distillation plant, and the store rooms. The manner of dealing with the various medicaments required under the Venereal Disease Act, as well as the way in which the Dangerous Drugs Act is worked and observed inside a hospital, was explained. After thoroughly going through the detailed working of the dispensary, the party visited a minor and a major operation theatre. A visit was then paid to the x-ray theatre, and Mr. C. Woods, who a short while ago was presented with the Carnegie medal for heroism in working the x-rays (having lost his left hand and having only a thumb left on his other hand), conducted the party over this section of the infirmary. A visit to the "radium safe," containing £2,000 worth of radium in two metal tubes, concluded a very educational Wednesday afternoon. Thanks were conveyed to all concerned in the demonstration.

Manchester

Mr. J. H. Nidd has disposed of his branch in Rochdale Road to Mr. Balf, who has been his manager.

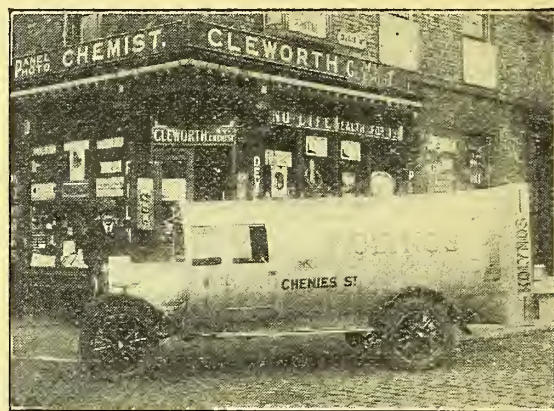
Councillor J. C. Kidd has again been adopted as a candidate for the Cheetham Ward at the forthcoming municipal election.

The Chemical Trade Joint Industrial Council, meeting at Manchester, on September 28, considered and postponed

to its next sitting a proposal to reduce the wages of chemical workers.

Mr. John Cleworth, chemist and photographer, has been appointed a judge in the window-dressing competition (chemists and photographic classes) in connection with the prize scheme being organised by the Bolton Chamber of Trade (October 8-31).

Mr. A. G. F. Leech, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. W. H. Harrison, chemist and druggist at 35 Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, who has disposed of this branch with the object of extending the business of the Alza Co.



Photo]

[Cleworth

Kolynos representative (Mr. Mantie), with advertising van, visiting a Manchester chemist's shop.

Sheffield

The premises of J. Gilbert Jackson, Ltd., Abbeydale Road, have recently been broken into. A quantity of jewellery belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Preston, along with some money, was stolen, but part of the jewellery has been recovered.

The resignation of Mr. H. Antcliffe of his appointment as pharmacist under the Sheffield Board of Guardians, after thirty-three years' service, has been accepted with regret. Mr. S. G. Carey has been appointed to the vacancy, with Mr. E. E. Richards as first assistant. Before joining the poor-law service, Mr. Carey was with Pope Roach & Son, London, and Mr. Richards was with the late Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme.

Miscellaneous

A SHOPPING FESTIVAL is to be held at Bolton from October 8 to October 14.

POISON-LICENCE REFUSED.—An application by J. T. Hayhurst, Bolton-by-Bowland, for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, has been refused by the West Riding County Council.

FIRE.—A dropped light was responsible for an outbreak of fire, on September 22, at the premises of Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., chemists, 47 Baker Street, London, W. The damage was confined to a room in the basement.

IN THE COURTS.—At the Central Criminal Court, London, on September 23, Charles Turner, described as a medical practitioner, Theodora M. M. Ferris, lecturer, and Thomas William Stewart, described as a chemist, were found "Guilty," after a lengthy trial, of being concerned in performing an illegal operation (*C. & D.*, August 8, p. 202). Stewart was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and Turner to five years' penal servitude. Ferris was bound over for two years.—At Weston-super-Mare, on September 25, Arthur Brooks, commercial traveller, was sentenced to a month's hard labour for stealing goods from the shops of Mr. H. W. Thomas, chemist and druggist, George Road, and Mr. E. Widgery, Ph.C., West Street.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE.—The case of L. Saphier & Son (other than Albert Saphier), manufacturing perfumers

and druggists' sundriesmen, lately carrying on business at 58 St. Stephen's Road, Bow, E. (*C. & D.*, August 22, p. 285), came before Mr. Registrar Francke, recently, at the London Bankruptcy Court. Mr. D. Williams, official receiver, reported that this was a most exceptional case, as the father was stated to be unable to attend in consequence of ill health, and, there being no debtor present, the only course appeared to be to adjourn the examination generally. Later in the sitting, Albert Saphier attended with his solicitor, and expressed his desire to assist the Court; he also expressed his intention to pay off the debts from his future earnings. His honour pointed out that, as the proposed witness was not included in the receiving order, he was outside the jurisdiction of the Court and could not be further heard.

EXHIBITIONS ON TOUR.—In order to demonstrate British-made goods to three hundred cities and towns in England, Scotland and Wales, the railway companies have specially constructed four exhibition trains of corridor carriages which will run over the various systems, making stays of from one to six days in railway station sidings. Everything for the home will be shown in the exhibition trains, and all articles will be demonstrated by experts. The trains are being organised from 150 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, and are to start on November 15.—Starting from Southampton in December, a travelling exhibition of goods and Government exhibits selected from the British Empire Exhibition will be taken to several important cities and towns in the country, the stay at each varying from six days to three weeks. The venture is being organised by the Empire League, and a staff of twenty-five will travel with the miniature exhibition. A small charge for admission is to be made.

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS.—As announced by the Postmaster-General, the new Postal Union Convention, concluded at Stockholm in August 1924, came into force on October 1, and correspondence for and from places abroad posted on and after that date will be subject to the new regulations. The minimum postage on insured boxes is increased to 10d. There is no other alteration in British postage rates. The postage on reply postcards, printed papers, commercial papers, samples, and literature for the blind must be prepaid in full by the sender. The transmission of coin, bank notes, currency notes, bullion, precious stones, jewels, and other precious articles in unregistered packets is prohibited. The maximum size for postcards is increased to 5½ inches by 4½ inches. Formulas of courtesy expressed in not more than five words or five conventional initials may be added by hand to pictorial cards. Sample packets may be as much as 18 inches in length. Valuable documents, such as plans, estimates, contracts, etc., may be sent in insured letters. They may not be insured for an amount exceeding the cost of replacing them in case of loss.

Business Changes

HOWSE & MCGEORGE, chemists, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, have opened a branch at Kitale.

MR. T. DUMMER, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. H. Blatt, chemist and druggist, 3 Briton Ferry Road, Neath.

LANDS, LTD., chemists, Coalville, have taken over the business of Mr. W. Sumner, chemist and druggist, 47 Market Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

PARFUMERIES DE PARIS, LTD., Larden Road, Acton, London, W.3, have been appointed, as from October 1, sole agents for Great Britain and Ireland for Parfumerie Houbigant, Paris, and Parfums Cheryamy, Paris.

MR. B. C. SKIPWORTH, chemist and druggist, Grantham, is continuing the business of the late Mr. B. G. Skipworth, chemist and druggist, 15 Wharf Road.

A. BRUCE STARKE & CO., chemical and essential oil merchants, have removed to 16 Water Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3. Their new telephone number is Royal 7250, and telegraphic address, "Starkemad Bilgate London."

Scottish News

Brevities

St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association, Ltd., Edinburgh, have opened a drug department in Dalry Road.

MR. G. W. HALL, chemist and druggist, Bridge Street, Dunkeld, has transferred his business to the opposite side of the road.

MR. D. CAMERON, chemist and druggist, Hurlford, has executed a trust deed in favour of Mr. T. Johnstone, accountant, Kilmarnock.

MR. H. McLEOD (Galloway & McLeod, Ltd., Stonehouse) has applied to the Lanarkshire County Council for a licence to sell sheep dip and weed killer.

The turnover in the drug departments of the Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd., Aberdeen, during the half-year ended August 31, was £12,527. The cash sales were as follows:—Rosemount Viaduct, £2,288; George Street, £1,648; Holburn Street, £1,725; King Street, £1,886; Victoria Road, £1,279; Rosemount Place, £1,469; Commerce Street, £1,057; Woodside, £998.

Fife

Perfumery travellers report that orders for Christmas trade are none too brisk, many chemists having stock left over from past seasons.

At Cupar Sheriff Court, on September 23, five miners were fined 20s. each for being in possession of toilet articles stolen from a show-case at a pharmacy occupied by Catherine McKenzie or Clark, Falkland.

Irish News

Brevities

At a meeting of the Limerick Municipal Technical Education Committee a letter was read from the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland stating that the application of the Committee for recognition of the classes in chemistry in the Limerick Technical Institute had been granted.

MR. F. T. SMITH, J.P., Medical Hall, Antrim, has been thanked by the Rt. Hon. J. M. Andrews, M.P., Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland, for acting during the past three years as chairman of Antrim Employment Committee, and has been asked to continue to act in that capacity.

Belfast

W. A. LYNASS & CO., LTD., chemists, 5 Ann Street, Belfast, are giving up business. Since the death of Mr. W. A. Lynass the executors have been carrying on the concern. The premises are now to be let and a realisation sale of the entire stock will be held.

Two oil portrait presentations by the staff of Thos. McMullan & Co., wholesale druggists, Ann Street and Victoria Street, Belfast, form interesting exhibits at the Belfast Art Society's Exhibition in the Free Public Library buildings, Royal Avenue, at present. There is one of Mr. William McMullan, presented to his daughter on the occasion of her marriage on September 3, 1924, by the employees of the firm, and the other is Mr. T. W. McMullan, M.P., presented to Mr. T. Victor McMullan, on the occasion of his marriage in October 1924.

Many Belfast chemists have been victimised by a woman whose peculiar form of theft was to ask for bottles of chlorodyne, put them in a bag after replacing them on the counter by bottles similarly sealed, and containing tea, or water, then asking for some small purchase, and leaving with a polite intimation that she would not require the chlorodyne. A hue-and-cry has been raised, and the police are on the alert. In view of the woman's campaign a trade circular issued to chemists contained the suggestion that the stock of chlorodyne be inspected. One chemist found he had two bottles containing cold tea, and a second trader had two full of water. Many others made equally astonishing finds. The wrappers and seals obtained in one coup are used for the next, and the woman never runs out of stock.

French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.

CHEVREUL CENTENARY.—In connection with the forthcoming fifth congress of industrial chemistry, the Société de Chimie Industrielle has arranged a special meeting, on October 11, to commemorate the centenary of Chevreul's first patent, taken out jointly with Gay-Lussac, for the manufacture of stearin candles. The meeting, which will be attended by the President of the Republic, members of the Government, and delegates from the various learned societies, will be held in the laboratory where Chevreul made his more important discoveries, which gave such an impetus to various industries, particularly soap-making.

LEGION OF HONOUR.—M. Famel, Paris, and Professor Sartory, Faculty of Pharmacy, Strassburg, have been nominated commanders of the Legion of Honour. M. Castanet, one of the vice-presidents of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, and M. Berthe, a pharmacist in Paris, have been named officers. M. G. R. Roques, who has been made Chevalier, is the son of the head of the well-known firm; he served as an airman during the war. Other new Chevaliers are M. Galbrun, vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, M. Elic Geneuil, director of the Nice Municipal laboratory, and M. A. G. Vaudin, doctor of pharmacy.

THE PHARMACY AT THE EXHIBITION.—Our correspondent writes: "At the International Exhibition of Decorative Art (for which, by the way, one can now buy tickets at a franc each—say, 2d.) a pharmacy has been promised us in the French and Colonial village along the north bank of the Seine; but this portion of the Exhibition was even more hopelessly behindhand than the rest, so I only found it quite recently. Between the Alsatian Pavilion and the church, on a picturesque corner site, the little windows on the rough-cast front of the low upper storey are gay with flowers. Below is the tiny shop, with four windows framed in emerald green. The upper portion of the pane is frosted and displays a serpentine ornament; the lower transparent halves reveal respectively displays of veterinary medicine, cupping glasses, cardboard containers, and a well-known proprietary. Inside, the same emerald tint is continued, and rubber goods, surgical dressings, tooth brushes, and toilet sundries are shown; while the model of a nurse in hospital uniform and a baby-weighing machine occupy part of the floor space. A notice stating that the place was got up by the Association of Dealers in Pharmaceutical Accessories explains the predominance of specialties as distinguished from drugs, which are only represented by a shelf of ordinary glass jars labelled in French, above the inner door. This leads to an inner room painted in dark red, where laboratory apparatus, glassware and porcelain are shown, one corner being filled by a tablet-making machine. Returning to the retail shop, I found a white-bloused and (I understood) qualified attendant behind the little counter.

THE QUESTION OF HOURS of work in pharmacies was discussed at some length at the recent annual meeting of the General Association of (Retail) Pharmacists. In 1921 the "hours of presence" for assistants in large towns was fixed at 9½ per day. The arrangement was made for two years only, but "temporary" arrangements are proverbially the most lasting in this country, and it is only lately that assistants have called for its reduction and for a more literal application of the Eight Hours Act. Some interesting details as to local usages arose in the course of a long and somewhat desultory discussion. At Lyons the pharmacies are open from 8 a.m. to mid-day, and from 2 to 7 p.m., and neither the public or the doctors complain. In the Iserè department, not far away, no pharmacy is open more than nine hours per day, not because assistants have agitated, but because the employers desired reasonable hours for all. At Troyes the same result has been arrived at, but in this case by official decree. A Southern pharmacist cited the opinion expressed by an inspector, that an eight hours' day was still impracticable in pharmacy. The motion finally voted suggested that efforts should be made to fix a maximum of nine hours by friendly agreement with colleagues and assistants.

American Notes

By "The Man from London."

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION expended more than three million dollars on behalf of public health and about five million dollars for the development of medical education during 1923.

THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY reports the largest output of Fuller's earth on record in 1924. The value of the product was \$2,632,342, or \$14.79 a ton. The production of Fuller's earth is four times as great as it was ten years ago. The principal supplies come from Georgia, which has displaced Florida as the leader of the industry. Texas, Illinois, Massachusetts and Alabama are leading States. Large quantities are used in cleansing cloth and wool of grease.

At the recent annual convention of the United Drug Company, held in Boston, Mass., M. Louis K. Liggett stated that the United Drug Co. on June 30 completed its best six months' business in its history. "Our volume in the United States for these six months was \$36,892,736, an increase over same period of last year of \$2,887,869, or 8.4 per cent. We are closing this six months with a surplus in excess of \$9,000,000, compared with surplus of January 1 of \$5,000,000."

CARBOLIC ACID SOLUTION labelled "alcohol" killed one man, and as a result William Lightcap, part owner of a drug store in Trenton, was arrested on a charge of manslaughter. He is charged with having sold a bottle containing 87 per cent. carbohc acid solution, instead of denatured alcohol. The druggist admitted having sold the bottle, but denied having filled it, claiming that he took the bottle from a shelf, thinking it contained denatured alcohol as marked on the label.

"PHARMACY WEEK," suggested by Dr. Robert J. Ruth, at last year's annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, means the setting aside one whole week in bringing home to all and sundry the background of the registered pharmacist gained by hard study and effort. The idea has been eagerly taken hold of by American pharmacists all over the country, and bids fair to become a permanent institution annually. Pharmacy Week in the United States is tentatively set for some time in October.

MEMORIAL TO GORGAS.—Definite plans have been made towards establishing the Gorgas Memorial Foundation, as a monument to the name of the American physician who put an end to the plague of yellow fever. William Crawford Gorgas was born on October 3, 1854, at Toulminville, near Mobile. He studied medicine in the Bellevue Medical College, and served as interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York, after which he entered the army and spent the next two decades of his life as an army doctor. During the Spanish-American war he was appointed as chief sanitary officer of Havana, and, from that time, his real career began.

PETROL STATISTICS.—According to figures made public recently by the U.S. Department of Commerce, a total of 832,000,000 gallons of gasoline (petrol) was consumed in the United States during May alone, a new record for any month in the history of the petroleum industry. The consumption represents a gain of 2 per cent. compared with April, when the previous high record was established. In addition, it was reported that a total of 101,000,000 gallons of gasoline was exported during May, a decline of 11 per cent. compared with April shipment. Domestic production of gasoline in May aggregated 922,000,000 gallons, a gain of 4 per cent. compared with April.

VARIED COMPOSITION OF TABLETS.—Reports from the Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station, and the New Hampshire State Board of Health, have revealed the fact that variations were found as high as 54 per cent. above and 70 per cent. below the label statements of the composition of pills and tablets sold to the medical profession. In two-thirds of the tablets examined by one of these agencies the variation was greater than 10 per cent. A recent announcement of plans for controlling the degree of accuracy of hypodermic tablets comes from the Federal Bureau of Chemistry, in which is given the maximum permissible variations, ranging from 7.5 to 9 per cent.

Colonial and Foreign News

LATVIAN CONTROL OF FOREIGN MEDICINES.—The Latvian Government proposes to submit all consignments of imported pharmaceutical preparations to a rigid control prior to their admission into the country. This step is motivated by the consideration that since the life of a patient often depends upon the quality and composition of the medicine prescribed, it is inadmissible that preparations should be allowed to be imported without any control.

GUATEMALA CUSTOMS CHANGES.—A decree of the Guatemalan Government of August 5 introduces certain modifications in the Customs tariff, among which figure the following (for one kilo):—The duty on perfumed toilet soap has been increased from 1 to 2 pesos, while for the following articles the rates of duty have been reduced to: Essential oils, 3 pesos; caustic potash, potassium carbonate, caustic soda, calcined soda, and waterglass, 1 centavo.

SPECIALITIES IN TURKEY.—In consequence of the repressive measures against the introduction of foreign pharmaceutical specialities and the high rate of duty to which they are now liable, Dr. Rechad Nihad Bey and M. Davour propose to submit to the leading French manufacturers a proposal for the establishment of a laboratory in Turkey for the manufacture of their products. A number of leading Turkish pharmacists and doctors are interested in this project.

CONTAINERS IN BELGIUM.—A Royal Order provides that the decree of August 21, 1922, regarding the delivery of medicines for external use, shall come into force on January 1, 1926. This decree (*C. & D.*, 1922, II, p. 588), which has been the subject of considerable controversy (*C. & D.*, 1923, I, p. 340), stipulates that medicines for outward application must be delivered in amber-tinted bottles having eight panels of equal size, bearing the words blown in the glass and standing out in relief, "Usage Externe—Uitwendig Gebruik." In addition, the container must bear a red label with these words. French and Flemish medicines intended for internal use may not be delivered in "polygonal" bottles. These regulations will apply to all medicinal preparations, whether supplied on a prescription or put up as specialities, a matter of importance to exporters of proprietary medicines to Belgium.

SPECIALITIES IN GUATEMALA.—The Guatemalan Government has issued a decree prohibiting the sale and importation of pharmaceutical specialities of no medicinal value. A commission has been appointed by the faculty of medicine and surgery and the faculty of natural sciences and pharmacy to examine the proprietary medicines actually on sale in the republic, indicating those which it deems of use in medicine and those which should not be admitted, or the manufacture of which in the country should be stopped. The Government will, on receiving the commission's report, issue a list of pharmaceutical specialities which may be admitted by the customs. To obtain permission to import a medicinal speciality an application must be presented to the faculty of natural sciences and pharmacy, accompanied by a sample of the preparation, in which the formula is disclosed; this statement must be duly authenticated by an official authority. This application will be submitted to the above-mentioned commission for its approval.

GLYCERIN MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.—The report of the Department of Industries, Madras, for the year ended March 31, 1924, states that in connection with soap manufacture a glycerin plant has been installed in the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, which enables the factory to prepare 80 per cent. crude glycerin, but it was not operated on a commercial scale before the close of the year. The question of finding a market for the crude glycerin produced has received attention, and provided that a ready sale can be obtained for it the cost of production of the soaps should be materially reduced. A plant for the production of caustic soda from soda ash has also been installed, but the results obtained from it have not so far been very encouraging, as caustic soda can be purchased at a cheaper rate.

ABYSSINIAN ALCOHOL DUTIES.—Rectified alcohol is subject to an import duty of 150 talari per 100 litres on entry into Abyssinia, in addition all alcoholic preparations are liable to an excise duty, taking the form of a revenue stamp to be affixed to the container prior to its sale, ranging from 0.02 talari (for container of one litre or under) to one talari (containers of 100 litres and over). Alcoholic perfumes imported in small bottles enclosed in a carton are liable to a stamp duty of 0.02 talari for each box. Pharmaceutical preparations, including medicinal wines, are exempt from excise duty if imported by a qualified pharmacist or medical practitioner, provided they are on the list of exempted products drawn up by the administration of the alcohol monopoly on the advice of the doctors recognised by the Government. To clear alcoholic preparations through the Abyssinian customs, the consignment must be accompanied by a document issued by the agent of the alcohol monopoly, stating the name of the importer, marks and numbers of the cases, nature, packing and alcohol content of the articles, also the amount of duty and the number of revenue stamps affixed to the containers. This document suffices for the customs control, and the customs officers are not permitted to open the cases unless empowered to do so by the agent of the alcohol monopoly.

CEYLON CITRONELLA OIL.—In reply to the Hon. Mr. V. S. de Wickramanayake, the Acting Colonial Secretary in the Ceylon legislature stated that the approximate areas under citronella are as follows: Matara district, 21,000 acres; Tangalle district, 11,880 acres; Matara district, 1,230 acres; Tangalle district, 2,829 acres. The amount of citronella oil exported during the years 1920 to 1924 was as follows: 1920, 1,022,809 lb.; 1921, 1,160,555 lb.; 1922, 1,299,889 lb.; 1923, 1,121,271 lb.; 1924, 1,433,381 lb. Figures showing the amount of citronella oil returned to Ceylon owing to adulteration are not available. The market price of any commodity is governed by such a large number of factors that it must be a matter of opinion as to whether any one of these is a determining factor in a decrease in price. Government is therefore not prepared to answer on this point as a question asking for an expression of opinion is not in order. The Government is, however, advised that there is a demand for adulterated citronella oil provided the adulteration is not excessive and that though the present price of this oil is lower than that obtainable some time ago it still gives a reasonable return to the producer. The Government does not consider it necessary to introduce legislation to prevent adulteration of citronella oil as it is advised that shippers can without difficulty detect the adulteration and the remedy lies in their own hand.

BAVARIAN PHARMACISTS' INSURANCE FUND.—The Bavarian Government has now issued the statutes of the compulsory pension scheme for pharmacists, based on a law passed in 1923. Owners, as well as all qualified pharmacists (German citizens) permanently employed in pharmacies or public scientific institutions in Bavaria, have to be insured, except those who had reached the age of 60 years on July 1, and those who, after July 1, are over 40 years of age on entering a Bavarian pharmacy. The amount of the contribution is to be fixed annually by the insurance chamber, based on each member's income or salary, and will not be less than 7 per cent. of the latter. The insured members are entitled to receive invalidity pay during the entire period of disablement or incapacity for work, or to claim a pension when no longer able to pursue their calling. On the death of an insured pharmacist, the widow and children receive a grant to defray the cost of burial, and, in addition, a pension. The widow's allowance is fixed at one-half and that of each child under the age of 21 at one-sixth of the pension paid to the insured pharmacist at the time of his death, or, if not receiving a pension, of the amount to which he would have been entitled if incapable of work. These benefits become available after being uninterruptedly insured for a minimum period of five years. The fund is administered by the insurance chamber, assisted by a special advisory board composed of three owners of pharmacies and two pharmacists (assistants), the whole being under the control of the Minister of the Interior. In practice, the scheme is designed to provide the same benefits, on a contributory basis, as enjoyed by Government officials.

Legal Reports

"Paregoric" without Opium.—The Croydon County Bench heard, on September 30, a summons against Lionel Watson Hill, trading as Hill's Cash Pharmacy, High Street, Carshalton, for having sold paregoric elixir from which tincture of opium was absent. The defendant pleaded "Guilty" to a technical offence. Mr. Ubsdell, for the Surrey County Council, said that paregoric should contain 5 per cent. by volume of tincture of opium. If it had no opium it was not paregoric, so that this was something more than a technical offence. G. F. Hart, an inspector, said that on August 15 he called at the defendant's pharmacy and asked for 2s. worth of paregoric. It was served in a bottle labelled "Paregoric Elixir." When witness disclosed his identity, the defendant appeared confused. "Of course," he said, "it contains no opium; I suppose I ought to put that on the label." The defendant explained to the Bench that he was busy at the time, and it was by oversight that he did not inscribe on the label "Without opium." He had been open only six months, and had sold very little "paregoric"—only about three times. The Chairman: Are you a qualified chemist?—No, sir. The chairman, reminding defendant that the maximum penalty was £20, fined him £5.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

D. C. KEELING & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100, with objects and all other particulars as "Medley & Son, Ltd."

JONES (MEXBOROUGH), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £750. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist formerly carried on by F. W. Pepper at Mexborough, Yorks. The directors are: T. L. Curtis, Mrs. Louisa J. Curtis, A. H. Bell, and J. N. Sampson.

HEALTH & HOME, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, sellers of proprietary goods, photographers, stationers, confectioners, fancy goods dealers, etc. The directors are: W. H. Bolton and S. J. Rawlings. R.O.: 1 Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2.

S. S. IBBETSON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, apothecaries, dentists, druggists, drysalters, dispensers, soap and perfume manufacturers, etc. The directors are: S. S. Ibbetson and Mrs. Winifred A. Ibbetson. R.O.: Midland Bank Chambers, 139 North End, Croydon.

H. W. DIX, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire the business now carried on at Commercial Street, Pontypool, as "H. W. Dix," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters and opticians, etc. The directors are: Mrs. Elizabeth K. Dix, Miss Anne K. Moore, and Dr. A. Leigh. R.O.: 19 Commercial Street, Pontypool.

B. C. TIPPER & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in animal medicines carried on by L. C. Tipper and C. N. Tipper at 43 and 45 Homer Street, Birmingham, as B. C. Tipper & Son. The directors are: C. N. Tipper and B. C. C. Tipper. R.O.: 43 and 45 Homer Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.

A. GORDON BRACE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business known as the Central Pharmacy, 122 High Street, Herne Bay, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, patent medicine proprietors and vendors, dealers in photographic and wireless materials, opticians, etc. The directors are: A. G. Brace and Mrs. A. Brace. R.O.: 122 High Street, Herne Bay.

A. DICKIE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire from A. Dickie the assets of "The Modern Pharmacy," carried on at 28A Station Road, Portslade, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drug-store proprietors, wine and spirit merchants, opticians, dealers in fancy goods, wireless and photographic

materials, etc. The directors are: A. Dickie and Mrs. Mary Dickie. R.O.: 28A Station Road, Portslade.

L. ROSENBERG, PROVINCIAL PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To acquire the Provincial Pharmacy of L. Rosenberg, 18 Camp Road, Leeds, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, patent medicine proprietors and vendors, wine and spirit merchants, stationers, dealers in fancy goods, photographic materials, wireless apparatus, etc. The directors are: L. Rosenberg and Annie Rosenberg. R.O.: 18 Camp Road, Leeds.

YADIL PRODUCTS (1925), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects: To acquire the business of medical research and manufacturing chemists and proprietors of antiseptic preparations previously carried on by Clement & Johnson, Ltd., at 19 Sicilian Avenue, London, W.C., and elsewhere, together with the registered trade mark "Yadil" and all other trade marks, British and foreign, registered in the name of the above company, and to adopt an agreement with L. S. Leonard. R.O.: 12 John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.

MEDLEY & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of soap makers, perfumers, seed crushers, paper makers, varnish makers, manufacturers of and dealers in soap, candles, perfumes, toilet articles, polishes, unguents, detergents, and ingredients, tallow, artificial tallow, oil, glycerine, chemicals, paints, dyes, colours, varnish, etc. The directors shall be selected from the directors for the time being of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., and/or such other person or persons as may be decided upon. Solicitors: W. L. Crawford, Bank Quay, Warrington.

DR. KILMER & Co.—Particulars pursuant to Section 274 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act. Capital £250,000. Incorporated in the State of New York to acquire the business of Dr. Kilmer & Co., manufacturing chemists, manufacturers of proprietary medicines, etc., carried on in Binghamton, Co. Broome, State of New York. The British address is 214 and 216 Brixton Hill, London, S.W. E. C. Brown and P. E. Harding, of James, Edwards, Brown & Harding, 5 Coleman Street, London, E.C., are authorised to accept service of process and notices on behalf of the company.

TAYLORS DRUG Co., LTD.—The preference dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the past half year was paid on September 30.

CHEMISTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the executive was held on September 22, when sixty-four new shares were issued and eleven shares transferred to new members. It was decided that in cases where members are alleged to have substituted or passed off other preparations than the one asked for the Association would investigate the matter and act if desirable.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.—The Debenture, Preference and Ordinary shareholders met in Liverpool on September 25, when the scheme of arrangement for the reconstruction of the company was considered. Mr. J. Herbert E. Evans (chairman of directors) presided, and in recommending the scheme drew attention to the objects which would enable the indebtedness to the company's bankers to be satisfied and thus set free profits earned for the payment of dividends. The scheme provided for the formation of a new company and an assessment on the shares. Mr. Evans pointed out that throughout the lengthy negotiations which had taken place in evolving the scheme the guiding principle had been that the settlement must be one which was in their power to fulfil, and also one which would enable the company immediately to offer the shareholders the benefit of its trading profits. If the shareholders considered this bargain a good one, as he felt sure they would do, they had next to consider whether the proposals were sound—namely, to look to the shareholders to provide the new money rather than to attempt to create stock which must rank in priority both in respect of capital and income. Mr. Evans referred to the great care which had been given to reconcile the interests of the Preference and Ordinary shareholders, and he claimed—quoting from comments in the leading Press of the country—that this had been done.

He pointed out that the assessment on the existing shares had been made as low as possible, so that all might be able to secure the benefits which the scheme undoubtedly held out. Addressing the Preference shareholders, he explained that they were asked under the scheme to waive their cumulative dividends which had accrued, and as some compensation the dividend had been raised to 6 per cent., with certain participating rights. He suggested that the scheme offered the shareholders an opportunity of turning their present investment into live money, and particularly referred to the greatly enhanced security which would accrue to the shareholders. It would be noticed that if the whole of the money was subscribed it would be possible to clear off not only the indebtedness to the bank but also the balance of the Debenture stock. Speaking of his confidence in the future of the new company, he stated that he and his fellow-directors were paying their full assessment on all shares held and were also subscribing to the new issue. In moving the resolution, he concluded by referring to the favourable way the scheme had been received by the Press and by responsible public opinion. The resolution was formally seconded by Mr. T. Edward Lescher. In the discussion which followed the Chairman explained that in the case of a shareholder who did not dissent from the scheme but who was unable to pay his assessment and take up the whole of his shares, the scheme provided for such shares to be sold. Several members spoke in connection with particular aspects of the scheme, and in supporting it Alderman Fred Smith said that it must be recognised that the company had passed through exceptional times. It was perfectly clear to him that it was better to carry out this scheme and obtain a dividend which he believed would be earned rather than to continue to patch up without a definite reorganisation. He said he intended to take up his assessment on his shares, and advised others to do the same. At the meeting of Preference shareholders the resolution was passed without a dissentient voter. The Chairman stated that although there appeared to be a unanimous vote in favour of the scheme, in view of the importance of the occasion it was desirable to record the result by a poll being taken, and this was done. At the meeting of Ordinary shareholders held subsequently, Mr. J. H. Ziegler, while agreeing that it was necessary at this stage for the company to clear its liability and thus enable the profits earned to come to the shareholders, he nevertheless considered that the Preference shareholders had been favoured at the expense of the Ordinary. Other members having spoken on this point, Mr. Lescher referred to the care which had been given by the Board to reconcile the interests of the two classes of shareholders, and claimed, by quoting from articles which had appeared on the subject in the financial Press, that the balance had been fairly weighed. Mr. J. Harvey supported the scheme, and dwelt on the improved security which the scheme would give to the shareholders. On the resolution being put to the meeting of Ordinary shareholders, it was carried with one dissentient, who, on a poll being demanded, offered to withdraw.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1925, p. 289.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," August 19, 1925.)

- "DEARBORN WATER TREATMENT," and dotted circle label device; for a water-softening preparation (1). By The Dearborn Chemical Co., Ltd., 2454 Dundas Street, Toronto, Canada. B 454,914.
- "COLLINON"; for all goods (2) and (3). By Koholyt Aktien-gesellschaft, Potsdamer Strasse 75, Berlin W.57, Germany. 458,093/094.
- "RAMCO"; for disinfectants (2). By The Rambler Oil Co., 3 Balham Grove, Balham, S.W.12. 459,775.
- "BANZYL"; for disinfectants (2). By Albert James Barton, 35 Silversea Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea. 460,414.
- "LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM," and label device; for a medicinal preparation for human use (3). By Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 15 Armenian Street, Madras, India. B 449,955.
- "MELOVOL"; for chemical substances (3), and for food substances (42). By Vitmar, Ltd., 49 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. 459,822/823.
- "EDWARDS' WALK-EAZY OINTMENT," on circular label; for an ointment (3). By Bert Edwards, 6 Wynford Road, Acoc's Green, Birmingham. B 457,235.
- "PEDOCINE"; for medicated preparations (3). By William Maxwell, 11 Sandringham Street, Anlaby Road, Hull. 458,156.
- "SANHELA"; for ointment (3). By James Sands, 135 Avenue Road, Acton, London, W.3. 458,346.
- "SUSPENOL"; for chemical substances (3). By Archibald Macpherson, 87 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. 458,846.
- "CARPULE"; for medicated hypodermic injection (3), and for glass syringes for same (15). By Cook Laboratories, Inc., 536 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. 459,609.
- "CALMITOL"; for pharmaceutical preparations (3). By Aktiengesellschaft vorm. B. Siegfried, Brühlén 830, Zofingen, Aargovia, Switzerland. 459,831.
- "BISGLUCOL"; for chemical substances (3). By May & Baker, Ltd., Garden Wharf, Church Road, Battersca, London, S.W.11. 460,418.
- "PITOXILIN"; for chemical substances (3), and for food substances (42). By Oxo, Ltd., Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4. 460,559/560. (Associated.)
- "MAJEEK"; for a liquid paint remover and detergent (47). By F. J. Stanbury, Sun Buildings, Bedford Street, Plymouth. 459,852.
- "MAGNET" CARPET SOAP and label device; for carpet soap (47). By Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham. 448,066. (Associated.)
- "VITREX"; for a food (42). By E. W. Haines, Albion Food Mills, Sycamore Street, Old Street, London, E.C.1. 458,046.
- "PYROSEPTINE"; for a dental toilet preparation (48). By Percy Alfred Clarke and John Francis Drew, Kelly Street, Scone, New South Wales. 451,336.
- "PUFFIN" and bird device; for perfumery and toilet articles (48). By Ruskin, Dawney & Co., Ltd., 38 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. 460,392.
- "YANITE"; for a toilet preparation (48). By James Edward Colliss, 9 Cowley Road, Brixton, London, S.W.9. 460,050.
- "PARFUMS BECKER" and dancing figure device; for perfumes (48). By Becker Fils, 35 Rue des Jeuneurs, Paris, France. 459,244.
- (From "The Trade-marks Journal," August 26, 1925.)
- "IMUNOL"; for chemicals (1). By P. Lechler, Kronenstrasse 50, Stuttgart, Germany. 459,349.
- "PRUITOL"; for chemicals (1). By Rogers, Welch & Co., Ltd., Phipps Bridge, Merton, London, S.W.19. 460,778.
- "KILOL" on device of rat (rat device disclaimed); for a preparation for destroying rats and mice (2). By Kilol, Ltd., 58 High Street, Dartford, Kent. 459,111.
- "KURKOO"; for veterinary medicines (2). By J. G. Howe, The Laurels, Redhills, Ireland. 450,157.
- "ST. BRUNO"; for medicinal chemicals (3) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By C. H. Parsons & Brother, Ltd., 9 Whitehall Road, Leeds. 458,641/643. (Associated.)
- "BROMIDROSIL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Scholl Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 14 Giltspur Street, London, E.C.1. 459,728. (Associated.)
- "LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM" on device, including map and monogram "L.O.B." ("Little's," map device and "Oriental" disclaimed); for a medicine (3). By Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 15 Armenian Street, Madras, India. 449,957. (Associated.)
- "MAC"; for pills, tablets, cough mixture and hair preparations (3). By J. Liddell, 2 High Street, Buxton. 458,654.
- "BELMINTS"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Bellmint Co., Brook's Yard, Market Street, Huddersfield. 459,354.
- "REGEEFIRE"; for medicinal chemicals (3) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By Regesan, Ltd., Trent Street, Nottingham. 460,511/512. (Associated.)
- "BISTOVOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By May & Baker, Ltd., Church Road, Battersea, London, S.W.11. 460,757.
- "FEEDWELL TEAT" on circular device, with monogram "H A" and words "HYGIENIC APPLIANCES, LTD." ("Feedwell" disclaimed); for teats and soothers (11). By Hygienic Appliances, Ltd., 8 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. 458,928.
- "BOVESCO"; for meat extracts (42). By Nutresco, Ltd., 85 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, S.A. B 448,572.
- "IOMAGENE"; for iodised magnesia (42). By The Washington Chemical Co., Ltd., Station Road, Washington Station, co. Durham. 460,357.
- "WAVALONE CONCENTRÉ" on label device, including girl's portrait ("Wavalone" disclaimed); for a hair preparation (48). By The Camomile Tonic Co., 16 Lichfield Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2. 453,784.

Golfing Events

The autumn meeting of the Glasgow Pharmacy Golf Club was held at Milngavie on September 23, when the prizes offered by the honorary captain, the captain and the vice-captain were competed for, results being as follows: W. J. Moffat 74, W. Seivwright 78, R. M. Jack 78. In the first-class sweepstake the scores were: R. M. Jack 78, W. Seivwright 78; and in the second-class sweepstake W. J. Moffat 74, J. Erasmunsen 80.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club held the final outing of the season over Duddingston course on September 23. In the competition for the Pinkerton Gibson trophy, A. M. Hourston proved the winner with a score of 147 (69 and 78). R. L. Munnoch, who was runner-up with 160, won the Mackay trophy, while D. Barrie was successful in the hole-and-hole competition. Immediately after the close of the competitions the annual general meeting was held and the following office-bearers appointed:—*Captain*, W. J. Rosie; *Vice-Captain*, A. Henderson; *Secretary*, G. Cooper; *Treasurer*, A. M. Hourston; *Committee*, D. Barrie, E. Brindle, J. Finlay, J. Gibb, J. Philp, and W. S. Spence.

The last fixture of the season in connection with the Manchester and District Chemists' Golfing Society took place at the Withington golf course, on September 23. The contest was an innovation in the form of a match between the captain's team and the President's team. After an interesting afternoon's play, under pleasant conditions, the result was a win by the President's team (6 games to 3). The scores were as under:—

<i>President's Team</i>		<i>Captain's Team</i>	
J. A. Collins	1	T. O. Owens	0
T. Miller	1	J. W. Aves	0
R. G. Edwards	0	W. A. Sturdy	1
A. H. Turner	1	W. W. Burton	0
P. W. Stuart	1	H. A. Travis	0
R. Whittaker	0	H. Woodhead	1
V. Cromack	1	J. S. Breese	0
J. H. Nidd	1	J. D. Guest	0
E. N. Fox	0	W. H. Gardner	1

A prize was given for the lowest net score in each team. Mr. P. W. Stuart won the prize in the President's team, with a net score of 76; and Mr. H. Woodhead was the winner in the captain's team, with a net score of 73. Arthur Berton, Ltd., gave a case of military hair-brushes as a prize. The losing team paid for a hot-pot supper for the two teams, and in the course of an enjoyable evening the President (Mr. A. J. Pidd) presented the prizes to the respective winners, and in a very happy speech referred to the progress made by the Society. A vote of thanks was passed with acclamation to the President, to the captain (Mr. J. W. Aves), and to the secretary (Mr. J. A. Collins) for their services during the year. Mr. John Cleworth then presented



Photo] [Cleworth

MR. J. A. COLLINS DRIVING OFF

his prize (a case of a dozen fish knives and forks) to Mr. J. A. Collins, who had returned the three best lowest net cards during 1925, and had not won a first prize. The following were the lowest net scores for the year:—J. A. Collins, 85+73+81=239; P. W. Stuart, 80+80+83=243; T. O. Owens, 85+74+86=245; G. Potts, 88+77+80=249; R. Whittaker, 86+82+84=252.

London Chemists at Port Sunlight

A SPECIAL TRAIN conveyed 307 chemists and several ladies from the Metropolitan area to Port Sunlight on September 24. The trip was arranged by Mr. F. A. Lawman (Vinolia Co., Ltd.), assisted by Mr. Herbert Skinner.



OUTSIDE THE LADY LEVER ART GALLERY

The chemists were guests of the company for breakfast and dinner in the train, as well as during their tour at Port Sunlight. Many chemists from Liverpool, Birkenhead and Manchester were also present, making a total of 467 who sat down to luncheon—a record for Vinolia functions. Viscount Leverhulme, a former chairman of Vinolia Co., Ltd., presided over the luncheon, supported by the managing director (Mr. D'Arcy Cooper) and several of his colleagues. The toast of "The Visitors" was felicitously proposed by Mr. Hartland-Swann and responded to in appropriate terms by Mr. Herbert Skinner and Mr. W. C. Sayers; the toast of "The Chairman" was ingeniously included in the response, giving an opportunity for Viscount Leverhulme to express appreciation of the delicate tribute to the memory of his father, the late Viscount, in the placing of a wreath on his tomb by the London chemists. After luncheon the party broke up into suitable groups in order to facilitate seeing the works. Different things appealed to different sections, and everyone appeared to find something of intense interest. Tea was served, and afterwards a drive to the Lady Lever Art Gallery was made, where a photograph was taken. The remainder of the day was passed in the Art Gallery, an art gem set in a charming industrial village. The return journey to London was completed by 11 o'clock, and everyone voted the day all too short.

MYSORE SANDALWOOD OIL.—During 1924 the exports from India amounted to 184,743 lb. (Rs. 34,23,970) against 149,454 lb. (Rs. 26,59,954) in 1923.

MUSTARD-SEED GROWERS in Lincolnshire have (says the "Grocer"), through the Bourne and Wainfleet Branches of the Farmers' Union, addressed a letter to J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich, expressing a hope that they would be able to pay 17s. 6d. for brown mustard and 15s. for white, when arranging the coming contracts. To a subsequent meeting of the Union it was reported that a pleasant reply had been received, stating that when the subject of prices was considered on September 11 the views expressed would receive full consideration and carry great weight.

Modern Physico-Chemistry in its Pharmaceutical Applications

By W. A. Whatmough

XX.—Spectral Lines and Quantum Variations

BOHR's theory derives its greatest experimental support from the measurement of ionisation potentials—phenomena occurring in gases activated by electronic bombardment, a subject for later consideration. Fig. 19, which represents pictorially the subject matter of the footnote in Article XVIII, also expresses quantitatively the energy levels of Bohr orbits on the assumption that these are identical with the spectral terms of spectroscopy. The relationship between spectral terms (in frequencies) and the energy levels of stationary states (in ergs) are given in fundamental units by

$$h\nu = eV$$

that is the quantum ($h\nu$) is equal to the work done on the electron e in falling through a difference of potential V . Practical units are used in Fig. 19, the spectral terms being designated as wave numbers (ν' , see Article XIX), their potentials expressed as volts being calculated from the relationship:—

$$V \text{ (volts)} = \frac{12331}{\lambda \text{ (in Angstrom units)}}$$

The energy required to transfer the electron from one orbit to another can thereby be given in ergs.

Fig. 18 (Article XIX) and fig. 19 only symbolise the ideas underlying the quantum theory by picturing a stepwise process of energy emission or absorption as sudden expansion or contraction between two non-radiating electron orbits. This can be compared to the procedure of going upstairs or downstairs, in which it is possible to take one or more steps at a time, but not a half or quarter of a step. Like almost all diagrams, Figs. 18 and 19 must not be taken to represent actual occurrences. Already the newer extensions of the quantum theory deny the existence of co-planar electron orbits (or concentric orbits), as shown in the above figures.

The physical jerks which an electron is supposed to be capable of performing in transits between circular (Copernican) orbits of the original Bohr atomic model are simple compared with the gymnastics of elliptical (Keplerian) orbits. The introduction of the second or azimuthal quantum number (k) connotes kinematically a turning or precession of the orbit in its own plane, which is represented in Fig. 20, with each stationary

state corresponding to "looping the loop." Add thereto a progression in space of the (elliptic) orbital plane around a third axis (indicated by quantum number j), and a rotation of the whole system about a fourth axis set up by a magnetic field (and denoted by a fourth quantum number, m). Then it takes a physicist to understand why the electron in its evolutions does not lose its way and can, in addition, find time to select its jumps; for such refinements of the quantum theory are used to explain the multiple structure of spectral lines and the absence of certain combinations of spectral terms by Bohr's Correspondence Principle. Physicists are still groping in the dark for an explanation of the exactitude with which their formulæ fit experimental facts after "correction" for the variation of "mass" according to its rate of "motion" through presumably empty space. The vogue of relativistic mechanics which has complicated modern atomic theory is due to the following simple equation of Lorentz, which forms the basis of the special (or more restricted) theory of relativity:—

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

where c is the velocity of light, m the mass of a particle (such as an electron) moving with velocity v , compared with its mass (m_0) at rest. This is a mathematical way of saying that a particle cannot move with an infinite velocity (represented by the velocity of light) without all its mass being converted in energy, or conversely that the inertia (mass) of a particle only attains its maximum value when completely at rest. Absolute rest also connotes the disappearance of matter for equilibrium in a motionless medium (or absence of displacement) requires matter to have a density (or weight per unit volume) identical with that of the medium. The result of introducing a correction for the variation of the mass of an electron in its orbital motion further affects the Rydberg constant $\left(\frac{2\pi^2 me^4}{h^3}\right)$, which becomes for

$$R = \frac{2\pi^2 m_0 e^4 (Ze)^2}{h^3} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{\pi^2 e^2 (Ze)^2}{h^2 c^2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) + \dots \right\}$$

where n corresponds to a quantum number difference and the other letters are on the same system of notation as used in previous equations. Note that the equation immediately above contains (in brackets) only the first two of an endless series of converging terms, and does not include the nuclear mass variation of Article XIX. The object in imposing this mathematical achievement upon students is that it exemplifies the endless expansion of one-sided mathematical considerations. In this instance it is the result of assuming relative motion in an equilibrium condition (= relative rest as regards time). The equation implies that an electron moves at different speeds during the path it traverses in describing an elliptical or Keplerian orbit [i.e., rapidly at perihelion (nearest atomic nucleus) and relatively slowly at aphelion (furthest away from centre)]. Mechanically this has the effect of superposing a perturbing "force" on the inverse square law or Coulomb field (of Newtonian dynamics), so that the electron precesses in its orbit, as illustrated in Fig. 20.

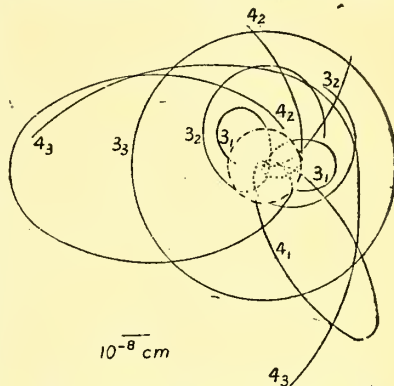
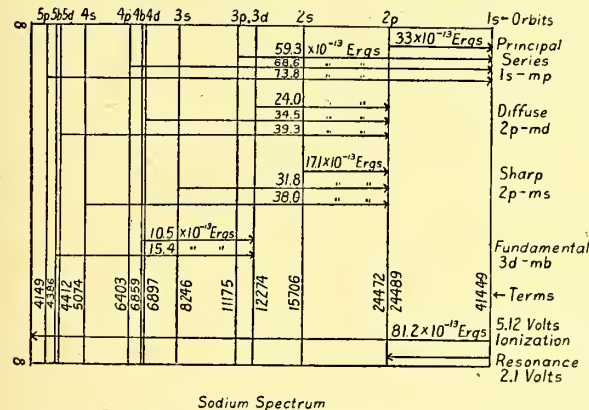


Fig. 20.—Precession orbits of outermost electron of neutral sodium atom (from Bohr's "Atomteori," by Holst and Kramers).



Sodium Spectrum

Fig. 19.—Schematic representation of orbits of outermost electron of sodium with quantum jumps between energy levels represented by spectral terms. The atomic nucleus is supposedly far away to the right of the diagram, and the first orbit (indicated by $1s$ or 1_1 in quantum notation) is the innermost orbit of the normal unactivated atom. The low \sim most arrow shows the first potential of inelastic impact (or resonance potential) in volts, a measure of the energy required to excite the atom of sodium to emit the D line (transition $1s-2p$ or 1_1-2_1 or 1_1-2_2) orbits; the double structure of the latter cannot be indicated on the scale shown. The longest arrow gives the ionisation potential or energy to lift the electron completely out of the atom. (Diagram by Prof. C. B. Bazzoni, of Pennsylvania University.)

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Birmingham.—The position of a panel doctor summoned to a patient on his panel, who has been arrested for drunkenness while in charge of a motor vehicle, was queried recently at a meeting of the Insurance Committee by a practitioner, and came up on the report of the Medical Benefits Subcommittee. To the inquiring practitioner the clerk, on the authority of the Medical Benefits Subcommittee, replied that unless a doctor, receiving a summons to visit an insured person on his list, found that medical attendance was required, he would be committing no breach of the terms of service in demanding a fee before furnishing a report of his examination.

Bolton.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on September 11, it was stated that during 1924, 334,196 prescriptions were dispensed at a cost of £11,968 16s. There has been a steady increase since 1919, when 204,293 prescriptions were dispensed at a cost of £6,701 7s. 4d. In 1919, 67,899 persons were on the panel, whereas last year there were 84,525. This year from January to June the prescriptions numbered 181,439, costing £6,319 12s. The average total cost per insured person was 2s. 9.88d. in 1924-5, against 1s. 11.69d. in 1919.

Derby.—At a meeting of the Borough Insurance Committee recently a letter was received from the West Bromwich Committee inviting support to a resolution protesting against the charges of £1 1s. for testing a sample of medicines and 15s. for testing a sample of appliances, and suggesting that reasonable rates would be 5s. and 3s. 6d. respectively. No action was taken on the letter.—During the quarter ended June 30 the number of prescriptions issued was 45,514; average ingredient price 4.1d., and dispensing fee 4.4d. per prescription.

Devon.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, at Exeter, on September 14, suggestions were considered from other Insurance Committees in connection with the cost of carrying out the drug-testing scheme. It was stated that as a result of a deputation from the National Association of Insurance Committees the Ministry of Health proposed to make the cost of this scheme a charge on the drug fund and to reduce the amount of work required in connection with the prescribing investigation. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee reported having given approval to a script for brandy, written on the ordinary prescription form. In a second case, however, in which an insured person asked if the Committee could assist in connection with the cost of ten bottles of brandy at 17s. each, the application was refused.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held at Exeter on September 23, Mr. S. S. Brown in the chair, at which the reports of the Central Checking Bureau for January and February were approved. The testing of dispensing scheme and the extended list of appliances were discussed.

Halifax.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, recently, the Clerk (Mr. J. Fletcher), reporting on the general scheme for testing medicines, said this scheme would assure panel patients that they received the best possible from the chemists. In reply to a question, he declared that there was no limit to the drugs that could be ordered; if a doctor were satisfied that a patient required a certain thing, he could prescribe it. As examples, the Clerk quoted from official accounts showing the supply of insulin to five patients at Halifax last April at a cost of £5 1s.; in May, to four patients at a cost of £4 1s. 3d.; in June, to three patients at a cost of £2 11s. 6d.

Lancashire.—The Insurance Committee have investigated a complaint that a chemist supplied only 49 pills on a prescription by a panel doctor for 60. The chemist states that he has no excuse, but should have counted the pills. Some little time ago the prescribing doctor began to order 120 pills, and he conceived the idea of doing it by measure. He cut a chip box down to hold 60,

and he was surprised when they only counted out 49. He expressed his regret and no further action was taken, but the chemist was warned.

London.—At the monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee, held on September 24, the General Purposes Subcommittee reported that the following would constitute the Pharmaceutical Committee for the County of London for two years from July 1: Messrs. B. Abelson, G. B. Barnard, A. H. Jenkin, John Keall, A. R. Keith, A. A. Melhuish, J. Milner, C. A. Noble, P. B. Phillips, D. A. Rees, G. Rose, H. Skinner, P. Sparks, J. A. Thompson, W. B. Trick, and A. J. Wing. The Finance Subcommittee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to £43,624 11s. 2d. Among these was the sum of £35,332 13s. 3d. to chemists for the medical year 1924-25. The report of the Committee was adopted.

Portsmouth.—Payments to chemists amounting to £1,251 0s. 5d. for May and June were approved at the meeting of the Insurance Committee on September 24. The number of prescriptions for 1924 was 250,580, against 208,075 for 1923, and the total cost £8,811 19s. 2d., compared with £7,082 8s. 4d. during 1923. The cost per prescription was 8.4d., compared with 8.1d., and the cost per insured person 29.7d., against 23.8d. In 1920 the prescriptions were 150,720, and the total cost £6,455 0s. 5d. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee recommended that the drug-testing scheme as amended be approved. This was agreed to. The matter of surgical spirit was also again before the Committee, and it was resolved that the Customs and Excise authorities be asked to approve the use of certain formulas for the preparation of sulphur lotion and lead lotion.

West Yorkshire.—At a meeting of the West Riding of Yorkshire Insurance Committee, at Wakefield, on September 24, Mr. S. N. Pickard, J.P., chemist (Ossett), reported on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Subcommittee that that body had declined to take any action in reference to a resolution from the West Bromwich Insurance Committee expressing the opinion that the fees for testing medicines should be 5s. per sample (instead of one guinea), and for appliances 3s. 6d. per sample (instead of 15s.). The recommendation of the Subcommittee was adopted.

Worcestershire.—At a meeting of the County Council, on September 14, upon Alderman G. W. Hobson submitting the statement of the working of the Health Insurance Acts for adoption, Mr. Terry raised the point that the meetings of the County Insurance Committee were held too often, having regard to the business to be transacted. At the last three meetings half the time had been occupied in discussing the expenses of the members of the committee, and not matters affecting insured persons. The chairman said if Mr. Terry would communicate with him he would see that the matter was brought before the Council.

Yarmouth.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on September 25, it was decided that the clerk should secure the services of some person who would be remunerated by a fee of 2s. 6d. for each sample, to obtain medicines for analysis from panel chemists.

SCOTLAND

Caithness.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, held on September 26, the finding of the Panel Committee, which imposed a penalty of £5 on Dr. Mackay, Lybster, for having prescribed too expensive drugs for panel patients, was approved. The average of other members of panel was 1s. 4d. per form, while Dr. Mackay's average was 2s. 10d.

Drug Accounts Committee (Scotland).—A report on the work of the Drug Accounts Committee was submitted at the annual conference of Insurance Committees, which was held at Rothesay on September 25 and 26. The number of accounts for the year 1924 prepared by the Central Checking Bureau for drugs and appliances supplied by panel chemists in the 23 burgh areas was 9,658, and in the 31 county areas 11,346. The number of forms priced for the Insurance Committees was

2,743,847, the value being £161,219 1s. 7d. Including the prescriptions on behalf of other bodies, a total of 2,825,112 forms were priced at a value of £167,267 3s. 2½d., an increase of 489,519 and £34,667 17s. 5½d. over the figures for 1923. The superintendent (Mr. A. B. Gilmour), again drew attention to the great increase in prescriptions, which has caused the Drug Accounts Committee considerable concern. Reference is made to the steps taken to effect economy. A repetition of the experience of last year would, it was stated, involve a much heavier call on the Special Drug Fund, and it is questionable whether the fund would be sufficient to meet the claims made upon it. The Executive Committee strongly emphasise the necessity for vigilant scrutiny of Drug Fund expenditure. So far as information is available, the current year shows little or no improvement. Extravagant prescribing, possibly unchecked for years, is, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, a prolific cause of the high expenditure now experienced, and if the drug bill is to be kept within reasonable limits, committees must take action so that no improper charges against the fund are made.

Fife.—A doctor who was surcharged £100 for excessive prescribing has lodged an appeal with the Scottish Board of Health. Following on a report by the Board of Health on the prescribing of certain insurance practitioners in the Fife area during the first six months of 1922, the Panel Committee had, *inter alia*, unanimously resolved that the 17 practitioners concerned should be asked to refund a sum of £100 to the Drug Fund. This was agreed to at the meeting of the Insurance Committee held on September 24. The Committee also agreed to impose fines of £2 10s. and £1 10s. on practitioners on the medical list for having contravened the National Health Insurance (Medical Benefit) Regulations (Scotland), 1924, by charging panel patients fees of £5 and £3 3s. for performing operations.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

A MEETING of the executive was held in London on September 22 and 23, Mr. John Hague in the chair. There were also present: Messrs. Clubb, Forster, French, Gillegham, Hardy, Jackson, Keall, Keith, Marshall, Martin, Melhuish, Phillips, Rowsell, Scholes, Smalley, Tranmer, and Young. The executive discussed the question of co-operation between the Pharmaceutical Society and the R.P.U. in connection with the proposed legislation dealing with proprietary medicines. A suggestion that the Union should act as advertising agents for spaces on chemists' premises was not entertained. It was reported that the new specification for crêpe bandages, as published in the B.P.C. Supplement on August 8, would become operative so far as Insurance dispensing contracts were concerned on January 1, but that the price allowed in the tariff from October 1 would be that of the new specification. This concession had been obtained in order that chemists might replace their stocks with the new bandage any time between October 1 and January 1, without incurring loss. The three months' notice would also give most chemists an opportunity of clearing their present stocks. The executive received a suggestion from the Bristol Pharmaceutical Committee that attention be given to the conditions obtaining in connection with ophthalmic treatment for insured persons. It was decided to approach optical societies in the matter.

Devon.—The annual meeting of the Devon Branch was held at Exeter on September 23, Mr. F. E. Battershill presiding. The annual report and financial statement were adopted, and £5 5s. voted to the Orphan Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. The officers elected were:—*Chairman*, Mr. F. E. Battershill; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. W. R. B. Arnold; *Treasurer*, Mr. S. S. Brown; *Secretary*, Mr. F. Southerden; *Auditor*, Mr. D. Reid; *Committee*, Messrs. J. E. Calkin, G. F. Fisher, M. T. Foster, W. E. Hollows, F. March, A. C. Milton, P. F. Rowsell, and J. H. Scott. The secretary reported that 103 out of 142 chemists in the area had intimated their willingness to code prescriptions from October 1.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Branch Meetings

Leamington.—The Warwickshire Branch met on September 24, when Mr. Antcliffe, member of the Pharmaceutical Council, gave an interesting address on *Pharmaceutical Topics*. Mr. Hutton (chairman), in introducing Mr. Antcliffe, said how much the visit of a Councillor was appreciated by the branch. Members were specially interested to hear of the work of the Council, as carried out by its various Committees. Mr. Antcliffe appealed for a more general support of the advertising section of the "Pharmaceutical Journal." The steadily increasing value of the B.P. Codex as a recognised standard, the work of the Benevolent Fund and the War Auxiliary Committee, the negotiations with the Government, organisation, the new regulations, and other important matters were explained. Mr. Antcliffe foreshadowed closer co-operation between the Society and the Retail Pharmacists' Union in the near future. In a discussion arising out of the address Mr. John Noble appealed on behalf of the Benevolent Fund, and Mr. Nundy moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Antcliffe.

Manchester.—The opening meeting of the Junior Section of the Manchester and Salford Branch was held in the Houldsworth Hall on September 28, when Mr. H. Haworth, superintendent of the Manchester Prescriptions Pricing Bureau, gave a lecture on *Points in Insurance Dispensing*. He pointed out the anomalies that were constantly cropping up, and emphasised the necessity for everyone to know the official regulations as regards the supply of drugs and appliances. He mentioned a few drugs that could be supplied in some cases, but not in others, and an interesting discussion followed.

Swansea.—At a recent meeting of the Swansea, Neath and Port Talbot Branch it was decided to hold a joint meeting with the neighbouring branches of Cardigan, Pembroke and Carmarthen in November. Mr. D. A. D. Harries was appointed assistant secretary. Mr. H. Davis, Ph.C. (Pereira Medallist), lecturer in pharmaceuticals in the Swansea and West Wales College of Pharmacy (Municipal Technical College, Swansea), gave a short account of his work at the school, when he spoke of the satisfactory results of the July examinations, and also the excellent number of students enrolled for the coming session. Mr. E. A. Tyler, M.A. (Cantab), F.I.C., head of the chemistry and pharmaceutical department, was elected an honorary member of the branch. It was decided, if possible, to form a junior branch at a meeting to be held on October 5.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Pine Tars.—Inferior dark pine tars can be improved in quality by treatment with volatile solvents to remove the dark constituents and effect clarification. (A. Wohl, A. Goldschmidt, and A. Prill. 229,619.)

Borneols.—A process for the manufacture of borneols, consisting in condensing pinene or camphene (oil of turpentine) with *o*-benzoylbenzoic acid, naphthoylbenzoic acid, or a homologue, followed by saponification of the resulting ester. (Société Alsacienne de Produits Chimiques. 221,468.)

Carbon Disulphide.—A process for the purification of crude carbon disulphide by distillation, characterised by the work being carried out by a continuous working process, the carbon disulphide being freed from hydrogen sulphide, for example, by counter-current contact with carbon disulphide vapours, after which, sulphur and sulphur compounds are withdrawn from the carbon disulphide (after a chemical purification, if desired, by means of lye or acid) in the form of a highly concentrated solution. (Dr. E. Legeler. 238,489.)

Notes on Books

GINSENG,

so highly prized in China for its supposed strengthening and life-giving properties, is probably the most expensive drug in the world. Dr. Ossendowski, in his new book, "Man and Mystery in Asia," gives some interesting accounts of the ginseng hunters in the Ussurian country between the river Amur and the Korean frontier, and especially of his interview and conversation with one of them whose partner in the business had some time before had his tongue cut out by a party of Cossacks because he would not reveal the hiding-place of some particularly valuable roots, said to be worth twice their weight in gold. Dr. Ossendowski was shown these roots. He says their shape "distinctly resembled that of the human body, with head, torso, feet and hands. Even long matted hair grew on the head." One thinks naturally of the old superstitions about the mandrake. The work of procuring wild specimens of these roots is difficult and dangerous—difficult because of the wild country in which it grows, and dangerous (so it is said) because the tiger and panther also hunt ginseng, which they eat, and will attack a man, if necessary, to obtain it. But a worse danger still is the red devil who guards the root. Dr. Ossendowski's informant had never actually seen this devil, but his friend, "old Fu-chiang," had met him twice and bore all over his body the marks of his claws. No wonder the root is dear!

THE CHEMIST IN FICTION

has grown a little stale of late, but he reappears as the chemist in poetry with a certain air of novelty. This is how Mr. Martin Armstrong pictures him in "Miss Thompson goes Shopping," a poem in his volume entitled "The Buzzards and Other Poems" (Secker, London), having first described the appearance of the shop, with its "tall, big-bellied bottles, three—Red, blue and emerald, steely bright" outside, and "Rows of small drawers, black-lettered each With curious words of foreign speech" and its "vague medicinal sting of camphor, soap, new sponges," etc., within:—

And Wren the Chemist, tall and spare,
Stood gaunt behind his counter there.
Quiet and very wise he seemed,
With skull-like face, bald head that gleamed:
Through spectacles his eyes looked kind.
He wore a pencil tucked behind
His ear. And never he mistakes
The wildest signs the doctor makes
Prescribing drugs. Brown paper, string,
He will not use for anything,
But all in neat white parcels packs
And sticks them up with sealing-wax.

The picture is a new one, but it is the picture of an old friend, now, alas! rarely seen, and probably never to be seen again

MR. WARREN R. DAWSON,

whose work on Egyptian medicine under the Copts was noticed in the *C. & D.*, of October 25 (p. 595), collaborates with Professor Elliot Smith, the well-known anatomist and archaeologist of London University, in the production of a sumptuous volume on Egyptian mummies, just issued by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. This is not a formal notice of the book (which would, to be adequate, occupy considerable space), but merely a passing reference to one point in it, the medicinal use of mummy, which is of peculiar interest to pharmacists. The word "mumia" is said to be of Arabic origin, and in ancient times—in Pliny, for instance, though he is not cited in this volume—it was used of a species of bitumen (the "bitumen Judicum" of our early dispensaries), which entered largely into the later and cheaper processes of mummification. It is suggested that the medicinal use of mummy (in the later sense) was due to the presence in it of this bitumen. The earliest known instance of this use occurred about A.D. 1200, in the practice of a Jewish physician of Alexandria. Curiously enough, the final abandonment of mummy as a medicine is also attributed to the action of Jews—but of mer-

chants, not of physicians—who found it more profitable to supply faked instead of real mummy, preparing it themselves from any bodies they could get hold of. Reference may be made here to an article on mummies, drawn mainly from Penicher and other French writers, in the *C. & D.*, I, 1887, p. 620, in which much of the information contained in Messrs. Smith and Dawson's book is anticipated.

THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO,

or rather more, there was published a volume (afterwards extended) that contains more quaint and curious medical lore in the garb of pure literature than any other work in the English, or, perhaps, in any other language. But the tercentenary of this book, Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," passed almost unnoticed by our literary critics, except that Mr. Middleton Murry, in an article on Burton, referred to it as "about" due. The fortunes of the book have varied. Within fifty years of its publication it went through eight editions, but in 1800 only ten had appeared. Mr. Murry speaks, however, as if it were only "the precious possession of the few." The few, certainly, have always valued it, whatever may be said of the many, and it has proved a store-house out of which many famous writers have fetched treasures both of wit and learning, sometimes without due acknowledgment. Milton is said to have taken the hint for "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" from it; Sterne rifled it for "Tristram Shandy"; Lamb loved and imitated it; Keats took from it the story of his "Lamia." What is more to the present purpose is that it is a happy hunting-ground for the pharmacist. It is not a book one sits down deliberately to read through, but one never opens it without lighting upon some delightful passage, and it is difficult to lay down. The chief charm of the book is the revelation it gives us of the writer. Burton was not only a very learned but a very wise man. With all his superstitions, his quaintnesses, one might (judging him by present-day standards) say his absurdities, he was full of good common sense and political wisdom. The Utopia in his preface compares favourably with the more famous one of Sir Thomas More, and throughout the whole book he shows sound judgment of the thousand and one things of which he writes. He never sinks beneath the load of his learning, and he is not afraid to censure any authority his quotes. He approves of "Medicanall physick," though he would have it used moderately.

HORACE ANNESLEY VACHELL

follows the time-honoured tradition of the practising novelist by endeavouring to extract fun from the pharmacist. In his recently published "Watling's for Worth" (Hodder & Stoughton) he tells the romance of a departmental store. Watling is the usual pushful person (with a heart of gold) who started as a small draper. All goes well until Gerald Marrable, scion of an impoverished Marrable of Thorpe-Marrable (whose wife was "born a Stewart of Arradaile") falls in love with June Watling. Then the fat is in the fire. For June makes it clear that she will have nothing to do with a "slacker," so Gerry, who has grit, sets out to impress Watling with the fact he is a man of ideas. He suggests "stunts" for window displays and eventually secures a job on the advertising staff of Watling's Emporium, much to the disgust of the squire and the descendant of Stewart of Arradaile. Watling is something of a despot, but, withal, strictly just and kind to his employees. Circumstances arise which lead to the summary dismissal by Watling (with no reason given) of the head of one of the departments with fifteen years' service behind him. The incident and the silence of Watling rebound to his credit, for the dismissed man was a blackguard; but the fact that Watling will not say why he has dismissed the man leads to suspicion among the other heads and throughout the store generally. This is industriously fostered by the dismissed man, and a lightning strike is threatened. Mr. Vachell

DESCRIBES THE SEETHING DISCONTENT

in the "Mantles," the "Sweets," the "Sports," and the "Books." Then:—"In the 'Drugs' where the gentlemen are older and presumably wiser, the expediency of a strike was gravely discussed. Mr. Complin, the

Second in Command, shivered a lance with the Head of the Department. Mr. Complin conveyed somehow the impression that he was, or ought to be, a General Practitioner. His subordinates addressed him as 'Doc.' Customers buying patent medicines confided in Mr. Complin. Nervous females made sure he was a married man, which he wasn't, because he had a mild and benignant aspect and good manners. Manners, it is true, had not quite made a man of him. A slightly retreating chin, possibly, imposed on Mr. Complin the necessity of speaking with decision, with a professional authority, upon all the minor infirmities of the flesh. He had created a boom in Watling's Syrup of Mulberries (which held no mulberries) the Kiddies' Favourite Medicine. Any excitement found Mr. Complin cool and argumentative. . . . The Book department was next to the 'Drugs,' and designedly so. Sufferers from insomnia after buying Watling's Slumber Pellets would behold beguiling rows of other soporifics. Let psychologists explain if they can why brisk business in the 'Drugs' was invariably surpassed by even brisker business in the 'Books'."

"A COMPARATIVE STUDY,"

the subtitle of "Medical Education" (Macmillan, 10s. 6d.), a book of 334 pages by Abraham Flexner, suggests with sufficient accuracy the scope of the work. Mr. Flexner has compiled his summary of educational conditions in medicine in several countries with obvious care, and with an evident desire to be fair all round. Writing from the standpoint of a citizen of the United States, he does not hesitate to praise features that he deems praiseworthy in European systems, even if corresponding systems in his own country appear less valuable by comparison. Thus, for example, he writes of the British method of teaching clinical medicine: "In its essence and in its possibilities it is, I believe, soundest." In the next sentence, it is true, the author adds: "It is, for the most part, shortsightedly practical—too unimaginative to sustain a thoroughly modern clinical structure." This, however, is paralleled by more than one criticism on "scientific medicine in America." Mr. Flexner is slightly in advance of facts in supposing that the medical curriculum in Great Britain is "now planned on the basis of 'six years' study"; and he reveals himself as entirely of his school (or his period) in holding that "prescription-writing and pharmacy, to which a few lessons must be separately devoted, can be practically acquired incidentally in the medical clinic, and subsequently, during internship." An index facilitates reference to the details of a somewhat complex subject.

Now on Sale

C. & D. Poisons Card No. 2

THE new edition of Poisons Card No. 2, containing an extended list of scheduled poisons and preparations containing poisons, is now ready. There has been some delay in producing it, as we desired to include in it the official abbreviations of pharmaceutical preparations recognised by the Poisons Labelling Order and other information needed to conform with the Order. In view of recent legislation we have specially studied the question of "preparations" of Part I poisons, this matter having assumed great importance now that medical practitioners are required to sign the Poisons Book or supply written orders for Part I poisons. The cards measure 10 in. by 12½ in., and are sold at 1s. each, post free. The terms for quantities are:—

	s.	d.
3 cards, post free	2	9
12 cards, post free	10	0
25 cards, post free	23	0
100 cards, carriage paid	60	0

New editions, at the same price, have already been published of **Poisons Card No. 1** (containing the Poisons Schedule and sale regulations) and **Poisons Card No. 4** (dealing specially with the Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations).

ANTHRAX is reported from Chard, Somerset. The medical officer of health has issued a warning to the public to soak all new shaving brushes for some hours before use in a 1 per cent. solution of lysol.

New Books

Neumann, A. H. *Pulvis Effervescent Compositus*: Thesis submitted for the Degree of Master of Science. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin. [Deals with the origin of seidlitz powders, synonyms, pharmacopoeial history, testing, and gives a bibliography. A footnote on the first page implies that little is known of T. F. Savory, who invented seidlitz powders. There is no obscurity about this, and the business, under the name of Savory & Moore, Ltd., is still one of the best known in London.]

Chemical Synonyms and Trade Names: Companion to the First Edition. By W. Gardner. 9½ by 6½ in. Pp. 56. 7s. 6d. C. Lockwood & Son, 7 Stationers' Hall Court, London, E.C.4. [This is a supplement to the book which was reviewed in the *C. & D.*, February 16, 1924, p. 224, and is prepared on the same plan. Many of the 2,700 entries in this companion, as in the main volume, are definitions, so that the book is mainly a chemical dictionary, but nevertheless a useful work of reference.]

Catalogue of British Scientific and Technical Books covering every Branch of Science and Technology carefully Classified and Indexed. 8½ by 5½ in. Pp. 489. 12s. 6d. A. & F. Denny, Ltd., 163A Strand, London, W.C.2. [This catalogue was first issued by the British Science Guild in 1921, the new edition being on the same lines but considerably enlarged. The last edition had 376 pages. The books indexed were actually on sale at the time the catalogue went to press. The list covers a wide ground, there being 9,500 titles included, but pharmacy is not adequately covered, a common fault in similar publications.]

West London Hospital Pharmacopœia. 5½ by 3½ in. Pp. 92. The Avenue Press (L. Upcott Gill & Son, Ltd.), 55-57 Drury Lane, London, W.C.2. [Compiled by a Committee of the Hospital, with the assistance of Mr. W. A. Savill, the pharmacist, a well-arranged pharmacopœia has been produced. It begins with a useful feature, not usually found in such works, viz., an index of drugs, in which, after the name of the drug, a list is given of all the hospital preparations containing it. The formulas occupy about fifty pages, the names of the ingredients being given in full Latin. The appendices deal with weights and measures, dosage, beverages, baths, poultices, application of leeches, diets, poison antidotes, and the rearing of babies. The pharmacopœia is a credit to the compilers.]

London Hospital Pharmacopœia. 5½ by 2½ in. Pp. 254. 4s. School Press, Rupert Street, London, E.1. [Mr. F. A. Hocking, B.Sc., has in this new edition produced a model pharmacopœia, as it contains all the information which the medical staff and students of the hospital will require as to the proper way of prescribing drugs. The rule at the "London" is to confine prescribers to drugs and preparations included in the British Pharmacopœia, the hospital pharmacopœia, and a supplementary list (containing three drugs and six serums), which is periodically revised. A very complete poison antidote list is given, and then follows the pharmacopœia proper, which includes the drugs of the British Pharmacopœia, non-official drugs being underlined, so that it is easy to see which are the "London" preparations. Under the names of drugs, a selection of synonyms is generally given, also indications of the hospital preparations which contain the particular drug. Special formulas are classified for use in the children's dental and ophthalmic wards. At the end are brief directions for writing prescriptions for "dangerous" drugs.]

DEFECTIVE SCALES.—In his latest annual report to the Luton Town Council, the weights and measures inspector states that chemists' weighing appliances were found in many cases to be in a very bad state. For businesses in which accuracy was indispensable, such a state of affairs was very serious. He was pleased to say that where attention was called to the ill-conditioned state of weighing appliances it was pleasantly received and appreciated, and the importance of maintaining the accuracy of weighing and measuring appliances was realised.

Associations' Winter Session

Belfast.—A committee meeting of the Chemist and Druggist Society of Ireland was held in the rooms, 11 Waring Street, Belfast, on September 22, Mr. Fred Storey (President) in the chair. Mr. Storey reported having attended a committee meeting of their Free State members, and having arranged to introduce a deputation to the Council in connection with the proposed change in the Free State pharmacy law. They would remember about two years ago that the Northern Government announced their intention of introducing new pharmacy and poison regulations. Their Southern members called a meeting in Dublin and asked him (Mr. Storey) to go and address them. He did so, when there was a large attendance from all over the Free State. He explained that, no matter what action the Government took with regard to the Pharmaceutical Society, their Society would still remain an all-Ireland one. The meeting agreed to form a local committee, appointing a secretary and treasurer, and asked him to continue in conjunction with the Council. Some members of that committee came to Belfast to see him lately, and he had arranged for them to send a deputation to the Council, and advised that that was the proper course to adopt. The Council was not in a position to give them much information, and it was arranged that the committee appoint a member to keep in touch with the legislation committee, and he saw every chance of harmonious working.

Eastbourne.—The Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association held a meeting recently at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Eastbourne, Mr. H. C. Browne (President) in the chair. Mr. J. Brooksbank gave a brief account of the Conference of Ex-Service Pharmacists, and the branch decided to send a letter similar to the model letter to the local member of Parliament, asking him to receive a deputation on the question of the pharmaceutical service in the Army. The secretary outlined the proceedings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. It was decided that the Pharmaceutical Society's Organising Committee be asked to send a speaker to a meeting to be held locally.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, October 6

North London Pharmaceutical Association, North Library, Manor Gardens, Holloway, at 8.30 p.m. Annual meeting. A lantern lecture will be given by Mr. H. F. Hutchison (Vinolia, Ltd.) on "Architecture as Illustrated by English Cathedrals." Ladies invited.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (East Metropolitan Branch), Y.M.C.A., 67 Woodgrange Avenue, Forest Gate, E.7, at 8.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, October 7

Liverpool Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Midland Adelphi Hotel, at 8 p.m. till 2 a.m. Annual dance. Reception by the President and Mrs. Hirst at 7.45 p.m. Supper at 10.30 p.m. Tickets (single 10s. 6d., double 18s. 6d.) from Mr. F. Wokes, Grassendale, Liverpool.

National Association of Women Pharmacists, Lecture Theatre, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8.30 p.m. Dr. C. W. Saleeby on "Sunlight and Health."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 11 a.m. Council meeting. At 3 p.m. Opening of School of Pharmacy and presentation of Pereira Medal. Inaugural address by Dr. Winifred C. Cullis, Professor of Physiology, University of London.

Society of Public Analysts, Chemical Society's Rooms, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 p.m. Papers on "Analytical Chemistry of Tantalum, Niobium and their Mineral Associates," by A. R. Powell and W. R. Schoeller, Ph.D.; "The Determination of Sulphates in Gun cotton," by H. B. Dunn-cliff, D.Sc.; "The Reduction of Chloric Acid and Chlorates by Ferrous Sulphate," by C. O. Harvey, B.Sc.

London Chemists' Sports Club, Shaftesbury Hotel Billiard Hall, Great St. Andrew's Street, W., at 9 p.m. Billiards session opens.

Pharmacy in Latvia

By PROFESSOR ED. SWIRLOWSKY, UNIVERSITY OF RIGA.

AFTER throwing off the Russian yoke, the first demand postulated by Latvian pharmacists was for a higher standard of professional education, an aim which under Russian domination, owing to the preponderant influence of the doctors, had proved to be unrealisable. Since 1920 the matriculation certificate is required of candidates entering the pharmaceutical profession in Latvia, and pharmacy now forms a department of the chemical faculty in the University of Riga. The course of university study, which formerly in Russia lasted two years, has been extended to four years. Candidates may either enter on their course of university studies on leaving school, or may as a preliminary undergo two years' pupillage in a pharmacy, and after obtaining the assistants' certificate attend the university. The courses in the first year include: Higher mathematics, physics, inorganic chemistry, botany, zoology, human anatomy, mineralogy, geology, microscopic work, plant anatomy, and practical work in the laboratory. Second year: Organic chemistry, analytical chemistry, physical chemistry and electrochemistry, physiological chemistry, pharmacognosy, pharmaceutical chemistry, analysis of drugs, pharmacology, history of pharmacy, and practical work in the laboratory. Third year: Chemistry of foods, forensic chemistry and toxicology, pharmaco-chemical technology, bacteriology, colloids, radiology, compounding prescriptions, hygiene, first-aid, and practical laboratory work. Fourth year: Preparation of galenicals, dispensing, clinical analyses, and preparation of thesis. On completing the whole course of study and obtaining the diploma, as well as the degree of doctor of pharmacy, two years must be spent in a pharmacy before permission is granted to manage a business. Pharmaceutical affairs are controlled by the "pharmacy board" in the Department of Health, now attached to the Ministry of Public Welfare; however, since the profession itself does not participate in the work of administration, Latvian pharmacists are agitating in favour of self-government, that is to say, that purely professional questions should be dealt with by them as a body. There are now in Latvia 1,020 registered pharmacists and 325 pharmacies, one business for 5,846 inhabitants, in addition to 380 druggists' shops. These are periodically inspected by the inspectors of pharmacies and the district medical officers of health. The former Russian laws regarding the opening of new pharmacies are still in force, and the Russian pharmacopœia also remains the official standard until the proposed Latvian pharmacopœia is published by the pharmacopœia commission recently nominated by the pharmacy board. A Russian law of 1912 permitted municipal and district authorities to open public pharmacies irrespective of the prescribed quota, and last year this law was extended to include sick clubs. As a result of this concession, numerous sick clubs have established their own pharmacies, and since the insured members include all the workers in towns, shop assistants, clerks and others, the privately-owned businesses find that these sick club pharmacies are proving formidable competitors. There are several pharmaceutical associations in Latvia, the oldest being the Pharmaceutical Society of Riga, founded 125 years ago, while the assistants also have formed their own organisation, "Latvijas Farmaceitu Biedrība," which issues a monthly journal in the Latvian language, including occasionally a few articles in German.

THE seventh international exhibition of rubber and other tropical products will be held in Paris from January 21 to February 6, 1927.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—It is announced that the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance (which has adjourned until October) is considering a proposal that insured persons suffering from rheumatism should be sent to spas for treatment. An average of 1,500 insured persons could be accommodated at a time by the federated spas, and assuming three weeks' treatment, this would allow 25,500 cases to be treated each year. The total cost of treatment would be about 18s. a week, and the cost of lodgings about 35s.

Personalities

MR. R. J. ARNOLD, chemist and druggist, Bideford, recently addressed the local Rotarians on "Drugs—their Uses and Misuses."

THE REV. G. THORNER, son of the late Mr. W. Thorne, chemist and druggist, Accrington, is home from Canada on a visit to his native town.

MR. C. H. TURVER, chemist and druggist, Blackpool, addressed the members of the Fleetwood Rotary Club, recently, on "Pharmacy and its Origins."

MR. T. J. STANLEY JUKES (representing Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.1) has removed from Kingswinford to Harts Green Farm, Romsley.

At a meeting of the London Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society, on September 26, Viscount Leverhulme was appointed President, in succession to his late father.

MR. L. A. GARRATT (representing C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, London, E.) has removed from 2 Elderslie Road to 3 Greenholm Road, Eltham, S.E.9.

MR. R. H. EVANS, chemist and druggist, Llanidloes, was involved in a collision with a motor-van recently while motor-cycling. Mr. Evans's injuries were not of a serious nature.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALISATION have been granted to M. Bersinski, medical practitioner, 12 South Grove, Bow, London, and to D. Vahrman, "chemist," 76 Brick Lane, Spitalfields, London.

MR. T. W. TULLETT has, after an absence of two years in South Africa, joined the staff of Wyleys, Ltd., Coventry, and from October 1 will act as their representative for London and district.

W. BRO. PARKIN S. BOOTH (The Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., London and Liverpool) has been appointed by the Provincial Grand Lodge to the office of Provincial Grand Steward of Cheshire.

DR. G. C. CLAYTON, C.B.E., M.P., and Professor H. C. H. CARPENTER, F.R.S., have been appointed members of the Advisory Council to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

MR. S. JAMESON, the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., specialty department's representative in Glasgow and Edinburgh, retired on September 30, and will be succeeded by Mr. W. Charnock, who will represent the department in the whole of Scotland.

DR. VAN DORP, of the N.V. Chemische Fabriek "Naarden," Bussum, Holland, is at present in this country, and may be addressed c/o their London concessionaires, the Old Strand Chemical and Trading Co., Ltd., Audrey House, Ely Place, London, E.C.2.

AMONG those present at the funeral of the late Mr. A. B. Norris, chemist and druggist, Burton-on-Trent, whose death was recorded in our issue of September 26 (p. 439), were Mr. Wilfrid Lean, Ph.C., and other pharmacists representing the local Pharmaceutical Committee.

THE part taken by Mr. A. S. Johnson, chemist and druggist (Robert Drane, Ltd., chemists), Cardiff, in the negotiations which culminated in the presentation to the local infirmary of a mansion and twenty-four acres of ground for use as a convalescent home, was the subject of a special vote of thanks at a meeting of the council of the institution on September 26.

MR. GLYNN HENRY, M.P.S., the Liverpool representative for Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., has been appointed to represent the company on the Lancashire territory, succeeding the late Mr. G. Middleton. Mr. S. M. Netherway, M.P.S., of the sales department of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Glynn Henry in the Liverpool district.

MR. C. H. AVERILL, chemist and druggist, Lichfield, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Lichfield City Council to occupy the position of Sheriff in the ensuing year. Mr. Averill has been in business in Lichfield for twenty-six years. For some time he was captain

of the Lichfield Fire Brigade, and for two years he has been People's Warden at St. Michael's Church.

THE Council of Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has appointed Professor H. V. A. Briscoe, D.Sc., director of the chemistry department, and Mr. G. R. Clemo, D.Sc., professor of organic chemistry. Professor Briscoe has for some years been professor of inorganic and physical chemistry at the College, and Dr. Clemo, following experience under Professor W. H. Perkin at Oxford, has been in charge of the research department of the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., at Manchester.

At a meeting of the Committee of the St. Vincent Association, held at Anderton's Hotel, London, E.C., on September 25, the opportunity was taken to bid farewell to Mr. Lionel Cooper, chemist and druggist, who is leaving London to go into business at Downham Market. Mr. Wilfrid Daniel, Mr. H. E. Curtis, Mr. S. J. Massey, Mr. A. H. Millner, and Mr. H. B. Everson (past-Presidents of the Association) and the secretary (Mr. J. R. Bailey) all paid a tribute to the immense amount of work Mr. Cooper has put in on behalf of its members. He was an original member of the Association, and succeeded the founder, the late Mr. George Back, as President in 1906-08. A suitably engraved cigarette case was presented as a memento of the Committee's esteem and appreciation of unselfish labour in the interest of the Association.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

HADDON.—At "Foxboro," Amersham, on September 27, Patty, wife of A. W. Haddon, F.S.M.C., M.P.S., of a son.

Marriages

HILL—BENNETT.—At St. Mary's Church, Nelson, recently, Robert Maxwell Hill, F.B.O.A., M.P.S., youngest son of the late Mr. George Hill, Mottram, to Gwendoline Emily, only daughter of Mr. C. H. Bennett, Nelson.

PORTER—HAMILTON.—At St. Paul's Church, Little Marsden, on September 19, Harry Porter, chemist and druggist, to Jessie Hamilton.

WILYMAN—WOOLLARD.—At the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Norbury, London, S.W., on September 29, William Edward Wilyman, chemist and druggist, Stony Stratford, to Kathleen Woollard, Kingsgate.

Silver Wedding

WHITTLE—EDGAR.—At the Congregational Church, Monpeth, on October 2, 1900, by the Rev. David Young, B.A., James Whittle, M.P.S., to Mary Edgar. Present address, "Lyndhurst," Monpeth.

Golden Wedding

HILLS—WOODS.—At All Saints' Church, Ryde, on September 28, 1875, by the Ven. Archdeacon Hessey and the Rev. W. H. Grove, Walter Hills, Ph.C., 338 Oxford Street, London, W.1, to Louisa, daughter of Mr. James Woods, Ryde.

Deaths

KING.—At "Lyss," 15 Guild Hill Road, Bournemouth, on September 27, Emily, the beloved wife of Mr. Allan James King.

LAIDLAW.—At Leeds, on September 7, Mr. Walter Laidlaw, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-one.

MOIR.—Recently, Mr. James Moir, chemist and druggist, 447 Victoria Road, Crosshill, Glasgow. Mr. Moir qualified in 1880. He held office in the old Glasgow Pharmacists' Association, and was an accomplished bowler.

Trade Notes

THE WAVERLEY COMB CO., LTD., 5 and 5A Kingsland Road, London, E.2, announce price reductions in Waverley combs, which take effect from October 1.

MR. JOSEPH PATRICK MADDEN, F.C.S., 4 Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4, has been appointed agent in Great Britain for the sale of "Kerma" products (bandages, surgical dressings, etc.).

THE BIRMINGHAM ENVELOPE CO., LTD., 7 Mary Ann Street, Birmingham, are specialists in envelopes, including the kinds used by chemists for toothbrushes, prescriptions, etc. Samples and prices will be sent on application.

"PAGODA" BRAND STAR ANISE OIL.—Antoine Chiris & Co., Ltd., 3 Drapers' Gardens, London, E.C.1, have introduced to the English market their "Pagoda" brand of Chinese star anise oil. This oil has a guaranteed congealing point between 15° and 16°, and is packed in tins and cases, prices comparing favourably with "Red Ship" brand.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.—Goodall, Backhouse & Co., manufacturing chemists, Leeds, have recently placed contracts for extensive additions to their Sovereign Street works, and construction is going actively forward. The new building will provide 2,500 square yards of additional floor room, and the window area of the building will be over 3,000 square feet.

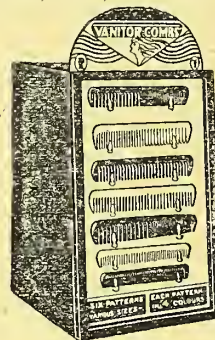
ENGLISH REFINED TURPENTINE.—A. J. Rippin, Ltd., 17 Harp Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3, inform us that they are offering turpentine refined in England at much lower prices than American or French. It is being used on an increasing scale in the leather and paint industries and by manufacturing chemists. Samples, prices and analytical report will be supplied on request.

GLAX-OVO WINDOW DISPLAYS.—The proprietors of Glax-Ovo, 56 Osnauburgh Street, London, N.W.1, are issuing new terms for Great Britain for parcels of Glax-Ovo in connection with window displays. A series of parcels lettered A to O, of a value of £3 or £5, have been arranged for convenience in ordering, showing a profit of 28.5 to 30 per cent. on turnover. With each parcel is supplied window-display material. When the window display is on show the proprietors of Glax-Ovo are to be notified, and extra tins, in proportion to the order, are dispatched. It is an interesting scheme, and it is worth while writing for particulars. The new terms came into force from October 1.

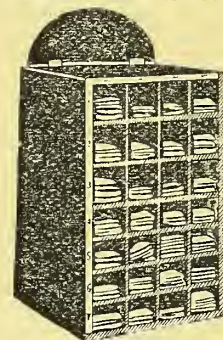
DORMA APPLIANCE.—Dorma Manufacturing Co., 25 and 27 Quadrant Chambers, New Street, Birmingham, have brought out an appliance to be known as "The Dorma," for the relief of sufferers from head noises and ear throbbings caused by irregular or impaired action of the heart. The appliance, which is used when the patient is lying down, consists of a light aluminium frame carrying soft ear pillows, so designed that it is impossible to close the orifice of the ear. The object of this is to prevent the reverberation which would take place in the closed ear. An illustrated circular has been prepared explaining the appliance, and a copy with trade terms will be sent to any chemist who sends a postcard request.

NEW LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC.—"Borocaine" is the term applied to a new local anæsthetic which, it is claimed, is an efficient substitute for cocaine, over which it possesses important advantages. It is non-toxic, non-irritant, non-habit-forming, and outside the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Act. Borocaine, the outcome of the researches of Dr. A. J. Copeland and Mr. H. F. F. Notton, is the borate of diethyl-amino-ethyl-para-amino-benzoic acid. The sole manufacturers are The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N., who supply borocaine in tablet form. Two sizes are issued, 0.02 gm. and 0.1 gm., the tablets containing a small quantity of adrenalin, sodium chloride, and pure glucose, and when dissolved as directed make an isotonic solution.

VANITOR COMBS.—S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., have recently introduced a series of toilet combs, the sale of which is reserved to the pharmacist. These are to be known as the "Vanitor" series. The series comprises a range of toilet combs of six patterns, which can be supplied in black or white non-inflammable material, blonde, horn, or imitation tortoiseshell. The combs are



FRONT



BACK

of excellent quality and, while retailed by the pharmacist at fixed, moderate prices, allow him an adequate percentage of profit. "Vanitor" combs are supplied in a show and selling case, shown in illustration. Each comb is placed in an envelope and stored in the case, which displays on the front the complete range of combs. The display screen and case are supplied, free of charge, with a standard selection of "Vanitor" combs, costing £5 2s. 9d. and selling for £8 7s. 6d.

Wills

MR. CHARLES HODGKINSON, chemist and druggist, Balholm, Westmorland Road, Beckenham, a director of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., who died on August 8, and whose will is proved by the Public Trustee, has left £12,783 18s. 9d., with net personalty £10,446 18s. 7d. He gives £500 between his nephew Clement Hodgkinson, and his brothers and sisters, £400 each to the children of his nephew Marcel P. Guimaraens, £100 to Margaret Naggs, £50 each to Hilda Bolton and Margaret Bolton, and the residue between his nephews and nieces, children of his sister, Mrs. Guimaraens, and of his brother, Percival.

MR. JAMES ROBERT CAVE, retired chemist and druggist, 33 Avondale Road, Southport, who died on July 28, left £13,984 6s., of which £10,745 0s. 11d. is net personalty. Probate is granted to the District Bank, Ltd., Manchester, and T. S. Wokes, The Grassendale Pharmacy, Grassendale, Liverpool. The testator gives £200 and his interest in 33 Avondale Road and furniture to his half-brother, Aylwin Oswin Cave, £500 to his cousin, Martha Barley, £4,000 in trust for George Aylwin Cave for life, and then as to an annuity of £52 to his housekeeper, Sarah Holloway, and one-half of the residue in trust for Emily Cave, and one quarter each to Ellen Cave and Dora Cave; property at Southport in trust for his cousins, Reginald Stephen Cave and Elsie Mabel Cave, £100 to the Southport Infirmary, and the residue of the property between the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the Salvation Army, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

T/259. Auricones	H/259. Graduated dispensing bottles, marked R in a heart-shape design
F/269. Blue Chinagraph pencils for marking glass (Arthur Johnson, Lim.)	B/269. Lacto Beetle Powder
B/269. Beutol for use after shaving	B/269. Unedda Biscuits
M/301. Experimental chemical sets for boys	D/299. Unedda Champion Tonic
E/269. Pearl Lancey Tooth Paste (in blocks)	H/229. "Wanie" safety blades
	N/229. Zett Hygienic Tooth Brushes

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III.

Mr. C. C. Bell

was a remarkable man, none the less because he never appeared in the limelight of publicity. He was one of the old school, who had to secure their scientific and technical education in the best way they could. But he made good as a pharmacist because he had that passion for his craft which distinguished so many of the generation to which he belonged. For twenty years since his retirement from business he had kept himself informed of all our business developments—how fully his "Observations and Reflections" during the past sixteen years bear witness. There can be little doubt that the old-fashioned apprenticeship counted for much in Mr. Bell's case, and enabled him to lay the solid foundations upon which so worthy a superstructure was erected in due course. Over and above this, however, he had the *flair* or selective instinct for what is excellent, combined with a well-balanced, logical mind. As an observer and commentator, therefore, he was able to find congenial occupation during his later years in rendering service to his fellow-craftsmen through the medium of your columns. Whatever he wrote was, as he conceived it, for the good of pharmacy, and he enjoyed the supreme satisfaction of remaining in harness, happily working, until the end came and his long years of labour were succeeded by lasting repose.

Following On

where Mr. Bell left off, one naturally looks back to what one's predecessors have written during the twenty-six years since Mr. A. C. Wootton began to observe and reflect for the benefit of *C. & D.* readers. That, in turn, leads to thoughts about Wootton's charming personality and his wonderful grasp of all the subjects on which he wrote. I am reminded, too, how for many long years he was the *bête noire* of officialdom in pharmacy, mainly for the reason that he was insistent upon the truth being disclosed whenever possible. A consistent opponent of "hush-hush" policies, he fought steadily against the continuance of abuses to which he was ever directing attention, and my personal opinion is that pharmacy as a craft would have benefited much if he had been often taken into the confidence of those in authority while he was editor of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. As it was, he steadily maintained his position, secured the confidence of the members, and most of the officers, of the Pharmaceutical Society, and left a more level course upon which his successors could continue the race against bumbledom and prejudice.

Our Grateful Thanks

are due to those who have continued and expanded the *C. & D.* programme for keeping pharmacists informed of all they ought to know. In particular, they should be grateful for the periodical publication of those instructive pages you devote to the progress of pharmacy and allied sciences. The sixteen pages of this matter which appeared last week provide an education in themselves, and their value cannot be over-estimated. Years ago, as an apprentice, I used to look forward with eagerness to the monthly issues of your paper, largely because of the illuminating though somewhat unorthodox short articles on scientific and technical subjects, written by such masters of their craft as the late Joseph Ince. Nowadays there are plenty of well-written text-books which convey readily the information it was then so difficult for an apprentice to obtain, but my recollections of knowledge gained from the old monthly *C. & D.* still remain most vivid. Everything is done more systematically now, including the presentation of the latest facts disclosed by investigators, and the student of to-day is so much better off. For this, the thanks of the craft continue to be due to you.

The Adulteration of Saffron,

of which Messrs. Parry and Bird have given another example, has always been an easy way for dealers to make money, but it has not always been a safe way. So extensively was saffron sophisti-

cated in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that most stringent regulations were in force in France and Germany in the endeavour to put a stop to the practice. In the middle of the fifteenth century, at Nürnberg, a man was punished by burning, together with his adulterated saffron. Two men and a woman suffered for the same offence by being buried alive. In France, in 1550, an edict was promulgated providing for confiscation and burning of the adulterated article; in this is given an indication of the methods adopted for falsifying it which leaves nothing much to the inventive genius of recent days. "For some time past," it says, "a certain quantity of the said saffron has been found altered, disguised, and sophisticated by being mixed with oil, honey, and other mixtures, in order that the said saffron, which is sold by weight, may be rendered heavier; and some add to it other herbs, similar in colour and substance to beef overboiled, and reduced to threads, which saffron, thus mixed and adulterated, cannot be long kept, and is highly prejudicial to the human body . . . and to the great diminution of our revenues and to the great detriment of foreign nations, against which we ought to provide." These sentiments are altogether admirable. They cannot have prevailed here, otherwise we should still have been cultivating saffron in Cambridgeshire and Essex, and have been justifying the praises which old Thomas Fuller recites so appreciatively concerning the English drug. In this connection I think I must quote his delightful excursion into the field of etymology. "In a word," he says, "the Sovereign Power of genuine Saffron is plainly proved by the Antipathy of the *Crocodiles* thereunto. For the *Crocodiles* tears are never true, save when he is forced where *Saffron* groweth, (whence he hath his name *κροκο-δελος*, or the *Saffron-fearer*) knowing himself to be all *Poison*, and it all *Antidote*."

Locum Tenens' Pay

should always be commensurate with the responsibilities of the position. When a chemist leaves his business in charge of a temporary manager he entrusts the latter with his business reputation as well as his property, and anything in the nature of cheese-paring remuneration is to be deprecated in such circumstances. At the very least one would think that the services of an outsider competent to take the place of the proprietor should be assessed at a higher rate than those of a regular assistant. Consideration might possibly be given to the question of giving a bonus to the *locum tenens* in the event of the proprietor being satisfied, after sufficient time has elapsed to sum up the position, that neither his reputation nor the value of his business has been depreciated during his absence.

Changes in the Pharmacy

during the last sixty years have not been confined to the garb of the *personnel* and the disappearance of the coloured carboys and specie jars. One of the striking features of those mid-Victorian days was the tall brass beam scales, three to four feet high, with large round pans suspended by heavy brass chains, which demanded interminable labour at the hands of the junior apprentice. I still possess the cast brass figure of Justice which graced those in which we weighed the two- and four-pound packets of arsenic for the sheep-dipping season. There were also the picturesque earthenware jars with highly ornate labels, from which the farmer's weekly packet of snuff was supplied on the market day. Most pharmacies possessed a set of syrup bottles of a distinctive character, and some had a variety with a side spout, an imitation of the chevette of former days. Does anyone collect these, or are they all banished to the lumber room of the warehouse? Among the earthenware items there used to figure little pastille burners which had an occasional sale. Most of these, I imagine, have been destroyed as being comparatively worthless, but some have no doubt found a place in the cabinets of collectors who appreciate articles for their cultural and artistic significance rather than their rarity. There must be some, however, which are hidden away in the older pharmacies.

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Editorial Articles

The Peppermint Oil Puzzle

Now that the distillation of American peppermint oil has been completed, it is reasonable to assume that the producers in the West—and probably a few other privileged persons—know fairly accurately how much oil has been distilled. So far as dealers and consumers in this country are concerned, the whole position appears to be "wropt in mystery." Importers of branded oils, who from time to time have issued reports on the peppermint oil market, have this year, through no fault of their own, been unable to give any definite lead to their customers. The uncertainty is due principally to the fact that producers for obvious reasons have refrained from issuing any details regarding the crop prospects. Briefly, the position seems to depend on whether American manufacturers can be forced to pay the price wanted. The producers and speculators believe they can. On the other hand, if American manufacturers can reduce the public demand for peppermint flavour or replace with another flavour before the next crop appears, the decline in peppermint oil might become almost as spectacular as the recent rise. This is not so improbable as it would at first appear. It may be recalled that spearmint was a much neglected flavour until an enterprising manufacturer undertook to make it a popular fancy. We have said American manufacturers advisedly, for the English market, although it absorbs considerable quantities of American peppermint oil, is practically powerless to influence, by holding off or otherwise, the trend of prices, for the United States of America is by far the largest consumer of her own

product, and the domestic demand has grown enormously within recent years. The only statistical report on the 1925 crop appears to be that issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (*C. & D.*, August 29, p. 334), which gave an estimate of 300,000 to 330,000 lb. While increased plantings were made this season on the strength of the extreme prices paid for the crop that is finished, considerable damage was undoubtedly done by frosts and high winds. The net result is that the 1925 crop, which should have been much larger than the previous one, is actually only about the same size. In the circumstances, therefore, with no carry-over stock, the position should remain equally stringent for the greater part of the year. This is probably what the speculative interests have in mind. It must be recalled that last year few of the actual distillers reaped any advantage from the soaring prices. One producer who, it was said, had to buy oil in the open market to cover contracts made in view of an estimated production of about 75 per cent. more than his crop actually yielded, lost heavily. This year, when another poor crop was foreseen, certain producers backed by strong speculative interests bought back "paper" oil at \$13.00 which they had sold at \$5.50. It is evident therefore that producers hope to benefit as a result of the present restricted position. In August 1924 the price of American peppermint oil advanced steadily from the equivalent of 19s. per lb., reaching the phenomenal level of 80s. to 85s. in July 1925. The highest price in the "boom" period after the war was \$9.00 (52s. 6d.). At the end of August this year there were spasmodic offers at \$14.00, while certain brands were not offered at all. Last week our New York cable indicated a price of \$15.50 per lb., an increase of \$1.50 within a month, and this with only a small demand. At present therefore the dice seems heavily loaded in favour of the holders. Will their present advantage remain with them? In the first place, the normal American demand (home consumption) is placed at 400,000 lb. Assuming that the U.S. Department of Agriculture report is fairly accurate, the 1925 crop is 100,000 lb. short for American requirements alone. American manufacturers cannot at present import other kinds of peppermint oil, and thus only American oil can be used to give a peppermint flavour. Even if manufacturers continue to reduce the quantity of peppermint oil in their products, the prospects of any serious reduction in the value of oil appears to be remote. On the other hand, as consumers will curtail their purchases so far as possible, there is always the prospect of some holder, tired of a slow-moving article, breaking away and making his own market. So far as the English market is concerned, the position is serious for British manufacturers, who in their dilemma are forced towards oil of Japan mint, the flavour of which cannot be compared with American oil. In fact, we may say that sales this week in this product have been unprecedentedly large, both to British and Continental consumers. Double rectification removes some of its crudities, and we understand that this is now being done on a fairly large scale. Sellers of branded American oils are deploring this tendency, holding the view that so coarse a flavour will drive the consuming public to abandon peppermint entirely. There is much to be said for this opinion, in deference to which certain manufacturers are adopting another attitude. Travelers are asked to discourage temporarily the sale of peppermints and push other lines instead. While this is preferable to making an inferior product, the result either way is that peppermint as a flavour will tend to disappear, and, given another year of high prices, it may be the turn of producers to wrestle with a different problem—namely, how to win back their markets.

Insurance Dispensing Position.—VII Doctors' Supply of Drugs—(3) The Rural Practitioner

WE have considered in a previous article of this series the position of the doctor practising in the town and the general arrangements for the supply of drugs, etc., which apply to all practitioners; we now consider how the position of the doctor practising in a country district is specially affected by the Regulations. To obtain the right point of view in this matter we must briefly glance at the scheme. The Insurance Committee is faced with the task of providing medical attendance and treatment for all the insured persons in the area for which it is constituted. Part II of the Medical Benefit Regulations (Articles 3 to 13 inclusive) describes the general arrangements to be made by the Committee to achieve this result. Articles 3, 4 and 5 guide the Committee in making its arrangements with medical practitioners. Articles 6, 7 and 8 deal with the provision of the necessary pharmaceutical service. Article 9 describes a scheme for securing that chemists' shops shall be available for the supply of medicines. Then follows Article 10, which specifies the arrangements which the Committee must make with doctors when insured persons experience difficulty in obtaining supplies of drugs and appliances from chemists. In other words, Article 10 is intended to cover the exceptional cases; and these, naturally, should be kept by the Insurance Committee at a minimum. There are two sets of circumstances which may prompt an Insurance Committee to set aside the requirement of the Insurance Act that all medicines required for the treatment of insured persons must be dispensed by qualified chemists and to make arrangements, in the interests of the insured persons, for the supply of medicines by medical practitioners. These considerations are:—(1) Distance between the insured person's residence and the chemist's shop; and (2) means of communication. Clause I of Article 10 provides as follows:—

Where the Committee are satisfied that an insured person, by reason of distance or inadequacy of means of communication, will have *serious difficulty* in obtaining any necessary drugs or appliances from a chemist on the list of persons supplying drugs or appliances, the Committee shall require the practitioner in whose list the insured person is included to supply to that person until further notice such drugs and appliances as would otherwise under these Regulations have been supplied by a person supplying drugs or appliances. [*Italics ours.*]

It will be convenient to consider this clause as if it applied to persons within one mile from a chemist's shop. The first question which arises is: who is to satisfy the Committee? There are only three persons concerned—the chemist, the doctor and the insured person; but the last-named is the only one who is likely to attempt to satisfy the Committee that he cannot conveniently obtain his medicine as provided by the Act, i.e., from a chemist. Unless the insured person moves in the matter, therefore, the chemist will supply. Obviously, the position contemplated here is that of an aggrieved person complaining to the Committee that he is compelled by the regulations to obtain his medicine from a chemist at considerable personal inconvenience (due to distance or difficulty of access) when, if only he were allowed to do so, he could obtain it from his "panel" doctor without any trouble. Any insured person can make such representations to his Insurance Committee; and if the Committee is satisfied that the patient has established a case of serious difficulty, then it must direct the doctor to supply the necessary medicine. If, however, the Committee is not satisfied that a considerable degree of difficulty exists, then the application of the patient may be refused and he must obtain his supplies from the chemist. With regard to (1) distance.

it is recognised that there must come a point at which the distance itself presents a *prima facie* case of difficulty; and therefore the Regulations set up a radius of one mile from a chemist's shop as a limit or standard. Within this distance, in ordinary circumstances (i.e., excluding particular cases of difficulty of communication), the patient will be expected to go to the chemist's shop; and unless he can prove serious difficulty, the Committee may refuse his application to modify this arrangement. With regard to (2) inadequacy of means of communication, this may result from several conditions. For example, if an elderly or infirm patient had difficulty in arranging for a messenger to obtain medicine from a chemist's shop half a mile distant and lived practically next door to the doctor, the Committee, at the patient's request, might well consent to the doctor supplying the medicine. Or, again, if a river or railway without bridges separated the patient's house from the chemist's shop, while a tram or 'bus service was available between the patient's house and the doctor's surgery, the Committee—again at the patient's request—would probably consent to an arrangement whereby the doctor supplied the medicine. These may be extreme cases; but they serve to show the intention of the Regulation. As to cases falling outside the mile radius, the following is Clause 2 of Article 10:—

In the case of an insured person who is resident in a rural area at a distance of more than one mile from the nearest chemist on the list of persons supplying drugs or appliances, the Committee shall decide whether he shall be entitled to obtain drugs and appliances from the practitioner in whose list he is included or from a chemist on the list of persons supplying drugs or appliances, and

[having made its decision, the Committee]

shall give notice to such insured person accordingly, and the notice shall state that he may elect to adopt

[either the method of supply selected by the Committee or]

the alternative method of obtaining drugs and appliances by giving notice to the Committee within seven days of the receipt of the Committee's notice.

If an insured person resides outside the mile radius the Committee cannot compel him to draw his supplies from the chemist. If he complains of difficulty in obtaining from the chemist (and initial action by the insured person appears from the Regulation to be necessary before the Committee is led to consider the matter at all), the Committee may consider and decide the question and communicate its decision to the person; but he is always given the opportunity of reversing the Committee's decision. It is clear from Clauses 1 and 2 that a person inside the mile limit cannot get his supplies where he likes—he is bound by the decision of the Committee, while the person outside the mile limit can choose for himself whether the doctor or the chemist shall supply him with medicine. Having regard to the fact that supply by chemist is the orthodox method, it would seem to

follow that only those patients who seek to be supplied by their doctor will endeavour to satisfy the Committee that the orthodox method imposes serious hardship upon them. Consequently, many of those who reside outside the one-mile radius may be expected to exercise their right of choice and oppose the Committee's decision, choosing the alternative method—i.e., supply by doctor—when the Committee has decided in favour of the continuance of the orthodox method of supply. This may not be so in all cases, however; and it must not be overlooked in this connection that the patient himself may be indifferent to the source of his supplies, but may be induced to make representations to his Committee by a practitioner anxious to dispense medicines for his Insurance patients. Such a possibility shows the necessity for

adequate pharmaceutical representation on any Committee charged with the duty of deciding these questions. Clause 3 of Article 10 states:—

The decision of the Committee shall hold good unless the insured person gives notice within the said period [seven days] of his desire to adopt the alternative method, and if the method decided upon by the Committee or adopted by the insured person is that of a supply of drugs and appliances by the practitioner *the Committee shall require the practitioner to supply to that person, until further notice, such drugs and appliances.* [Italics ours.]

It is evident from the words italicised that definite action by the Committee must precede any supply by a practitioner to an insured person on his list of all requisite drugs and appliances. It may well be that a practitioner who has been required by the Committee to supply has no desire to undertake this duty of dispensing; yet his contract of service includes the following provision:—

In the case of any patient to whom the Committee have required the practitioner to supply all requisite drugs and prescribed appliances the practitioner is required to supply such drugs and appliances.

In spite of this requirement, however, the Committee cannot compel any practitioner to dispense for his insured patients if he can show that (1) he does not dispense medicines himself for any of his private patients or that (2) the person to whom he is asked to supply can obtain all his medicines as easily from a chemist. Clause 5 (a) of Article 10 provides:—

A practitioner shall not be required to undertake the supply of drugs and appliances under this Article if he satisfies the Committee or, on appeal, the Minister that he is not in the habit of dispensing drugs for patients other than insured persons, or in the case of a person applying under paragraph (2) of this Article [outside the mile radius] that the applicant can with at least equal facility obtain a supply of drugs and appliances from a chemist on the list of persons supplying drugs and appliances.

For example, the chemist's shop may be between the patient's residence and the doctor's surgery. In this case, whatever the distance to the chemist, the distance to the doctor is further still. If, then, the patient must pass the chemist's shop on his way home, it is quite as easy for him to call with a prescription as to obtain his supplies at the doctor's surgery. Incidentally, we may consider here the methods of remunerating practitioners for the supply by them to insured

persons of requisite medicines and appliances. Patients so supplied are known as "dispensing patients," and the practitioner

may choose between two methods of payment which are set out in the distribution scheme already referred to. One method is based on material actually supplied, the other on the number of persons for the supply to whom the practitioner is liable. In the first case the practitioner receives payment on the basis of the drug tariff for all drugs and appliances which he actually supplies to his dispensing patients. Under this method the doctor would submit prescriptions and accounts in support of his claim, which, presumably, would be checked by the Committee. By the second method the practitioner is paid a sum of sixpence a quarter (the drug fund is constituted on the basis of an allowance of 2s. per person per annum) for each dispensing patient to cover his liability to supply all drugs and appliances to these patients (excepting those drugs mentioned in the special list included in the distribution scheme; these, if supplied, are paid for at tariff rates). The practitioner should be notified on the first day of each quarter by the Insurance Committee of the number of "dispensing patients" to whom he is expected to supply all requisite drugs and appliances. Whichever method of payment is selected by the practitioner, that method must be adopted for all his dispensing patients.

Pharmacies Abroad

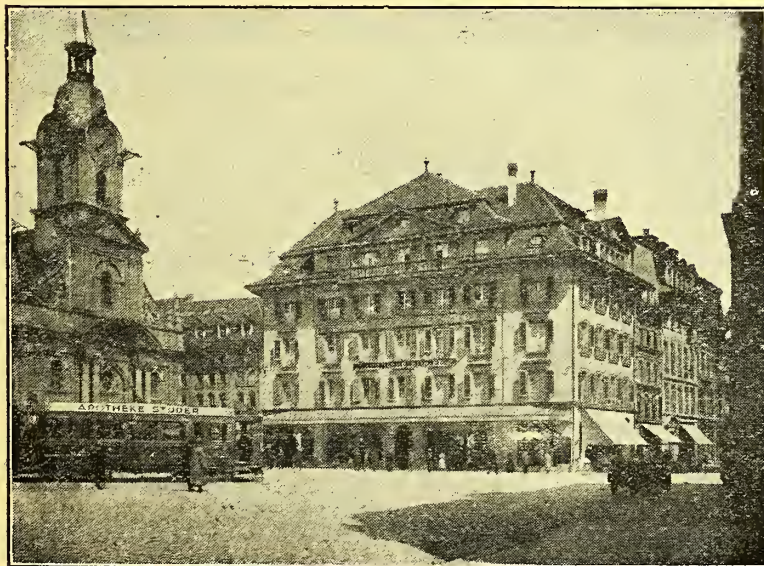


PARIS.—*Grande Pharmacie Mignard.*

station, and from being the smallest it has grown to be not only the largest pharmacy in Berne, but also one of the most important in Switzerland. Dr. Studer had the premises entirely reconstructed, and his pharmacy is a thoroughly modern, up-to-date business. Its high reputation as an International Pharmacy is largely due to his energy, coupled with an extensive knowledge of professional conditions outside his own country, since before taking over the business he had spent a considerable time in England and France. The bottom photograph shows the new building which houses the pharmacy, while that in the middle is a view of the interior.



BERNE.—*Interior of Dr. Studer's pharmacy.*



The ancient town of Berne, with its many historical old houses, its famous bear pit and the quaint arcades recalling the Rows of Chester, has retained many of its mediæval characteristics. In this connection it may be mentioned that in an ordinance dealing with the trade in spices, issued in 1431, pharmacists were forbidden to sell ginger. In 1471 there were two pharmacists, one a Frenchman and the other a German, in business. In 1645 the number had increased to four, and in that year the Dispensatorium Augustanum was introduced as the official standard. At the same time medical practitioners were forbidden to prepare and dispense medicines

Dangerous Drugs Act, 1925

[15 & 16 Geo. 5. Ch. 74]

An Act to amend the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 and 1923, so far as is necessary to enable effect to be given to a Convention signed at Geneva on behalf of His Majesty on the nineteenth day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-five. [7th August, 1925.]

WHEREAS at a conference held at Geneva for the purpose of completing and strengthening the provisions of the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague on the twenty-third day of January, nineteen hundred and twelve (hereinafter referred to as "the Hague Convention"), a convention for the purpose aforesaid (hereinafter referred to as "the Geneva Convention") was signed on behalf of His Majesty on the nineteenth day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-five:

And whereas by Article 8 of the Geneva Convention it is provided that, in the event of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office International d'Hygiene Publique in Paris, finding that any preparation containing any of the narcotic drugs referred to in Chapter III of the Convention (being the drugs to which Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, as amended by this Act, applies) cannot give rise to the drug habit on account of the medicaments with which the said drugs are compounded, and which in practice preclude the recovery of the said drugs, the Health Committee shall communicate this finding to the Council of the League of Nations, and that the Council shall communicate the finding to the parties to the Convention, and thereupon the provisions of the Convention will not be applicable to the preparation concerned:

And whereas it is provided by Article 31 of the Geneva Convention that that Convention shall as between the parties thereto replace the provisions of Chapters I, III and V of the Hague Convention, which provisions are to remain in force as between the parties to the Geneva Convention and any parties to the Hague Convention which are not parties to the Geneva Convention:

And whereas by Article 36 of the Geneva Convention it is provided that that Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified as therein mentioned:

And whereas it is expedient to amend the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 and 1923, so far as is necessary to enable effect to be given to the Geneva Convention:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Extension of Part I of Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, to coca leaves and Indian hemp. 10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 46.—1.—(1) Part I of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920 (which restricts the importation and exportation of, and gives power to regulate dealings in, raw opium), shall, as amended by this Act, apply to coca leaves, Indian hemp, and resins obtained from Indian hemp and all preparations of which such resins form the base, as it applies to raw opium.

(2) In this Act—

The expression "coca leaves" means the leaves of any plant of the genus of the erythroxylaceae from which cocaine can be extracted either directly or by chemical transformation:

The expression "Indian hemp" means the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant known as cannabis sativa from which the resin has not been extracted, by whatever name such tops are called.

Amendment of s. 2 (1) of Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.—2. The words "and except in packages marked in the prescribed manner with an indication of the contents thereof" in subsection (1) of section two of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920 (which restricts the exportation of raw opium), are hereby repealed.

Amendment as to drugs to which Part III of Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, applies.—3. The following shall be substituted for subsection (1) of section eight of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920 (which defines the drugs to which Part III of that Act applies):—

"(1) The drugs to which this Part of this Act applies are morphine, cocaine (including synthetic cocaine), ecgonine, diacetylmorphine (commonly known as diamorphine or heroin), and their respective salts, medicinal opium, and any extract or tincture of Indian hemp, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetylmorphine or containing not less than one-fifth per cent. of morphine or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine or ecgonine.

"For the purpose of the foregoing provision the expression 'ecgonine' means levo-ecgonine and includes any

derivatives of ecgonine from which it may be recovered industrially, and the percentage in the case of morphine shall be calculated as in respect of anhydrous morphine."

Meaning of "medicinal opium."—4.—(1) For the purposes of the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 and 1923, and this Act, the expression "medicinal opium" means raw opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia, whether it is in the form of powder or is granulated or is in any other form, and whether it is or is not mixed with neutral substances.

(2) The definition of medicinal opium in subsection (1) of section fifteen of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, is hereby repealed.

Power to exclude certain preparations from Part III of Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.—5. If His Majesty in Council thinks fit to declare that a finding with respect to any preparation containing any of the drugs to which Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, as amended by this Act, applies has in pursuance of Article 8 of the Geneva Convention been communicated by the Council of the League of Nations to the parties to the said Convention, the provisions of the said Part III shall as from such date as may be specified in the Declaration cease to apply to the preparation specified therein.

Amendment of s. 6 (2) of Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923. 13 & 14 Geo. 5, c. 5.—6. Subsection (2) of section six of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923 (which defines the expression "corresponding law"), shall have effect as though the reference therein to the provisions of the Hague Convention, included a reference to the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

Short title, extent and commencement.—7.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1925, and the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 and 1923, and this Act may be cited together as the Dangerous Drugs Acts 1920 to 1925.

(2) This Act shall not extend to Northern Ireland, except in so far as it amends the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 and 1923, in relation to matters with respect to which the Parliament of Northern Ireland have not power to make laws.

(3) This Act shall come into operation on such date as His Majesty may by Order in Council appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and in relation to different countries.

C. & D. Retail Price List

DURING the past quarter changes in prices have been numerous, though usually of small dimensions. Bismuth has considerably increased, but apart from this and seasonal fluctuations of such things as chamomile flowers and some essential oils, there has been a general tendency downwards. The quarterly list which is distributed with this issue, has again been extended to include several new drugs and sundries. All prices have been checked and revised up to October 1. The index-figure is not materially changed; that for July and August was 149.6, and for September is 149.5. In surgical dressings the index is reduced for the quarter from 228.8 to 227.2, but generally speaking prices are stable. The changes in either index are too small to affect appreciation or depreciation.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Thomas Arthur Booth, Louisa Street, Idle, Bradford, manufacturing druggist.—The first meeting of creditors was held on September 29 at Bradford. No statement of affairs was submitted. The creditors resolved to appoint Mr. A. M. Thoseby, Manor Row, and Mr. F. Gill, Tyrril Street, as trustees of the estate, with a committee of inspection.

Gazette

Partnerships Dissolved

CLEGG, P. A., and LEE, EDITH, W. M., 1 and 2 Falcon Street, London, powder-puff manufacturers, under the style of Clegg & Lee.

STARKE, A. B., and MADDEN, J. P., 73 Southwark Street, London, S.E., chemical merchants, under the style of A. Bruce Starke & Co.

Marketing Honey

THE Trade Commissioners of Canada have been investigating the marketing of honey in France and Germany, with a view to developing Canadian business, and have submitted special reports on the subject to the Department of Trade and Commerce. In the one dealing with France, Trade Commissioner Hercule Barré states that for some time back agricultural societies in France have been conducting a campaign in favour of the consumption of honey. They contend that increased consumption of honey, which is a source of profit to the apiarist, should diminish the consumption of sugar. In France its table use is relatively limited; on the other hand, buckwheat honey, a variety of which comes from Brittany, is largely used in the manufacture of gingerbread. The Department of the Landes also produces second-rate honey which is used in the manufacture of gingerbread; the same is called *miel de bruyère* (briar), coming as it does from this plant. The production of honey in France in 1921—the last year for which statistics are available—was approximately 100,000 quintals, including both table and buckwheat honey. This figure may be regarded as the average normal production and serve therefore as a basis.

Importation and Exportation.—France is both an importer and exporter of honey. In 1913 imports amounted to 4,188 quintals and exports to 14,403 quintals. Since then these figures have increased considerably. In 1921 imports amounted to 9,002 quintals, valued at 1,619,000 fr., and exports to 8,588 quintals, valued at 2,192,000 fr. In 1922 imports amounted to 16,459 quintals, valued at 2,944,000 fr., and exports to 5,872 quintals, valued at 1,137,000 fr. In 1923 imports reached 14,601 quintals, valued at 3,595,000 fr., and exports to 8,343 quintals, valued at 1,986,000 fr. The figures given above show that France retains a good share of her imports for her own needs. The following tables give the statistics of imports and exports in 1923, in quantities:—

Imports into France in 1923

	Quintals		Quintals
Dominica	4,344	Netherlands ..	1,048
Hayti	3,766	Mexico	647
United States ..	2,122	Chile	563
Cuba	1,063	Other countries ..	1,048

Exports from France in 1923

	Quintals		Quintals
Netherlands ..	4,812	Saar	385
Belgium-Luxemburg ..	1,151	Switzerland ..	185
Algeria	787	Norway	185
Great Britain ..	463	Other countries ..	370

Practically all the honey imported is used in the manufacture of gingerbread. On the other hand, as already stated, the market for table honey is but slightly developed; the French people have little taste for this product and its retail price is high, grocers selling it at about 4.50 fr. the pound (500 grammes) in glass pots. At this price honey cannot compete with sugar, although the latter is very dear.

Mode of Packing and Shipping.—For some time France received from California honey which was contained in tins of 30 litres, two in a case. Dealers interviewed have stated that the tins were absolutely useless after delivery of the goods, and consequently represented a loss to them. Generally, the honey imported is packed in wooden casks of 300 kilos. The journey was never made without waste, for the casks let out a certain quantity of honey, and the product is liable to ferment on account of the heat. For this reason it is advisable to restrict shipments to autumn or winter.

Prices.—These vary constantly. Honey from Brittany and *miel de bruyère* was sold at from 300 to 375 fr. the quintal. Honeys imported were quoted at 230, 275, 450 and 475 fr. per quintal.

Possibilities of Importing Buckwheat Honey from Canada.—Several merchants of Paris and Dijon who have been interviewed state that Canadian honeys stand a good chance of being accepted by the French trade if the price is right. This, however, refers to buckwheat honey only, and such as is used in the manufacture of gingerbread. An acceptable price, in quantities of 60 lb., is 8 cents per lb., with possibly some reduction for large orders. In Dijon alone approximately 340,000 kilos

of honey are used annually in the manufacture of gingerbread. Canada has the same rates of duty as other importers who are enjoying the minimum tariff of 20 fr. the 100 kilos, but is better situated as regards transportation, being nearer the coast of France than Mexico, for instance. Prices should be quoted c.i.f. French ports.

It is of course necessary that Canadian shipments of buckwheat honeys should fulfil the conditions required for the manufacture of gingerbread; that is to say, the honey used for the purpose must not have too strong a flavour and must be such as will not cause the gingerbread to dry too quickly.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

In the report by Trade Commissioner L. D. Wilgress, dealing with Germany, it is stated that a fairly considerable quantity of honey is imported from Chile, Guatemala, and the West Indies. Formerly Californian honey was also imported, and was very well liked, on account of its fine flower flavour, but at present is not able to compete in price with honey from the sources mentioned. The Chilean suppliers have recently greatly improved the quality of their honey, and it is shipped in a cleaner condition. Owing to its cheap price, Chilean honey therefore accounts for the bulk of the total importations into Germany. The following table shows the quantities imported from leading sources during the last two years:—

	1922 lb.	1923 lb.
Chile	351,120	216,263
Guatemala	5,500	122,320
Hayti	60,500	97,240
Other countries ..	372,220	99,200
Total	791,340	535,020

Importers were greatly interested in the possibility of securing supplies of honey from Canada. If Canadian honey approached Californian in quality, and the price was in line, they believed business could be done. The ruling price at present (March 1924) for Chilean and West Indian honey is 30s. per cwt., or about 6 cents per lb. c.i.f. Hamburg. Slightly higher prices could be paid for superior quality. Canadian exporters, should they be able to compete, are advised to submit small samples, together with prices, to the importing firms. The honey for the German market should be heavily boiled. Buckwheat and "flower" honey is preferred to clover honey. From Chile honey is imported packed in barrels of 75 kilos (165 lb.), while larger barrels are used from other countries ranging up to 400 kilos (880 lb.) from Hayti. From the United States, and also from Guatemala, the honey is mostly imported in cases of two 25-kilo (55 lb.) tins packed in a case. This, it was stated, would probably be the most suitable form of package for Canadian honey shipped to the German market. For duty purposes it is important that there should be a screwed-on cap to the tin, as honey imported in a closed soldered tin would be subject to a higher rate of duty. The customs duty on honey imported into Germany in the above-mentioned packages is 40 marks (\$9.50) per 100 kilos (220 lb.). Most of the honey imported into Germany is sold to honey dealers, who resell to confectioners or else repack the honey into small packages for retail sale. It is not thought that it would be possible to profitably import honey done up in small packages.

MEDICAL, DENTAL AND PHARMACY BILL.—The South African Secretary for Public Health intimates that owing to pressure of other Parliamentary work it is unlikely that the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Bill will be further proceeded with during the present session of Parliament. The Minister hopes to proceed with the Bill early next session. He does not consider it practicable to deal with pharmacy matters in a separate Bill.

SIAM STICKLAC.—In reporting on the trade and commerce of his district, H.M. Consul-General at Chiangmai, Siam, states that during the last two years there has been a small boom in the cultivation and export of sticklac. Experiments are being made in cultivating it on various kinds of trees on which it has not hitherto been produced. It is a very easy and profitable industry.

Trade Report

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, October 1.

WITH the end of the quarter, a decidedly larger volume of business has been evident in Mincing Lane, and the tone of the markets is better than that seen for some time past. The feature of the week has been the extremely large turnover in Japanese mint oil, chiefly for forward shipment, in which home and Continental consumers and speculators have participated. Menthol is dull, but market operators who predicted an advance several months ago are more persistent in their belief this week. In crude drugs there is little change in values. Cascara sagrada has sellers at previous figures, senega is firm and ergot scarce, with continued difficulty in obtaining offers. Cochineal is also becoming scarce on spot. Pepper has been very active at fluctuating prices. Maltese orange peel has been advanced by dealers and saffron is cheaper. Essential oils have been in fair demand. American peppermint is tending firmer, with hand-to-mouth buying; spearmint has sharply advanced. Cassia is higher after further sales, and star anise is dearer. Eucalyptus is firmer. In the pharmaceutical chemicals group there are few price changes of importance, business continuing limited. Acetanilide and hydroquinone are rather steadier. Benzonaphthol is lower. Citric and tartaric acids are firmer inclined; pyrogallallic acid crystals are lower. Among industrial chemicals business is mostly for small lots at keen prices. Cornish arsenic is again cheaper. Cream of tartar and formaldehyde are firmer. Ammon. chlor. is steadier. In coal-tar products carbolic acid crystals and pyridine are easier; pitch is firmer. Among fixed oils, business is decidedly quiet, and a number of items have declined, including coconut, ground nut, palm kernel and palm oils. Linseed on forward positions has declined, likewise turpentine. Other changes include a decline in mercury and cadmium metals; crude antimony is dearer.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Almond oil (French)	Anise (star) oil	Albumen	Acid oils
Almonds	Cajuput oil	Carbolic acid	Arsenic
Cassia oil	Cream of tartar	crystals	Benzonaphthol
Mint oil (Jp.)	Eucalyptus oil	Castor oil	Cadmium
Mustard seed	Formaldehyde	(French)	Caraway seed
Orange peel	Pennyroyal oil	Citronella oil	Coconut oil
Pepper	(Sp.)	(Jv.)	Gambier
Rubber	Peppermint oil	Fusel oil	Ground nut oil
Spearmint oil	Pitch	Lemon oil	Kerosene
		(spot)	(Russ.)
		Palm kernel oil	Lemongrass oil
		Pyridine	Mercury
		Shellac	Palm oil
		(futures)	Pyrogallallic acid
			Turpentine
	Steadier.		
	Acetanilide		
	Ammon. chlor.		
	White oils		

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Ex-change	September 23	September 30
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05½—12.06	12.04½—12.04½
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.34½—20.35½	20.34—20.36
Brussels ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	111.15—111.20	109.10—109.55
Bulgaria	Lev. to £	25.22½	665—675	655—675
Calcutta ..	Perrup.	24d.	18½d.—18¾d.	18½d.—18¾d.
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	855—870	865—885
Greece ..	Dr. to £	25.22½	332—334	334—335
Hong Kong	T. \$	—	29½d.—29½d.	28½d.—29d.
Italy ..	Lire to £	25.22½	118½—118½	118½—119½
Kobe ..	Yen	24.58d.	20½d.—20½d.	20½d.—20½d.
Lisbon ..	Escu.	5½d.	2½d.—2½d.	2½d.—2½d.
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.22½	33.64—33.66	33.66—33.81
Montreal ..	\$ to £	4.86½	4.84½—4.84½	4.84½—4.84½
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.84½—4.84½	4.84½—4.84½
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	23.63—23.63	23.98—24.48
Paris ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	102.45—102.50	102.25—102.55
Singapore	Per dol.	—	28½d.—28½d.	28½d.—28½d.
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.10—25.11	25.09—25.10
Vienna ..	Sh. to £	24.02	34.40—34.45	34.32—34.37
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	25.22½	29½—29½	29—29½

Cablegram

NEW YORK, September 30.—Business is fair. Mandrake root has advanced to 11c. per lb., and hydrastis to \$4.75 per lb. Dandelion is also dearer at 18c. per lb. Peppermint oil in tins has declined to \$15.25 per lb., and buckthorn bark to 6½c. Mercury is lower at \$80.50 per flask.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ALBUMEN is easier, prime new offering at 3s. 9d. per lb. on the spot, and at 3s. 8½d., c.i.f., for September-October shipment.

ALMOND OIL.—French expressed oil is dearer c.i.f. to arrive at 3s. 1d. per lb., but spot is slow of sale at 2s. 11d.

ALMONDS have been in good demand, it being realised that lower rates for Jordan and Valencia cannot be looked for; value of new crop Jordan is 230s. to 300s., and Valencia 200s. to 225s.; up to 180s. has been paid for new crop sweet Mogador.

ANTIMONY is quietly strong, while production in China is still seriously restricted. Purchases by consumers are effected on a conservative scale. English refined is £75 to £80 per ton. Spot lots of Chinese are now held for fully £66, while shipment prices are rather stiffer on the basis of £65 10s., and parcels afloat might realise a little more. Crude is quoted at £55 per ton c.i.f., spot value in the absence of adequate supplies being nominal at £58 per ton.

ARNICA FLOWERS are offered at 57s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

CADE OIL.—Spanish in original drums is quoted at 1s. per lb.

CADMIUM.—For some time past the current supply having been somewhat in excess of demand, keen competition by agents for the Australian product resulted in their price being cut down to about 1s. 9d. per lb., and this is likely to force concessions in other directions.

CARAWAY SEED is very dull, new crop Dutch offering for prompt shipment at 26s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—New peel is offered variously at from 55s. to 60s. per cwt. c.i.f. to arrive.

CASSIA FISTULA.—At auction last week a lot of 57 bales part rattley and wormy Java pod offered, of which 40 sold at 30s. per cwt.

CLOVES continue quiet but steady, with Zanzibar offering on the spot at 11d. to 11½d. per lb. as to quality. To arrive, October-December shipment has been sold at 10½d. to 10¾d. per lb. c.i.f. The statistics for the week ended September 26 show 331 bales were landed and 112 delivered, leaving a stock of 8,977, against 20,816 in 1924, and 19,555 in 1923. So far this year the landings have been 10,807, against 37,964 last year, and the deliveries 16,934, against 36,525 in 1924.

COCHINEAL is rather scarce on the spot, and for s.g. 2s. 5d. is quoted, and 2s. 9d. for dark grain. Forward offers are difficult to get, and the market has an upward tendency.

COCOA BUTTER is quoted at from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5¾d. per lb. for English, according to make, in not less than one-ton lots.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on September 28 that lately there has been little demand at the unchanged price of 170s. to 174s. per barrel c.i.f. London for finest non-freezing steam-refined Lofoten quality.

COPAIBA.—The spot price of genuine B.P. is 2s. 2d. per lb.; there are cheap offers from the Continent at much below this figure for stuff that is alleged to pass the B.P. figures, and in regard to which buyers will exercise their usual discretion.

CUTTLE FISH BONE.—At auction last week the offerings included ten cases of fair small to medium palish sorts, which had been sold at 8d. per lb.

ERGOT is quiet, the market being without adequate supplies on the spot, and to come forward it is still difficult to get offers, the rates asked being from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 8d. c.i.f. Polish is 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. c.i.f., subject to obtaining export licence.

FUSEL OIL is freely offered at £105 per ton on a flat market.

GINGER.—African has been in rather better demand of late, spot offering at 61s. per cwt., and for September-

October shipment 58s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted. Jamaica is unchanged, the demand being chiefly for the finer grades, which are in small supply. Japanese is 90s. on the spot, and August-September shipment is 85s. c.i.f. London or Hamburg.

GLUCOSE.—American guaranteed water-white for September-October delivery is quoted at 24s. 3d. per cwt., and November-December delivery at 27s., duty paid, landed terms.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso is dearer with sales at 11s. to 11s. 3d. per lb. There is only one holder who asks 12s.

LOBELIA HERB is quoted at 1s. 10d. per lb. on the spot, and for new crop 1s. 6d. c.i.f. might be possible.

LYCOPodium.—New crop triple-sifted is offered at 7s. 3d. per kilo.

MACE is firm, and a fair quantity has been taken off the market of late; fair Singapore is 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d., common 4s. 3d., pickings 3s. 10d., and fair to good West Indian 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d. per lb.

MENTHOL is steady but dull at 47s. per lb. on the spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki. There are buyers afloat at 42s. c.i.f.; September-October shipment is quoted at 38s. 6d., October-December at 36s. 6d., and January-March at 35s. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—The undertone has been much easier, while the trade demand has been poor and confined to small lots. There have been rather freer offers on the part of certain large dealers, down to £12 15s. being quoted in quantities. The c.i.f. market has remained dull and uninteresting, being nominally about £12 10s. net. Supplies on the spot are doubtless fairly liberal, and the assumption that Spanish production should now get into a fresh swing should not be altogether overlooked.

MUSTARD SEED.—All grades of Continental are dearer to come forward. English is about from 36s. to 37s. per cwt.

OPIMUM.—The following report has been received from Turkey:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 22.—“During the period September 8 to date arrivals were as follows:—Druggists', 573; 'softs', 76; and Malatia, 51 cases. Stocks amounted to:—Druggists', 366; 'softs', 69; and Malatia, 51 cases. During the past fortnight 84 cases druggists' were sold, realising, according to quality, £122-24.75, and 16 cases 'softs' at £129. per oke. Most of the cases of druggists' were consigned to Great Britain, the London market having recently sold in small lots 8 to 10 cases of old crop from its stocks, at 27s. 6d. to 28s. for 12 per cent. analysis. We note that arrivals from the interior bear no relation to the advanced season and to the importance of the crop. It is only thanks to the advances granted by Turkish bankers and to the possession of funds that holders of opium are able to retain the opium obtained from the crop, sending it gradually to Constantinople and to Smyrna when the moment appears to be propitious for securing full prices. The fact must not be overlooked that first-hand buyers have been obliged to pay prices which are in some instances higher than those quoted to-day. In Smyrna about 30 cases of opium were sold at £123-24, per oke. The Salonica market is weak.”

ORANGE PEEL is now extremely scarce in first hands, nothing being offered; in seconds, a few cases of Maltese fine cut can be had at 1s. 3d. per lb.

PEACH KERNEL OIL.—For forward shipment from France 2s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive is quoted. On the spot supplies appear to be unobtainable.

PEPPER opened the week at higher prices, fair black Singapore selling at from 9½d. to 10d. per lb., closing at 9½d. To arrive, sales of London standard for January-March shipment have been made at 10d. to 10½d. c.i.f. Lampong is 10d. spot, and to arrive October-December shipment has been sold at 10d. to 10½d., and January-March at 10½d. to 10½d. c.i.f. Muntok white pepper is dearer at 1s. 2½d. on the spot, October-December shipment has been sold at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2½d., January-March at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3d. Singapore on the spot is 1s. 2½d.

PIMENTO.—Fair quantities are close at hand, a certain quantity of which are for re-export, so that only small supplies are being offered. The spot price remains at 5½d. per lb. September-October is quoted at 44s., and October-November at 43s. c.i.f.

RUBBER is much firmer for all the forward positions, and at the close there was renewed activity from all quarters. Incidentally, spot has not moved at all from last week's position, and not more than 3s. 6d. could be obtained for even the best marks. The buying for October-December and January-March is not merely speculative, as several large consumers are covering their requirements for the next few months at the reduced forward prices. Deliveries last week were again substantial, and 1,633 tons left the warehouses, while landings totalled 1,803 tons, showing an increase of 170 tons in the stocks. The London stocks now amount to 5,402 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard crêpe and ribbed smoked sheet, spot and October, 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.; October-December, 3s. 3½d.; January-March, 3s. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Superior Valencia is offered at the cheaper rate of 105s. per lb. on the spot.

SENEGA.—Sales are reported at 2s. 8d. per lb. on the spot, with 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9d. asked; to arrive 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. c.i.f. is quoted.

SHELLAC is dull, with a slight decline in futures. Usual standard orange TN is offered at 210s. per cwt.; fine second orange, 230s.; superfine, 245s. to 280s.; and AC cakey at 200s. per cwt. At the close of last week sales for delivery included October at 212s. 6d., and December at 205s. to 202s. 6d., but this week sales have been made of October at 207s. 6d., and December at 200s. To arrive, TN for November-December shipment is unchanged at 195s. c.i.f.

STARCH PRODUCTS, ETC.—Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is obtainable on the spot at 18s. per cwt., American is 17s. 6d. for September-October delivery and 16s. 4½d. for November-December; pearl starch is 17s. per cwt. for September-October delivery, and November-December is offered at 16s. 4½d. on the spot. American maize starch crystals is 21s. 6d. net, and Dutch crystals is 21s. 6d. per cwt. Dutch farina is 19s. per cwt. for superior, and October-December shipment is 15s. 3d. f.o.b.; dextrins are unchanged; superior Dutch (maize) is 26s. 6d., and No. 2, 25s. 6d.; American canary, 21s. 6d. for September-October shipment; and white, 21s. 3d. per cwt., ex store, London.

TARAXACUM ROOT.—New crop foreign is offered at 82s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—New crop Belgian for December delivery is offered at 95s. c.i.f.

WAX, VEGETABLE, is quoted at 80s. to 82s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, as to quantity.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

The general position on spot continues fairly steady, although business remains limited in volume. Competition for orders is still in evidence, especially amongst British makers. Changes of any importance are few this week. The bromides position is still uncertain, and news from the Convention is not available. Bromine makers are restricting their offers.

ACETANILIDE (B.P. crystals and powder) is rather steadier, and the lowest price for quantities is about 1s. 5½d. per lb.; ordinary-sized lots about 1s. 6d. per lb.

AMIDOPYRIN remains quiet on spot at from 12s. 3d. to 13s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity.

ASPIRIN.—Quite good business is reported, with British makers quoting 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., ex works, for quantities. Dealers' prices are in the region of 2s. 6d. per lb.

ATROPINE.—British makers quote 11s. 6d. per oz.

BARBITONE is in free supply and rather unsteady as quoted at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03) holds steady at last week's cheaper price of about 2s. 9d. per lb.; market quiet.

BENZOIC ACID.—British makers offer B.P. at about 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. at works, while dealers quote Continental B.P., practically free from chlorine, at about 3s. 6d. per lb., with supplies very short.

BENZONAPHTHOL.—Dealers are now quoting at the lower price of about 3s. 3d. per lb.; market quiet.

BETANAPHTHOL (resublimed) is unchanged, with dealers quoting close up to 3s. per lb.

BROMIDES.—Little interest has been shown by buyers, and they appear to be waiting for the position to clear. News from the Continent in respect of the Convention is

lacking, and makers of bromine are in most cases not quoting: ammonium, about 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10¾d. per lb.; sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—British makers' listed price for quantities, ex works, is 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity. Dealers' prices are irregular, and vary between 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Duty paid continues very steady, with dealers doing fair business at their quoted rates of 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—There seems to be a little more strength in the market. Continental to come forward would be a little under 1s. 3d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and on the spot 1s. 3d. is quoted for foreign.

CREOSOTE (B.P.).—The spot position is steady but quiet, with prices unchanged at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is quiet, with prices unchanged at about 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is unsteady, with some offers for quantities at about 6s. Other quotations run from 6s. 3d. per lb.

HEXAMINE is now fairly steady, with powder in the region of 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., and perhaps a shade less for large parcels. Dealers offer Continental free running crystals firm at 2s. 5d. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE is steadier after last week's reduction, but business is quiet: dealers quote at 4s. 1¾d. to 4s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) is moving now and again at about 2s. 6d. per lb.; technical, 50 per cent. by weight, about £42 per ton, net.

MERCURIALS are quiet. Makers quote red oxide, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; corrosive sublimate, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 9d.; white precipitate, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; calomel, 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—The firmer conditions recorded last week are maintained, with dealers offering in carboys at 1s. 6¾d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., and in bottles up to 2s. per lb. British makers' prices have also hardened up to 1s. 8d. per lb. for small lots.

MENTHOL (SYNTHETIC) of English make is quoted at from 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL continues irregular, with some offers reported down to 16s. 9d., while others are up to 17s. 9d. per lb. Market dull.

MILK SUGAR (B.P.).—Finest Dutch is offering at 74s. to 75s. per cwt., according to quantity.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE.—The price is now steady from 1s. 9d. per lb. and upwards for 100 per cent. powder.

PARALDEHYDE.—Dealers continue to offer large quantities in carboys at about 1s. 2d. per lb. and about 1s. 4d. for smaller lots in cases, and bottles at 1s. 5d. per lb.

PHENACETIN, although rather quiet, keeps fairly steady, with no offers much below about 4s. 3d. per lb., unless for large quantities; small lots, about 4s. 4d. per lb.

PHENAZONE.—Conditions on spot are now steady, and very few lots are offering under 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb., with offers for shipment from the Continent above these figures.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is unaltered on quotations of 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity; business has been poor.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) has met with fair business, with dealers' prices round about 8d. per lb.

PYROGALLIC ACID is cheaper, British makers offering crystals at from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

RESORCIN continues to be quoted by British makers at 3s. 10½d. per lb., ex works, for quantities. Dealers' prices are in the region of 4s. to 4s. 1d. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Dealers' prices are quoted from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., according to quantity. British makers' prices, ex works, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.; technical, ex works, 10½d. to 11d. per lb.

SALOL is quoted at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE is now generally offered from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb. for B.P. Market steady, but not very active.

SODIUM POTASS. TARTRATE.—British makers quote 75s. per cwt. net for ton lots and upwards.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—Dealers' prices show no change. B.P. crystals, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb.; B.P. powder, about 2s. per lb. British makers are quoting, ex works, B.P. powder, 1s. 10¾d. to 2s.; B.P. crystals, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., according to quantity.

SULPHONAL is in small demand at from 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *lewis* is steady at about 2s. 8d. per lb., and a shade less for big quantities.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Foreign is offered to come forward in quantities at about 11¾d. to 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. The spot price of foreign is 11½d. to 11¾d.

THYMOL.—British makers have now issued a list price of 9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb.; dealers' prices are at about 12s. 9d. to 13s. per lb.

VANILLIN.—A fair business has been done, with the market steady, at about 22s. to 22s. 3d. per lb. for 100 per cent. from cloves.

ZINC OXIDE.—B.P. is firm at from £50 to £56 per ton.

Among the arrivals of chemicals (with their values) which have paid Key Industry duty are the following:—Amidopyrin, £695; ammonium bromide, £194; aspirin, £196; bromides, £731; butyl alcohol, £1,936; caffeine, £328; chrysarobin, £224; ethyl malonate, £216; hydroquinone, £444; hydroxide, £283; isopropyl alcohol, £156; nickel hydroxide, £566; perfumery synthetic, £119; phenacetin, £1,344; pyrazoline, £495; quinine ethyl carbonate, £127; thorium nitrate, £229; undescribed chemicals, £4,083.

Essential Oils

THE demand is fair this week, with the majority of price changes in seller's favour. Japanese nint has again been very active, and is dearer; cassia oil has advanced, and American spearmint is also higher. Firmer positions are noted in: star anise, cajuput, eucalyptus, Spanish pennyroyal, American peppermint. Java citronella is quiet and easier, and Cochin lemongrass is lower to come forward. A lull in the demand for lemon oil has brought out cheap sellers, who have been active for some weeks owing to the relatively high c.i.f. prices.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is firmer on the spot at from 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. Packed in tins and cases, 3s. 3d. is quoted. Drums are quoted at 2s. 11½d. c.i.f. to arrive.

BERGAMOT.—Forward prices are still high, quotations ranging from 25s. to 27s. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive. On the spot, quotations are made at from 23s. to 25s. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE (FEMELLE).—The forward price is a shade firmer, and spot is steadier at from 11s. to 11s. 3d. per lb.

CAJUPUT.—It is reported that, owing to considerable forest fires in Java, a large area of cajuput trees have been destroyed; this has already affected the market for forward shipment. On the spot sales of case lots have been made at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. in 19-oz. bottles.

CASSIA.—Further spot activity is reported and higher values are quoted for 80 to 85 c.a. at from 10s. to 10s. 3d. per lb., with sales at the lower figure; for shipment, 9s. 2d. c.i.f. to arrive is quoted.

CHAMOMILE.—New English oil is now offered, the quantity available being limited. Distillers quote from 10s. 6d. to 11s. per oz., as to quantity.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf is quiet at 5s. 8d. per lb. on the spot and 5s. 2d. c.i.f. to arrive.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is unchanged at 1s. 11d. per lb. spot and 1s. 9½d. c.i.f. to arrive. Java is quiet and easier for spot at 3s. 3d. For shipment 3s. 3d. c.i.f. is also quoted.

CLOVE.—English distilled is steady at from 6s. 6½d. to 6s. 10d. per lb. for 90 to 92 per cent. eugenol. In quantity this would be shaded.

EUCALYPTUS.—There has been more inquiry recently, and prices are firmer at from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. for 70 to 75 per cent. cineol.

FENNEL (SWEET).—Foreign is quoted on the spot at 4s. 6d. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Higher prices are mentioned for shipment, but on the spot the market is dull and there are sellers at from 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb. In some directions spot holders have cleared stocks of Algerian at 17s., and 18s. to 18s. 6d. is now asked. Offers are made for shipment at 15s. 3d. c.i.f.

LAVERNER.—French 38 to 40 per cent. is firm at from 27s. 6d. to 30s. per lb. New crop English is offered at 100s., and less for quantity.

LEMON.—Spot demand has been slower, and cheap sellers have again appeared with open quotations at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb. Forward prices, being so much higher, makes such prices attractive.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is steady at 4s. 4d. per lb., and for shipment easier at 4s. 1½d. c.i.f. to arrive.

MANDARIN.—On the spot 28s. 6d. per lb. is quoted. Forward prices are higher in some directions.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised oil has shown considerable activity, with a large turnover mostly in forward positions. This is partly due to manufacturing consumers at home realising that they cannot buy American oil at reasonable prices, and turning their attention to Japanese. The same remark applies to Continental consumers who have bought largely in this market. The spot price of Kobayashi-Suzuki has appreciated, about 3s. per lb., having risen under small supplies to 27s. 6d. per lb. Forward positions have advanced about 1s. per lb. Shipments afloat have been selling freely at 21s., and 22s. is now wanted. August-September has been sold at 19s. 3d. and 21s. asked; September-October, 19s. 3d. paid; October-December, 16s. 3d. value; January-March, 14s. 3d. c.i.f.

ORANGE.—Forward is unchanged at about 10s. per lb. c.i.f. for Sicilian sweet. Spot holders will sell at less in some directions. West Indian sweet is offered at 8s. 6d. to 9s.

OTTO OF ROSE.—Fair commercial quality Bulgarian is quoted at 45s. per oz.

PALMAROSA is slow of sale, with offers at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb.

PATCHOULI.—Singapore oil has been in good demand and is offered at from 15s. 6d. to 14s. per lb. for usual quality.

PENNYROYAL.—Spanish is firm at 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Holders are not anxious to sell, as an advance in price is probable owing to short crop.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is tending firmer, the minimum quotation being 67s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive. Up to 70s. c.i.f. is asked as to brand. Small sales have been made at 67s. 6d. c.i.f.

SPEARMINT.—American has again advanced, limited spot supplies offering at 50s. per lb.; the same price is quoted for shipment.

THYME.—Spanish is steady at 4s. 6d. per lb. for 28 to 30 per cent.

WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM).—Small spot sales of American have been made at 21s. 6d. per lb.

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place from the countries named during the period September 23 to 30 inclusive:—Anise (Fr.), 25 cs.; bois de rose (Fr.), 6 dm.; camphor (Jp.), 15 dm.; cedarwood (U.S.), 2 dm.; citronella (Cey.) 8 dm.; (Jv.) 13 dm.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 10 dm.; geranium (Holl.) 1 cs., (Alg.) 6 cs., (Fr.) 3 dm.; lavender (Fr.), 5 cs.; lime (Holl.), 1 cs.; mandarin (It.), 2 cs.; orange (It.), 3 cs.; origanum (Asiat. Tky.), 1 cs.; patchouli (Straits), 13 cs.; peppermint (U.S.) 5 cs., (Holl.) 1 cs., (Germ.) 5 cs.; rose (Anatolia), 1 cs.; sandalwood (Germ.), 1 cs.; sassafras (U.S.), 1 dm.; undescribed (Germ.) 1 cs., (It.) 5 cs., (Fr.) 15 cs.

Aromatic and Synthetic Chemicals, etc.

The following are prices current for fair wholesale quantities (duty-paid):—

Per lb.	Per lb.
Acetophenone .. 5/6	Iso-eugenol .. 14/- to 14/6
Amyl salicylate .. 3/3 to 3/6	Linalol .. 15/- to 17/6
Anethol .. 5/9 to 6/-	Linalyl acetate .. 19/- to 20/-
Aubepine .. 9/- to 9/6	Methyl anthranilate 8/6 to 9/-
Benzaldehyde .. 2/6 to 2/9	" benzoate .. 4/6 to 5/-
Benzyl acetate .. 2/- to 2/3	" salicylate .. 1/7½ to 1/8
" alcohol .. 1/9 to 2/-	Musk ambrette .. 26/- to 30/-
" benzoate .. 2/6 to 2/9	" ketone .. 30/- to 35/-
Bromistyl .. 10/- to 10/3	" xylol .. 6/9 to 7/-
Citral 100% .. 14/-	Nerolin (bromelia or yara-yara) .. 3/3
" 2nd grade .. 8/9 to 9/-	Phenyl acetic aldehyde .. 22/-
Citronellol .. 18/6 to 20/-	Phenyl ethyl alcohol 10/6 to 11/-
Coumarin .. 11/6 to 12/-	Rhodinol (as to quality) .. 25/- to 55/-
Diphenyl oxide .. 3/6 to 3/9	Safrol .. 1/5 to 1/6
Eugenol .. 9/6 to 9/9	Terpineol .. 1/4 to 1/6
Geranyl acetate .. 14/3 to 14/9	Thymol .. 9/6 to 12/6
Hellotropane .. 5/- to 5/6	" (Indium) .. 16/-
Hydroxycitronellal .. 30/- to 35/-	Vanillin .. 22/-
Ionone 100% .. 20/- to 22/6	
" α .. 20/- to 25/-	
" β .. 12/6 upwards	

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, September 30.

CONDITIONS in the industrial chemical market continue fairly steady, and business generally is as good as can be expected, but it is mostly for smallish quantities and at cut prices. Cornish arsenic is very flat and again cheaper. Formaldehyde shows further firmness and cream of tartar is dearer. Lead products hold at high rates.

ACETIC ACID continues steady, with fair business in small quantities: 80 per cent. technical, £33; 80 per cent. pure, £39 per ton, in barrels; 99 to 100 per cent. glacial, pharmaceutical, £66 5s. per ton, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £55 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE continues very steady, with supplies limited: B.G.S., in drums, ex wharf, £74 12s. 6d. to £75 per ton.

ALUM remains quiet, with spot lump, in casks, at about £3 to £9 5s. per ton; cheaper for shipment in quantities.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS).—Dealers holding spot stocks continue to do fair business at about 1s. 3½d. per lb. for 93.95 per cent., carriage paid, in loaned cylinders.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—Grey galvanising is steadier, with spot price at about £25 10s. per ton, in casks; to arrive, slightly cheaper.

ARSENIC.—There has been some further price-cutting lately in the absence of any demand worth mentioning. Terms for white Cornish are now down to about £16 10s. per ton f.o.r. at the mines. In America the outlet is still very disappointing, and the depressed feeling is unrelieved.

BARIUM CHLORIDE (93 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals) hold steady as quoted on spot at about £9 2s. 6d. per ton; shipment prices for quantities are slightly less.

BARYTES is steady, with imports continuing: c.i.f. is £3 5s. to £5 15s. per ton, according to quality and quantity.

BLEACHING POWDER (35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine) on spot is offered at about £9 7s. 6d. per ton, and for shipment about £8 5s. per ton, c.i.f., is quoted. British makers' prices to home consumers, £10 10s. per ton delivered, and contracts of four-ton lots £9 10s. delivered.

COPPER SULPHATE has been in fair export demand, but competition has been keen, and prices are widely divergent down to £24 5s. per ton, with the larger makers quoting £24 10s. to £25 f.o.b. for casks, less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR is rather firmer this week, with dealers quoting at 76s. to 77s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., according to quantity and source.

EPSOM SALT remains quiet but steady on spot at about £4 2s. 6d. to £4 5s. per ton, in bags; shipment prices for quantities are slightly cheaper.

FORMALDEHYDE appears to be quite firm on spot at the slightly higher rates of about £39 15s. to £40 per ton for 40 per cent. by volume. Further advances are possible.

GLAUBER'S SALT is steady on a quiet market: commercial quality in single bags, about £3 10s. to £3 12s. 6d. per ton for quantities.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—The position of pig lead has been rather unsettled, and the price fluctuated considerably, but this has not led to any revision so far in the considerably higher quotations that were recently enforced either for white lead or lead oxide, which stand as follows:—Red lead and litharge for the home trade, in 5-ton lots, at £52 10s. a ton; white lead in oil, f.o.b. for export, £53. Dealers' prices are: Red lead, fully £44 to £44 5s.; dry white lead, £44 5s.; ground in oil, £46 per ton, c.i.f. London.

LITHOPONE is firm, with dealers doing good business in 30 per cent. Continental red seal at about £20 to £20 7s. 6d. per ton, ex wharf.

OXALIC ACID remains flat at about 3½d. per lb., ex wharf.

POTASH CAUSTIC holds firm, with the spot price at £29 per ton for 88 to 92 per cent. solid, in drums; slightly cheaper to arrive in quantities.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE has been a little more in demand and prices are steady: 90 to 92 per cent., £24 7s. 6d.; 96 to 93 per cent., £25 10s. per ton, in casks, ex wharf.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE has been in fair request, with spot values about 3½d. per lb., and the shipment price is 5½d. for large quantities.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Commercial quality is moving well in small lots. Dealers quote for large lots down to 5½d., and 6d. for small quantities, in drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN.—Yellow has been selling quite well, with prices held at about 7½d. to 7¼d. per lb., ex wharf.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Dealers' prices are steady and the market moderately active: dog-tooth crystals, £33; medium, £30 10s.; fine white crystals, £21 10s. per ton, spot, in casks. Shipment prices for large quantities would be slightly cheaper.

SALTCAKE for home trade from British makers is quoted at about £3 15s. per ton, in bulk, delivered.

SODA CRYSTALS.—Makers quote £5 to £5 5s. per ton ex railway depôts or ports.

SODIUM ACETATE remains slow of sale, but dealers' prices are steadier at about £13 2s. 6d. per ton, ex store.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.—Makers quite refined at £10 10s. per ton, carriage paid.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE shows no change and business is quiet: photographic pea crystals, £13 10s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial lump, in casks, £9 per ton, ex wharf. British makers' prices for pure crystals, £14 to £15 per ton, delivered to buyer's station, according to quantity.

SODIUM NITRATE remains very quiet, but London prices are unchanged: 96 per cent., £12 5s.; refined, £12 10s. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London; Liverpool prices 2s. 6d. per ton less.

SODIUM NITRITE (100 per cent. basis) is slow, with London prices at about £22 5s. to £22 10s. per ton at docks.

SODIUM SULPHIDE meets with nothing but small business: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, about £11 12s. 6d.; broken, £12 12s. 6d. per ton, in drums, ex wharf. British makers quote crystal at £8 12s. 6d. per ton spot.

SULPHUR is in fair demand and steady. American crude is £5 7s. 6d. to £5 10s. delivered Manchester, and refined is £9 12s. 6d. to £9 15s. for flowers, and £8 15s. for roll, delivered London warehouse.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Pitch is firmer this week, but business remains quiet. Carbollic acid crystals show further weakness. Other items are fairly steady, but meeting with only a limited demand. ANILINE OIL continues in request for home trade, with prices steady at 7½d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT from British makers is offered at about 7d. to 7½d. per lb., naked, at works. BETANAPHTHOL continues to find business for home trade, with the price close up to 1s. per lb., delivered. TOLUOL is steady on a quieter market: pure, 1s. 10½d. to 2s.; 90%, 1s. 8d. per gallon. XYLOL remains idle: pure, 3s. 3d.; commercial, 1s. 10d. to 2s. per gallon. CARBOLIC ACID crystals continue dull, and prices for bulk quantities f.o.b. are down to 4½d. per lb. No further reduction is looked for. Crude 60's is 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per gallon. CRESYLIC ACID (97 to 99 per cent.) remains quiet, with prices about 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per gallon. Pale 95 per cent, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. NAPHTHALENE, although quiet, is steadier, with imported flakes at £13 and crystals or powder at £10 10s. to £11 per ton, ex wharf. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL, in small lots, ex wharf, is steady at £47 per ton; cheaper prices for quantities to come forward. PYRIDINE is slightly cheaper at about 19s. 6d. to 20s. per gallon, with a moderate demand on the market. PITCH.—The quotation is now very steady at 41s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

A DECIDEDLY quiet tone is recorded in practically every item in this market, and a number of products show a loss of value on the week. American turpentine shows a break, with matters much quieter than of late. Palm oils have also been dull. ACID OILS are quiet at lower prices for all grades: coconut and palm kernel, 41s.; groundnut, 36s. 6d.; soya, 34s. spot. CASTOR remains very quiet and easy: pharmaceutical, £60; first pressings, £55; second pressings, £53 spot, in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots. French medicinal water white is weaker at 63s. per cwt. in barrels, and 65s. 6d. in cases, ex wharf London. COCONUT is very quiet, and values are much cheaper: deodorised, spot, 52s.; Ceylon, 45s. 9d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 59s. 6d. c.i.f. COTTON is dull and quoted values unsteady: deodorised, 53s.; common edible, 51s.; soap-making, 49s.; crude, 45s., spot. GROUNDNUT is cheaper on a dull market: deodorised, spot, 56s.; crude Oriental, 51s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is quiet and values easier: deodorised, 49s. 9d.; crude, about 44s. 9d. spot. PALM.—Business has been slower, and for some grades cheaper values are now quoted: Lagos, 41s. 9d.; softs, 41s. 9d.; mediums, 40s. 9d.; hards, 40s. 6d.; bleached, 44s. 3d. spot. RAPE continues firm at unchanged rates: refined, 55s.; crude, 52s. spot. SOYA is dull and unsteady: deodorised, 49s. 6d.; crude, 45s., spot. LINSEED (raw, naked) has been subdued and closes quiet. Prices have fallen a little for late positions: on spot, 40s. 3d.; October-December, 39s. 3d.; January-April, 39s. 3d. Hull: on spot, 39s. 9d.; October-December, 39s. 7½d.; January-April, 39s. 6d. TURPENTINE.—There has been a further reaction, chiefly in sympathy with the successive reductions in the American quotations, due to a lull in the demand, although receipts from the interior have remained on the light side. On this side the tone early on Tuesday was rather weak. The market afterwards became steadier, and buying improved, while London prices are still at below cost of import. Recent large arrivals at this end helped in bringing about the reaction. Last week's deliveries here were 1,431 barrels, this making the aggregate since the beginning of the year 69,616 barrels against 72,685 barrels same period last year. The London stock was returned at 54,104 barrels, which, together with the quantities landing and afloat, made the London visible supply 56,779 barrels, as compared with 42,259 barrels at the same date last year. Spot closed on Wednesday evening at 77s. 6d.; October-December, 77s. 6d.; January-April, 79s. 6d. per cwt. WOOD.—Hankow, in barrels, remains flat at 65s. per cwt. spot, and for shipment 67s. c.i.f. is quoted.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—Business has been limited, and in some directions very poor. Prices quoted show little change, and the general tone is steady. Lubricating oils are holding up. Russian kerosene is cheaper. BENZOL.—Market conditions are steady at unchanged prices: crude 65's, 1s. 3d.; standard motor, 1s. 8d.; pure, 1s. 11d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL.—Market unchanged, quiet: 950 gravity, £4 2s. 6d.; 890 gravity, £4 17s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.—Wax is steady, while scale holds firm: wax, 3½d. to 5d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; scale, 27s. 9d. to 28s. per cwt., c.i.f. London. PARAFFIN OILS.—American oils are steady: standard white,

1s.; water-white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf; Russian prime white kerosene is lower, 6d. to 6½d., ex tank, 6½d. buyers' barrels filled free, and 10½d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. WHITE OILS are steadier but still quiet: special No. 1, £28 15s.; No. 1, £26 15s.; No. 2, £24 7s. 6d.; No. 3 half-white, £23 12s. 6d.; No. 4 half-white, barely £18 per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are steady and business sustained: 90 to 160, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per gallon; heavy 90 to 190, 1s. to 1s. 1d. per gallon. PETROLEUM JELLIES.—Quiet: white to snow-white, £55 to £59 10s.; amber and yellow, £21 to £24 15s.; red vet., £19 5s.; dark stiff green, £15 per ton, ex wharf, barrels free. LUBRICATING OILS.—Conditions show no change on spot, but business has, perhaps, been a shade better: pales, £11 7s. 6d. to £23 7s. 6d.; reds, £13 10s. to £23 10s.; dark cylinders, £13 10s. to £33; filtered cylinders, £21 5s. to £35 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London.

Bulgarian Rose Oil

EXPORTS of rose oil from Bulgaria during the month of June amounted to 403 kilos, valued at 15,474,011 levas, practically all of which, viz., 393 kilos, went to France, Holland taking 10 kilos. During the first six months of 1925 exports totalled 751 kilos, valued at 26,164,178 levas.

Java Cinchona Production

THE Central Statistical Bureau estimates that the total output of cinchona in Java and Madura will amount to 6,700,610 kilos of dried bark; at the end of May 3,276,270 kilos had been collected. The west coast of Sumatra, Palembang, and Benkulen are expected to yield 758,500 kilos, 374,025 kilos having been collected during the first five months of the current year.

Italian Essential Oil Exports

DURING the first five months of the present year Italian exports of essential oils of citrus fruits totalled 669,738 kilos; in addition to 2,069 kilos of peppermint oil and 13 kilos of rose oil. In July, 32,593 kilos of lemon oil were shipped from Messina, of which 10,458 kilos were consigned to the United States, 7,463 kilos to Great Britain, 7,127 kilos to France, 5,202 kilos to Germany, Spain, following with 537 kilos. During the same month 5,778 kilos of bergamot oil (680 kilos to Great Britain) and 6,335 kilos of mandarin oil (1,449 kilos to Great Britain) were shipped from Messina.

Japanese Mint Output

THE "Oriental Trade Journal" of Osaka states that the yield of mint in the Hokkaido is yearly on the increase, and reached 5,000,000 kamme, valued at 4,400,000 yen in 1924, its planted area having increased from 4,417 chobu in 1921 to 7,466 chobu in 1924. This year the planted area is given as 9,830 chobu. The planted area of mint extends over 1,600 chobu in Okayama Prefecture, which is one of the best producing districts of the article in Japan and the crop is said to be in a very good condition at present, although it was at first detrimentally affected by the unseasonably cold weather.

Chinese Musk

TWO buying offices for musk have recently been established in Yunnan by Chekiang dealers, the amount collected in a year far exceeding the figures given by the Customs Reports. The following Customs figures show the exports from Mengtsh and Tengyueh, Yunnan Province, as compared with the total exports from China:—

	1921		1922		1923	
	oz.	tls.	oz.	tls.	oz.	tls.
Mengtsh ..	1,611	37,572	287	6,240	514	10,834
Tengyueh ..	398	9,500	—	—	8	208
Whole China	30,933	762,302	32,606	661,518	30,503	642,291

Montserrat Products

IN the latest report of the Agricultural Department of Montserrat, covering the two years 1922-23 and 1923-24, it is stated that the lime industry declined further, exports of raw lime juice falling from 53,214 gals. to 39,800 gals., valued at £3,980, other lime shipments being concentrated 220 gals., lime oils, 140 gals., and citrate of lime eight tons. Sugar, on the other hand, gained ground, 140 tons of muscovado having been exported in 1923, besides 6,672 gals. of molasses and 216 gals. of fancy syrup. Papain was somewhat out of favour, peasants having found the cultivation of cotton more profitable. Only 538 lb. of the drug was exported compared with 3,037 lb. in 1912-13. Bay oil production has also been kept back by cotton. Experiments are being conducted with castor seed and the soya bean as possible new industries.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

The Late Mr. C. C. Bell

SIR,—I have no words with which to express my profound grief, upon opening *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* this morning, to find the death of Mr. Charles Christopher Bell, to whom only yesterday I wrote, having no idea he was so seriously ill. I have known Mr. Bell for over fifty years, and have always had for him a sincere respect. When receiving my weekly *C. & D.* my invariable custom has been to turn first to "Observations and Reflections," and I know from my personal knowledge that many chemists and druggists all over the world do the same. I have had the privilege for many years of corresponding with Mr. Bell on literary subjects, and still preserve the correspondence. I have not had the pleasure of seeing him for a long time; but I know, from his correspondence, he not only had a well-stored library, but, more important still, a well-stored memory and mind. Moreover, he was always glad to place his literary knowledge at the disposal of his friends. You refer, in your article on Mr. Bell, to his representing wholesale houses in Liverpool—this, from my own knowledge, I can verify; he was as keen as mustard and a magnificent traveller, which, in the old days, I knew to my cost, as we both represented competitive houses; and I still remember, although it is nearly fifty-two years ago, the exciting Wednesday mornings we had each week. We were both town travellers and called on the same men every Wednesday; and the first man in the pharmacy got the order—it was very difficult to get before Mr. Bell, and I still remember that, so as to pass him without his knowledge, I have actually got under the seat in the omnibus, so that he might not see me; and I can remember his surprise upon coming up to the shop to see me waiting inside, not knowing how I could have passed him without his knowledge. My grief at his death, I am sure, will be shared by thousands of chemists scattered all over the world, and his remarks in your columns will be missed by many readers. The pharmaceutical world can ill spare such men.—Yours faithfully,

WM. H. SAUNDERS.

Liverpool, September 25.

Mr. R. Cecil Owen, B.Sc., Chester, sends the following tribute:—I am indeed grieved to hear of the death of Mr. C. C. Bell. I often corresponded with him, and had hoped to meet him in the flesh. He was a gifted man and a wonderfully good writer. He had, in great measure, the gift of expressing himself with clarity and vigour. He leaves a considerable gap in the ranks of pharmaceutical journalism.

Mr. John H. Robinson, Liverpool, writes:—It is with great regret that I have just read of the death of Mr. C. C. Bell. Having received scores of letters and post-cards from him, on all sorts of topics, I have been amazed at the general knowledge he possessed. Though it was never my good fortune to meet him personally, his letters were always most interesting. His incisive and vigorous language appealed to me, though, as he once remarked, he "was born in sterner times than we live in to-day."

Are We "Down and Out"?

SIR,—We have been asked several times, "Are we 'down and out'?" and the answer is, I think, a matter of opinion. A successful retail chemist with enthusiasm for his calling may well be excused for looking on the dark side. It has taken him years to attain his success, and he will therefore have had experience of pharmacy in the days when pharmaceutical affairs were much better managed; in other words, when the paid officials' points of view were only considered of secondary importance.

His experience will also be of the times when manufacturers had not learnt the art of scientific advertising. There may be many young men in pharmacy with the qualifications necessary to uplift the cause, so to speak, but I think that most of them are thinking of seeking other spheres of activity, and they cannot be blamed for doing so. It is going to be a heart-breaking job to undo the mischief that has been done by way of mismanagement (I refer to such as the position of chemists under the Dangerous Drugs Acts); but supposing these young men did tackle the job, can they be sure of wholehearted support? I very much doubt it. Unpleasant memories of the last Council election are too fresh, 50 per cent. only taking the trouble to record the vote, and at a time when the decision was momentous for all retail chemists. If pharmacists will insist that their chosen representatives shall confine their activities to the Pharmaceutical Council, and not have any say in the affairs of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, we might see some sort of progress. No scheme for raising the status of the chemist (and for raising the examination fees) will ever move pharmacy a single step forward whilst proprietary articles are given the blessing of members of the Council. That is one cause of the trouble; members have their interests in so many organisations that they cannot give the necessary attention for affairs that really do matter. To say the least, it appears that all the qualifications necessary to be a leading light of pharmacy are as follow: To be able to assimilate numerous hotel banquets; to have plenty of spare cash for visiting the various social events; to be able to adopt a paid official's point of view with the tact of a courtier; and to be able to affect an interest in scientific studies that are only of secondary importance to a pharmacist. And what of the enthusiasm of youth, to say nothing of its inexperience? A call to youth has much to recommend it, but it needs the guiding hand of a few grey hairs that have learned much by experience. Youth can accomplish much, and hold sway for a certain length of time, but it has to learn by experience; but whilst learning kingdoms can rot. Youth, combined with age that holds no biased views, is the admirable combination for progress; and we need a few strong men who have already learnt the lessons of keen and competitive trading. I second Mr. Maurice Jones's suggestion: "Let the R.P.U. sink into oblivion"; it is not wanted, nor was there ever any necessity for it. "Amphibian" also points to one great weakness of the past. A chemist does not qualify for the sake of being a vassal of the public; it is partly this ridiculous view of being the guardian of the public's welfare that has helped to heap upon us all the red-tape of officialdom that dictates what a chemist must or must not sell. Some of the laws regulating pharmacy want scrapping and up-to-date ones instituted instead. To summarise, there are too many "tinkers" with axes to grind directing the policies which relate to pharmaceutical affairs, and the sooner they are cleared from the path of progress, the better for all. It is all very well to point out the intelligence of these tinkers as being above, and superior to, that of their critics, but give me a hard-hitting business man for preference. Young or old, it matters not, so long as he can "frustrate their knavish tricks." Surely there are plenty of good men to be found if the chemists will only show their willingness to follow. Who will lead?

Faithfully yours,

C. DENBY DAY (19/9).

SIR,—Mr. S. H. Ellis in his letter on the young men of to-day (*C. & D.*, September 19, p. 411) says that they have as an ideal a little prosperity and healthy leisure, but do not realise the sacrifice they must make to gain that prosperity. Unfortunately the sacrifice of leisure is too true in this business. To do any good with pharmacy it is necessary to give up everything except the business; it is a whole-time job and extends not only over the ordinary man's business hours, but over his leisure hours as well, so that the pharmacist's leisure, if it can be called so, commences when other folk are thinking of bed-time. Even worse than this, if the young man makes the sacrifice and succeeds in establishing a successful business, more often than not he has then arrived at an age when the opportunity of leisure no longer appeals to him, even if he has not sacrificed his health as well and

is still fit, at any rate from the point of view of outdoor pursuits or healthy exercise. How many men are there in retail pharmacy who attain real prosperity? The majority of them are neither really well off, nor on the other hand badly off, but manage to make a fair living so long as they keep pegging away at it; for these men there is no hope of leisure in this life. The nature of our business is totally different to any other in the street, the pharmacist, until he progresses far enough to employ a qualified assistant, is compelled to be behind his counter all the time, not so with other traders; they can leave their wives or somebody to mind the premises for an hour in a quiet time whilst they get a breath of fresh air. With regard to young men writing in answer, I think that Mr. Ellis has overlooked the fact that possibly some who would do so are deterred by the thought that their employers might object to them airing their views in the Press. It is difficult for an employee to express an independent opinion, as some men are peculiar in their attitude; I remember on one occasion when applying for a certain position, my prospective employer asked me what was my reason for wanting the post. It struck me as a peculiar question at the time, and it does still; my natural answer was to earn my living, but my real answer, if I could have given it, would have been that I had no intention of stopping at my then rate of wage, or even at what I was expecting in the new post, but you cannot say these things point blank to the man who pays you. My experiences have at any rate taught me to think of both sides, and now that I am no longer classed with the young men and am an employer myself, I try to hold the balance accordingly and not expect everything for nothing as unfortunately some employers do.—Yours faithfully,

ONCE YOUNG (19/9).

The New Laboratory

SIR,—In January last I wrote a letter to your esteemed journal, drawing attention to the heavy subscription exacted from its members by the Pharmaceutical Society and the scanty services rendered for it, especially seeing that 50 per cent. of the work formerly done by the Society is now done by the Retail Pharmacists' Union. Now we know where the money goes, or at least some of it. It will go to pay £1,200 per annum to a Director of Animal Substances, in the pharmacological laboratories of the Society, a new thing which will not benefit the average chemist one iota. Instead of pressing steadily forward for better remuneration for the work which we already do, Insurance dispensing, etc., the Pharmaceutical Society, true to their traditions, are pursuing a will o' the wisp. The average panel chemist, mopping his fevered brow about 9 or 10 p.m., and reckoning up his series of 5d. and 2d. tips, will have the comforting reflection that some of his hard-earned cash will go to pay this animal substance magnate up at Bloomsbury. What a prostituted profession is that of pharmacy! And how different it could be made with proper direction at the head of affairs. We are told that an average number of scripts per hour is six under the Insurance dispensing. At 5d. each this equals 2s. 6d. per hour. An optician, who has no legal standing, can do two cases at 5s. each in this time—that is, he will earn 10s. per hour. His services are considered by the Ministry of Health to be worth four times those of the qualified chemist. This ought to cause chemists furiously to think, and not only think, but act. Let us at once inaugurate a national campaign for a minimum dispensing fee of one shilling. It is little enough considering the heavy responsibility involved. Failing this, all panel chemists to strike on and from January 1, 1926.—Yours truly,

LANCASHIRE (19/9).

New P.A.T.A. Scheme

SIR,—Somebody on the executive of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association must have had a "brain-wave" to evolve the proposed plan for stopping price-cutting. If a manufacturer cannot prevent the cutting of the retail prices of his lines, his name is to be struck off the list of subscribers until he does. What is the object of the P.A.T.A., and why was it formed?

Because of the difficulties and expenses involved by manufacturers when they first tried individually to stabilise selling prices. It shows how far behind the times are the representatives of pharmacy, how completely out of touch they are with modern times. Would not most manufacturers be glad to see the end of the Association? I know many that are tired of the continual dictation of the executive, with its list of questions and weak attempts to impress them as being a "live" concern. But, above all, is it not an acknowledgment that the Association is unable to justify subscriptions; so why ask for more from the men it cannot help? And, again, what encouragement is it for our friends across the seas? "First set our own house in order—." Cannot those of the executive, who are also members of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council, suggest another way out of the difficulty? If not, let them confine their interests to affairs of the Council only, and leave the P.A.T.A. alone. Proprietary articles (at least, most of them) are only of secondary importance, but it appears to me that too much energy is wasted over matters which ought not to interest representatives of pharmacy. The P.A.T.A. would do well to employ "detectives" that would really do the work. Let them round up some of the so-called shippers, whose exports never see the quayside. So long as chemists hang on to the Association, as at present constituted, so long will they find it more of a handicap than an assistance.—Truly yours,

AD REM (28/9).

British versus Foreign Goods

SIR,—It was my privilege to hear the speech of Mr. Hartland-Swann at Port Sunlight, on September 24, and his remarks set me thinking hard. I wondered why chemists in this country were content to hand out thousands of American shaving soaps, tooth-pastes, face powders and creams, when goods of equal value are made in our own country. I have for years made great efforts to push British goods of every kind, as representatives selling foreign-made articles can testify, and it has occurred to me that the time is ripe for some collective work in this direction. Mr. Hartland-Swann stated that Vinolia goods were sold by possibly 40,000 dealers in Great Britain; if each of these retailers could manage to displace 20 per cent. of foreign-made articles, what a fillip would be given to our industries! Let the members of the drug trade be the first to make the effort—other traders will follow our example, and the result will be that our flagging industries will be given a much-needed stimulus. Let the slogan be, "British goods for British folk!"—Yours very truly,

THOMAS W. CLEAVE.

Blackheath, London, S.E.

The Sporting Side

SIR,—Situated as we were in my early years, with few holidays and late hours, cricket, and indeed any other form of athletics, was out of the question. For the most part I got to the field of play in time to see the stumps drawn. In these days of half-days weekly, short hours, and an additional hour of daylight, the younger section enjoy many opportunities, and I believe for the most part avail themselves of the new conditions. We read so often day by day of the doughty deeds of the Surrey player and the "one and only" W. G. Grace that one may be excused a slight reference to the years gone by. It was in Cheltenham, the early and mid-seventies, that I was privileged to see "W. G." when during the interval he and other be-whiskered cricketers promenaded the field. Field rather than "ground" describes the place. I seem to remember the entrance—a five-barred gate, and probably a small flock of sheep round the corner. No doubt a certain space was mown and rolled for the actual playing pitch. We were of course full of Grace in those days. Later in London, an assistant in Pont Street, I saw "W. G." when he was leading a team against an Australian eleven, the *venue* being the old Prince's ground near Sloane Street. This, again, was not much better than the pitch at Cheltenham. Later during that day, and back at business, Grace came in with one of the team

who had split a finger, and I assisted Grace to dress the injury. He was then, of course, not so big, nor so black and bulky. Many times since those days I saw him batting, bowling or fielding. We old ones are not likely to waver in our allegiance to his memory, though full of admiration for the newer idols.

Yours faithfully,

VETERAN (24/7).

Canine Distemper

SIR,—Some time ago I communicated my experience on the treatment of canine distemper with anti-distemper Bacterin, and I think it may interest some of your readers to hear further results of this method of combating this virulent malady. As regards the curative property of the Bacterin, my experience is that it is of a somewhat uncertain action, and the greatest care is necessary in its administration, otherwise the activity of the symptoms is liable to be aggravated; but, as a prophylactic, this remedy is undoubtedly of a very high order. During one particular season I treated the whole of the puppies of a celebrated pack of fox-hounds directly they were weaned from the dams, and every one was reared without developing the disease. I must, however, admit that it was an exceptionally good season, as the weather was of a very favourable character; but the following year some sheep-dogs in the neighbourhood developed a very virulent type of distemper which sowed the infection broadcast, and, there being a cold summer followed by a wet and dismal autumn, the unfavourable weather apparently reduced the virility of the fox-hound puppies. The distemper germ, finding this opportunity, attacked the animals and developed itself, with the result that some puppies succumbed, but in some instances the malady was apparently combated by the inoculation which the fox-hounds had received. It does, however, seem that the immunity is not of an entirely permanent character, and that where there is a liability of exposure to infection (i.e., from a local epidemic or if a dog is to be exhibited at a show where a lot of animals are assembled) a further treatment with the Bacterin is highly advisable. I cannot conclude these notes without urging on those who have valuable puppies to rear the high prophylactic value of an early and thorough inoculation with anti-distemper Bacterin, when I am quite sure the fatalities and disappointments which attend the rearing of pure-bred animals will be considerably reduced. These notes may not interest the West End pharmacists very much, but to those who reside in rural areas they may prove of some utility.

Yours truly,

C. BAYLEY.

Uppingham.

Late Dispensing Service

SIR,—There seems to be an effort in some quarters to compel the unfortunate panel chemist to be behind his counter the twenty-four hours round. Of the three points which you make with regard to the position (*C. & D.*, August 22, p. 297), the first one goes without saying, the whole service is for the purpose of supplying the patient with medicine, though in some quarters there is unfortunately a tendency to overlook this. The second point provides the crux of the whole question. The patient must, and does, attend at the hours fixed by the doctor, but it does not follow he is attended to in those hours; say that the published hours are 6 to 8 p.m.; fifteen patients arrive at six o'clock and sit there till 7.30 before the doctor arrives. This leaves two minutes a patient, not an undue time even for an insured person, if the last one is to leave at 8 p.m., when, of course, the chemist closes and is shut before the patient arrives. If the doctor has so many calls to make as to prohibit him keeping his surgery hours, should he not provide an assistant? I am not, of course, thinking of an emergency, such as an epidemic, but of normal work. Thirdly, the chemist closes his shop at his own time. Not exactly; he generally closes at the hour fixed by the Shops Act, namely, 8 p.m., or in some provincial districts at the local hour of 7 or 7.30, but those who close at 8 p.m. find that the rush of scripts begins at 7.30 or so, and in pre-war days, when many pharmacists closed at 9 o'clock, the rush began at 8.30, so that, however late we have to work, the scripts are always left to the last

moment; and it must be remembered that now the chemist is restricted to the sale of medicine after the closing hour, so that he would entail a considerable loss to keep open night after night for a few scripts. The evidence given before the Commission on behalf of the Medical Practitioners' Union made a point that a doctor is required to be on duty night and day. This is true in a sense, but the doctor is a free agent, and although it is admittedly burdensome to be rung up at night, in the daytime one can go a round of surgeries in the afternoon without finding a doctor—and it does not follow that they are all visiting patients—whereas the chemist, from the moment he opens the door in the morning to the time he closes it again at night, is compelled to be behind the counter, and to extend this service to twenty-four hours round would mean that a small man would have no rest at all; and the bulk of panel pharmacists are small owners. Then there is the question of residence. In many towns and suburban areas now it is the exception to find a chemist who lives over the pharmacy. The reasons for this are generally one of the three following: First, the inflated rents charged to-day compel the tenant to let off part of the premises for offices or other business purposes to help him out with his expenses; secondly, the constantly increasing horde of patents and proprietaries takes up more and more room, until the living accommodation is ultimately invaded with stock; and thirdly, the man with a family finds that the conditions of modern traffic, the continual noise and vibration, the general hurry and rush of business about the place, is not conducive of health or careful upbringing to growing children, and so takes them away from it. So that, if we are to have a twenty-four hour service, it will mean somebody sitting up behind the counter all night to answer the door, or perhaps we shall get back to the old custom of the assistants sleeping under the counter. The question of a compulsory rota for a late service would not be an unmixed blessing, for it would ensure regularity; at present, except in a few fortunate areas, owing to the inevitable odd man out, one sees a row of panel pharmacies open on half-holidays and Sunday evenings with perhaps one customer between the lot, and a compulsory rota would ensure that all would fall into line; there would then be a chance for everyone to close at seven o'clock, except the week in which the turn for duty came round.—Yours, etc.,

ON THE ROTA (24/8).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

Ebony Brushes

Bowers & Simonett, Ltd., 20 Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.11, write that they frequently receive from customers mirrors to reglaze, stamped "Ebony," or "Real Ebony," made from woods which cannot be classified as ebony. Two recent examples were stamped "Real Ebony," "Made in France." These were submitted by us to Joseph Gardner, Ltd., the well-known wood importers and experts, who reported that "No. 1 is African Mahogany," "No. 2 is Madagascar Rosewood." Messrs. Bowers have decided to refuse in future to reglaze these spurious imitations.

Hot-weather Troubles

An eight-ounce mixture of mist. amygd. co. was made and duly finished off. Very shortly after, the weather being hot, fermentation began, continued, and ended in fracture of the bottle and the distribution of the contents all over everything and everywhere in the immediate vicinity. Would it not be wise when corking this to pierce the cork with a fine knitting needle and suggest to the patient the desirability of keeping the container upright in a cool place, or perhaps, better still, the introduction into the formula of the compound powder of some innocent and generally liked flavouring preservative such as oil of cinnamon, or again changing the vehicle to chloroform water, not a bad resource, as experiment has shown, or some other suitable medicament or medicated water?—*Abel Scholar* (3/9).

Legal Queries

F. W. D. (1/9).—The Labelling Order made under Section 4 (2) of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, which comes in force on January 1, 1926, does not apply to Northern Ireland.

L. T. (3/9).—*Tr. gelsem.* is a poison within the meaning of Part II of the Poisons Schedule, and mixtures containing it must be labelled "Poison." After January 1, 1926, the name and proportion of the poison must be stated on the label.

J. B. C. (14/9).—The British Pharmaceutical Codex is recognised by the Board of Customs and Excise as a standard reference work, so that a quotation on the label, such as you propose, would be sufficient to show that the preparation is a "known, admitted and approved" remedy.

W. B. & S. (15/9).—The Commissioners of Excise allow as a concession to all registered chemists and druggists to sell small quantities, up to 5 oz., of rectified spirit, without licence, if required for purposes of medical or scientific research. Apart from this, a chemist cannot sell the spirit, disguised or otherwise, without a licence.

Quercus (28/7).—We consider that the label issued by a multiple shopkeeper on a preparation containing poison should clearly indicate the address from which the article was obtained. There has been no law case to decide this, but a judge once expressed the opinion that that is the obvious course, so that the source of the poison could be traced quickly if required.

P. B. & Co. (21/9).—Of the preparations, the formulas of which you send, the tonic elixir is the only one that is affected by the Labelling Order. This should have upon the label "*Tr. nucis vom.* '98 Poison 1/195 approx." Reference numbers of "known, admitted and approved" remedies sent for registration in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1926, will be supplied in December, in those cases where it is desired to order labels.

R. J. G. (24/7) employs a man aged sixty-six at a salary of £4 10s. per week. Must he be insured under the National Insurance schemes, and, if so, at what rates? [As the man does not earn more than £250 a year he must be insured, even if he is not engaged in manual labour. The weekly contributions payable in respect of him are as follows:—Health Insurance: Employer, 5d.; employee, 5d. Unemployment Insurance: Employer, 10d.; employee, 9d.]

Duplex (8/9).—Section 20 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland) makes it clear that a superintendent must be the *bona-fide* person who is responsible, and not a manager acting under someone else. The latter part, which he states "does not act at the same time in a similar capacity for any other person or body corporate," precludes the pharmaceutical chemist from acting for himself and for a corporate body as well. The person called the manager should be the registered superintendent.

S. C. M. (21/9).—(1) All preparations of arsenic are within Part I of the Poisons Schedule; uncoloured arsenic is covered by the Arsenic Act. (2) The Labelling of Poisons Order requires the proportion or percentage to be stated, except in the case of pills, tablets, cachets, etc., when the amount in each must be given. Of the six formulas you send the following require labelling to conform with the Labelling Order: Blood Purifier: "Contains liq. arsen. B.P., 1/48." Cough Cure: "Contains *tr. camph.* co. B.P., 1 in 29.3." Pinoline: "Contains creosote 1 in 9.3." The other formulas are not affected.

Carbonis (26/9).—The following wording should appear on the labels of the preparations, the formulas for which you send:—(1) *Diarrhoea Mixture*: "This preparation contains *tr. opii* B.P. '98 Poison 1/160." (2) *Cramp Mixture*: "This preparation contains *tr. opii* B.P. '98 Poison 1/48." (3) *Children's Cough Mixture*: "This preparation contains *vin. ipecac.*, but this is not regarded as being a poison to be labelled as such. The *tr. camph.*

co. sine opio is not a poison." (4) *Cough Mixture*: "This preparation contains liq. morph. hyd. B.P. Poison 1/35." (5) *Cantharidine Hair Wash*: "This preparation contains *nicotiana tabacum* 1/160 and *acet. canthar.* B.P. '98 1/40 Poison."

Protection (19/9).—A commercial traveller is employed exclusively by one firm. He is paid commission only, but the firm also provide him with a season ticket and pay his out-of-pocket expenses. Has he a claim against his employers in respect of an injury received while engaged upon their business, and, if so, is his claim under the Employers' Liability Act or the Workmen's Compensation Act? [If the traveller is, in fact, in the employ of the firm and is not an independent agent he is entitled to claim compensation for an injury arising out of and in the course of his employment, provided that his remuneration does not exceed £350 a year. Unless the accident occurred in his employer's works from certain defined causes, the claim must be made under the Workmen's Compensation Acts.]

T. A. M. (15/9) finds in his fire policy the following clause: "It is hereby decreed and declared and agreed that no petroleum or other mineral oil or liquid product thereof for illuminating or lubricating purposes be deposited . . . on the premises." How can a chemist comply with this condition? [The clause in question is commonly inserted in policies covering chemists' premises. We think, however, that "*T. A. M.*" has omitted to quote the important qualifying words "or kept for sale" which follow the word "deposited." The effect of the clause with that addition is merely to prevent a chemist from keeping on his premises oil for sale for lighting or lubricating purposes. It does not prevent him from keeping and selling mineral oils for other purposes which are incidental to the usual business of a chemist.]

Relim (24/9) wishes to change his Christian name; what procedure must be followed? Also, what steps should he take to have the necessary change made in his qualification certificates? [It is permissible to change one's name at will, and the law does not prescribe any special procedure. It is usual, however, for a person who changes his name to execute a deed poll declaring his decision to assume the new name and to enroll the deed in the Central Office of the Supreme Court. The object of this formality is to preserve evidence of the change. Notice of execution of the deed is, as a rule, advertised in "*The London Gazette*" and one or more newspapers. "*Relim*" should write to the Pharmaceutical Society regarding the change of his name, with a view of having this altered in the Register. The secretary will require proofs of identity.]

Emka (25/9).—**LABELLING AMMONIA SOLUTIONS.**—The Labelling Order refers to preparations containing as an ingredient thereof any poison to which the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended, applies. Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, provides for restrictions on "poisonous substances" and this Act, 1908, comes within the Labelling Order, as it is an amendment of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. On July 5, 1911, an Order in Council was made that from February 1, 1912, liquid preparations containing more than 5 per cent. of free ammonia shall be substances to which Section 5 of the Act applies. The question whether "Poisonous" and "Poison" are the same in ultimate meaning does not seem to arise. The issue is that a liquid containing 5 per cent. by weight of ammonia comes within the purview of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended. If this is so, then the liquid must be labelled with the percentage in any preparation if 5 per cent. or over. Thus liq. ammon. B.P., or liq. ammon. fort. B.P. "Poisonous" are sufficient disclosures, but if a solution is made of 1/1 liq. ammon. or more, this is a "preparation" to which the Labelling Order applies, there being no specified exemption in the Labelling Order for Section 5 articles. Sulphuric acid, etc., cannot come within the Order, as water added makes a preparation which is no longer within the purview of the Order in Council, but ammonia solution having a percentage limit is in our view undoubtedly included in the Order.

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

X. (7/8).—**MOTOR-CAR POLISH.**—The sample of polish you send consists of an aqueous layer containing a little acetic acid, and an oily layer consisting chiefly of turpentine and linseed oil, with a little wax, probably beeswax. The colour is oil-soluble, and is quite probably "Oil-orange," or Sudan I. or J. (No. 23 in the Colour Index). The oily layer amounts to 25 per cent., and the aqueous to 75 per cent.

D. P. (8/8).—**FILM DEVELOPING.**—Referring to our reply in the *C. & D.*, September 26, p. 454, the British Photographic Association inform us that the book on developing is now out of print.

A. E. T. (10/8).—**CHENOPODIUM OIL FOR DOGS.**—The dose of chenopodium oil for dogs is mjj., for puppies mj. to mjj. The following is a suitable formula for a chenopodium mixture:—

Oil of chenopodium	...	...	mxxvj.
Oil of turpentine	...	...	mij.
Oil of aniseed...	...	...	mxxvj.
Castor oil	...	...	3iiss.
Olive oil	...	...	3iij.

Mix and warm gently.

Doses: For a full-sized or medium puppy under six weeks old, give 3ss. in 3j. of milk. Between six and eight weeks the dose is 3j., and at eight weeks 3j., repeated in an hour. If the bowels do not act within an hour give 3ss. to 3j. of castor oil. For small puppies reduce the doses to one-half, and for the toy breeds to one-quarter. If no worms are expelled the mixture may be repeated in a few days.

Platinum (11/8).—Platinum is dissolved in a mixture of hydrochloric acid 4 vols., nitric acid 1 vol., but not readily. The platinum requires to be in the form of thin foil, and in practice solution is effected under increased atmospheric pressure. It would be better to start with platinum chloride, as the high price of the metal does not allow of a margin for experiment.

Disinfectant (12/8).—**PLAGUE OF FLEAS.**—We do not think that any applications or sprays will have much effect on the plague of fleas in the large shop, belonging to a pawnbroker. Fumigating with hydrocyanic acid might cure the evil, but this would need to be thorough and prolonged for the poison to penetrate the bundles of clothes. It would also need carrying out with special precautions and by experienced persons, such as those employed by the health department in disinfecting houses where fever has taken place. Sulphur fumigation is less dangerous, and might be tried on a Sunday when the premises are closed, but metal objects will need removing, and there is a risk of changing the colour of some of the fabrics. In the meantime we suggest the use of a spray such as is employed in cinematograph theatres. A formula for this was given in the *C. & D.*, February 7, p. 214.

W. E. W. (13/8) and C. T. K. (1/7).—**SICK-ROOM SPIRIT.**—The following is a suitable formula for sick-room spirit for submission to the Board of Customs and Excise:—

Boric acid	...	...	2 oz.
Castor oil	...	...	4 oz.
Industrial spirit	...	...	1 gall.

J. S. C. (14/8).—**WINDSOR SOAP.**—The following are the formulas you require:—

White				Brown			
Coconut oil	...	50 lb.		Coconut oil	...	45 lb.	
White tallow	...	50 lb.		Tallow	...	45 lb.	
Caustic soda lye (70° Tw.)	...	50 lb.		Palm oil	...	10 lb.	
				Caustic soda lye (70° Tw.)	...	50 lb.	
				Lavender oil	...	2½ oz.	
				Cassia oil	...	6 oz.	
				Caraway oil	...	14 oz.	
				Neroli oil	...	3 oz.	
				Bismarck brown	...	3 oz.	
Stir the fats which have been previously melted together with the alkali. When well mixed add the following perfume:—							
Caraway oil	...	6 oz.					
Lavender oil	...	4 oz.					
Thyme oil	...	2½ oz.					

J. P. W. (13/8).—There is no recognition in the United States of British pharmaceutical qualifications. At the same time the knowledge possessed by a qualified chemist would enable him readily to pass the American examination, provided the conditions as to curriculum were not against the candidate.

W. J. N. (13/8).—**MIXTURE FOR CHILLS IN ANIMALS.**—The sample you send is a red liquid smelling of aromatic spirit of ammonia. It contains also ammonium acetate; as judged by the sp. gr. about one-fifth its volume of the official solution. The preparation yields less than 0.2 per cent. of its weight of solids on evaporation at 100° C. and no ash. Alkaloids were sought with negative result. It appears to contain, therefore, merely the ingredients named above with a little red colouring, which appears to be of the Ponceau type.

J. T. F. (14/9).—**PRESERVING SHOP-BLIND.**—The fabric of an outside shop-blind is preserved by giving it a coat of boiled oil, but the effect is not good. There is a risk of the blind taking fire if linseed oil is used owing to the rapid oxidation of the oil, and this risk would be increased if the oil, with a view of thinning it, is diluted with benzine or petrol. Liquid paraffin would give water-proof properties to the fabric, but again the appearance of the oiled fabric is not pleasant.

E. H. J. (17/8).—**DESTROYING MOLES.**—The most effective way of ridding land of moles is to fumigate the runs with carbon bisulphide. Pledgets of cotton wool soaked with carbon bisulphide are placed in the animals' runs and covered up with soil. The vapour travels along the burrows and destroys any animal or insect life with which it comes in contact. If it is desired to use poison, strychnine may be employed, earthworms being soaked in a solution, but moles prefer live food. Trapping with a horsehair noose is also practised.

J. K. B. (18/8).—(1) **STORING HYPODERMIC NEEDLES.**—These may be kept in an airtight receptacle in which is placed some fused calcium chloride. (2) **SOLVENTS FOR HARD PARAFFIN.**—Hard paraffin is soluble in benzene, chloroform, carbon disulphide, volatile oils and warm fixed oils.

A. P. S. (18/8).—**SOLID BRILLIANTINE** requires making with a soft paraffin of the right consistence. If a soft paraffin of low melting-point is used and hard paraffin added the trouble of separation is often encountered, and generally at inconvenient times.

H. L. & S. (19/8).—**BEEBLE POISONS.**—The following are useful formulas for beetle poisons:—

I			
Barium carbonate	...	...	equal parts
Brown sugar	...	...
II			
Red lead	...	...	1 part
Sugar of lead	...	...	1 part
Flour	...	...	2 parts
Brown sugar	...	...	1 part

Ferrous arsenate is also effective.

A. L. S. (19/8), A. L. L. (24/8), L. E. F. (3/9).—**SYR. GLYCEROPHOSPH.** is generally supplied pink, because the original Robin's preparation is coloured with syrup of cherries. The B.P.C. has a yellow syrup (syr. glycerophosph. flav.) without strychnine, which you will notice is practically the same as syr. glyceroph. co., a red preparation, which is otherwise similar to the yellow preparation without strychnine. If the syrup is ordered "sine strychnina," the red syrup should be supplied made up without strychnine.

C. B. (21/8).—**TREATMENT OF WARTS.**—A tablespoonful of lime water three times daily in milk may be tried. This sometimes acts remarkably well. If it fails a few doses of x-rays may be effective.

W. S. (21/8) and W. R. H. (5/8).—**SUN-TANNED SKIN.**—The best way to give a sun-tanned appearance to the human skin is by means of a toilet cream coloured with burnt sienna or brown ochre, with or without a trace of Armenian bole. In our experience aniline dyes and potassium permanganate have too many disadvantages to be useful for this purpose.

G. P. G. (21/8).—WIRELESS TELEPHONY.—The articles on "Practical Wireless Telephony" to which you refer were published in the *C. & D.* weekly, commencing December 9, 1922 (p. 818). The last of the series appeared in the *C. & D.*, March 23, 1923 (p. 430).

Amerik (24/8).—DRY-ROT TREATMENT.—The solutions employed in combating dry-rot in wood are: (1) A solution of 6 oz. corrosive sublimate in a gallon of methylated spirit; (2) carbolic acid or creosote. Leaflet No. 113, issued (post free) by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W., gives details of the precautions needed in dealing with dry-rot. Corrosive sublimate is more soluble in spirit than water, and, moreover, dampness must be avoided in the positions in which dry-rot is liable to occur.

J. G. L. (24/8).—ASSISTANTS' SALARY.—The cost of rent and rates to a salaried person usually represents from 20 to 25 per cent. of his earnings. The salary of a qualified man is from £5 10s. to £6 10s. per week, the latter figure being dependent on ability to make good the business returns. To get the amount of salary deduct the percentage according to the average rent and rates of the district.

W. A. C. (25/8).—PRODUCING SMOKE EFFECT ON STAGE.—In the circumstance you mention we think that incense containing a small proportion of asphalt would answer the purpose of making a smoke effect from a brazier. Most of the smoke-producers are only adapted for outdoor use.

F. D. (25/8).—(1) SICK-ROOM SPIRIT.—A suitable formula for this sick-room spirit is:—

Boric acid	...	...	2 oz.
Castor oil	...	...	4 oz.
Industrial methylated spirits	...	...	1 gall.

This must, however, be submitted to the Board of Customs and Excise for approval. (2) THE SHAMPOO FORMULAS you send are merely soft soap made liquid by spirit and would be passed without difficulty. The formula for coconut shampoo is that given in the *C. & D.*, January 7, 1922, p. 12, as follows:—

Coconut oil soap	...	...	2 oz.
Glycerin	...	...	1 oz.
Oil of bay	...	...	5 drops
Distilled water	...	...	to make 8 oz.

Heat the soap with the glycerin and water on a water-bath to dissolve, then allow the solution to stand in a cool place to deposit. The supernatant liquid may be filtered to give a brighter liquid.

J. S. (27/8).—BLEACHING PALM OIL.—The chemical process is probably the one chiefly practised, as it decolorises even the worst-grade oils and requires no special appliances, such as are necessary with the air-bleaching process. The palm oil is first purified by melting on water and the supernatant clear oil drawn off and cooled to 40° C. A quantity of 1 in 3 aqueous solution of potassium bichromate equivalent to one part by weight of chrome salt per 100 parts of oil is mixed with 4 per cent. (in oil) of hydrochloric acid and the mixture stirred into the oil. This is intimately mixed for fifteen minutes to half an hour, when decolorisation should be complete. After standing, the watery lye is subsequently drawn off and the oil washed with hot water to remove completely the bleaching agents. It is then allowed to stand for some hours, when the bleached oil may be removed. Temperature plays an important part in chemical bleaching. Palm oil bleached in this manner sometimes has a greenish shade, due to a small quantity of chromic oxide in it. This can be extracted by boiling with dilute hydrochloric acid and remelting upon water.

A. J. K. (27/8).—SNUFFLES IN RABBITS.—See *C. & D.*, May 30, 1925, p. 798.

Waddy (28/8).—There is no process of restoring the effervescent properties to health saline which has been exposed to damp.

W. E. W. (31/8).—A single leaf and its petiole are seldom sufficient for the identification of a plant.

W. H. B. (1/9).—Not many people appreciate as you do the fallacy of reckoning a bonus in goods as profits.

C. E. (29/8).—SEPIA TONING OF PHOTOGRAPHS.—There are several methods of producing sepia tones on bromide or gaslight paper, but the most trustworthy is by bleaching in a ferricyanide bath and darkening with sulphide. Formulas for these baths are as follows:—

<i>No. 1</i>		<i>No. 2</i>	
Ammonium bromide	100 gr.	Sodium sulphide	
Potassium ferri-		soln. (20 per cent.)	3 oz.
cyanide	300 gr.	Water	to 20 oz.
Water	to 20 oz.		

The prints, after washing quite free from hypo, are placed in the bleacher until only a faint brown, the time required being two or three minutes. They are then washed for half to one minute in clean water and transferred to the sulphide bath, where toning should be complete in a second or two. Finally wash the prints for half an hour in running water.

F. S. H. (29/8).—FROSTING OF GLASS may be carried out by exposing it to the vapour of hydrofluoric acid, or, better still, by using an etching cream. The latter consists of equal parts of ammonium fluoride and barium sulphate made into a cream with hydrofluoric acid. The cream is applied to the glass overnight and washed off in the morning.

R. R. L. (2/9).—REMOVING RUST.—The restoration of much rusted iron articles, recovered from a battlefield, consists in removing as much of the rust as possible by means of a hard brush, washing with soap and water and drying. Next chemical treatment can be tried if the result has not been sufficiently satisfactory. This consists in (1) brushing with butter of antimony, or (2) wiring some clean zinc with a piece of the iron that has been filed, so as to ensure contact, and soaking the whole in water slightly acidified with sulphuric acid. After either of these processes warm soap and water is used, and finally, after drying, liquid paraffin well worked in with a brush.

G. C. (4/9).—MEAT AND MALT WINE.—

Extract of beef	...	...	3iv.
Extract of malt	...	...	3viij.
Glycerin	...	...	3lj.
Port wine	...	...	Cj.

Rub the extracts with the glycerin and a pint of the wine, then add the rest of the wine. Shake, set aside for fourteen days, decant and filter the sediment.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," October 15, 1875

Sir Dominic John Corrigan, Bart., M.D.

In the course of an article, with portrait, of the first President of the newly-formed Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the following occurs:—

"After an already long career of far more than average activity, Sir Dominic Corrigan observed in pharmacy a year or two ago a new vent for some of his superfluous energies. We may be in error, and we certainly have no formal evidence in support of our theory, but at the same time we have little hesitation in crediting Sir Dominic Corrigan with the real authorship of the movement made by the College of Physicians of Ireland when the druggists were commencing their gallant but almost hopeless struggle against the old-established vested interest which the Apothecaries' Company held in Irish pharmacy. How long the druggists might have agitated if left to themselves, and dependent only on the justice of their claims, let those say who have been engaged in any such uphill battle with no other aid. But the arrival of the physicians on the field changed the aspect of affairs suddenly. The apothecaries were dismayed, and offered terms to the druggists—terms which would have been accepted if the apothecaries had behaved with ordinary good faith. The parliamentary struggle was short and decisive. It evidences beyond doubt a careful and skilful preparation of forces and arrangement of difficulties before the introduction of the Irish Pharmacy Bill to the light of day. The Apothecaries' Company was pushed aside with one hand, the British Pharmaceutical Society with the other, and the revolution was accomplished. Its product was the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, with Sir Dominic Corrigan at its head.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Cream of Tartar, Manufacture.—Acid potassium tartrate, or potassium bitartrate, is present in grape juice, which practically furnishes all the cream of tartar placed on the market, and in the juice of a large number of berries, from which it is deposited on fermentation on account of its lower solubility in an alcoholic medium. When grape juice ferments the acid potassium tartrate is deposited partly as a crystalline crust, known as argol, on the sides of the vat, and partly with the lees, which consist of yeast and the various suspended matters of the must. The content of tartaric acid in argols varies from 40 to 70 per cent., and that in the lees averages about 25 per cent. The raw material is dissolved in water, to which animal charcoal is added to effect decoloration; in some instances hydrochloric acid is also added to the liquid. The liquid is filtered, and the filtrate treated for the removal of lead, arsenic and sulphates, and then neutralised with milk of lime, whereby cream of tartar is precipitated. The actual manufacture of cream of tartar presents a number of technical difficulties, particularly in regard to filtration, the solution of which are carefully guarded secrets. The British Pharmacopœia requires a content of not less than 99 per cent. of pure potassium hydrogen tartrate, with a lead limit of 20 parts per million and an arsenic limit of 2 parts per million. Under the New South Wales Pure Food Act, cream of tartar should contain not less than 95 per cent. of acid tartrates, calculated as potassium acid tartrate, and not more than 2 per cent. of sulphates, calculated as calcium sulphate.

Creditor, Preferential.—The general rule in bankruptcy is that all creditors rank equally and that the assets are to be distributed on that basis. However, certain debts are treated as preferential, and are paid in full before the ordinary creditors receive anything. The principal preferential claims are: Expenses incurred by the trustee under a deed of arrangement which has been made void by the bankruptcy; rates and taxes; wages and salaries of employees in respect of services rendered to the debtor during the four months before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding £50; wages of a labourer or workman in respect of services rendered during the two months before the receiving order, not exceeding £25; amounts due by way of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, under a claim which arose before the receiving order, not exceeding, in any one case, £100; National Health and Unemployment Insurance contributions due during the four months before the receiving order; and premiums paid by apprentices. The landlord of a bankrupt is a preferential creditor for rent due in so far as he is entitled to exercise his right of distress. The landlord may distrain before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy; but if the distress is levied after, then it is effective only for not more than six months' rent accrued due before the adjudication. If the landlord has distrained within three months before the date of the receiving order, the proceeds of the distress must be shared by him with the rest of the preferential creditors.

Creosol ($C_8H_7CH_2OCH_3$) is the principal constituent of pinewood creosote, whereas guaiacol predominates in beechwood creosote of pharmacy (see Creosote, Medicinal).

Creosotal is a proprietary name for creosote carbonate.

Creosote (commercial) consists of naphthalene oils, comprising the "heavy oil" coming over during distillation of coal tar between 230° and 270° C., to which is added the residues of the middle oil (distilling at 170°

to 230° C.), after it has been freed from phenols. The chief use of creosote is in the preservation of timber, enormous quantities of what would otherwise be a waste product of gas manufacture being used for impregnating railway sleepers and staining wood fences. Creosote oils are used as fuel for Diesel engines. Medicinal creosote (q.v.) is quite a different product. Though no restriction is observed regarding the sale of creosote, this frequently contains over 3 per cent. of phenols, and is thus technically a Part II poison.

Creosote, Medicinal, in pharmaceutical practice is synonymous with beechwood creosote, and is obtained by fractionation of the tar produced by destructive distillation of beechwood. Owing to its high content of guaiacol, it is more soluble in water than the commercial variety, and mixes clear with glycerin. Morson's creosote, or pinewood creosote containing a higher proportion of creosol, becomes turbid when the proportion of glycerin to creosote exceeds 2 to 1. Medicinal creosote finds its chief use in tuberculosis or whooping cough (as inhalant), and in flatulence due to stomacheic fermentation (being administered in gelatin capsules or as *mistura creosoti*): under the name of oil of tar, medicinal creosote is a popular toothache remedy.

Creosote carbonate is a liquid mixture of carbonates of guaiacol, creosotal, and other phenols, obtained by action of phosgene gas ($COCl_2$) on medicinal creosote dissolved in alkali. It is used as an intestinal antiseptic (in doses of 5 to 20 minims), as it is not decomposed in the stomach.

Cresol, or methyl phenol ($CH_3.C_6H_4.OH$) consists of three isomers (ortho-, meta-, and para-cresol), all of which are found in crude cresol of commerce (q.v.). Orthocresol (melting at 31° C.) and paracresol (m.p., 36° C.) are solids at ordinary temperature, but meta-cresol is a liquid (m.p. 4° C.). Solutions containing more than 3 per cent. of cresols are Part II poisons, as cresol is a homologue of carbolic acid.

Cresol (crude), or cresylic acid, is a mixture of ortho-, meta-, and para-cresols ($CH_3.C_6H_4.OH$), and is official in the British Pharmacopœia. Cresol is obtained from the "middle oil" of coal-tar distillation, collected between 170° and 230° C. It is a colourless liquid with distinctive "carbolic" odour, boiling at 187° to 189° C. It solidifies in cold weather, remelting at 28° to 30° C. Cresol darkens considerably on keeping, becoming brown, especially on exposure to light and air. Crude cresol constitutes 50 per cent. of lysol or liquor cresol saponatus. The commercial (No. 3) carbolic acids of commerce are tar oils containing varying proportions of cresols, these being valued according to the amount of "tar acids" therein.

Cresol and Cresylic Acids are poisons within Part II of the Schedule. Disinfectants of which these are the active part are also within Part II unless the solution is below 3 per cent. in strength, when it becomes a poisonous substance governed by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, Section 5. The treatment in case of poisoning is the same as with carbolic acid.

Cresylic Disinfectants, or coal tar disinfectants, are sold in great variety, and range from highly active bactericidal emulsions to almost inactive oils. The Rideal-Walker determination of carbolic acid coefficient is the accepted test of activity; but miscibility with water to form a clear solution or permanent emulsion is an equally important criterion as to suitability of cresylic disinfectants, as those which throw out oil are usually ineffective. All disinfectants containing over 3 per cent. of tar acids (= carbolic acid and its homologues) are Part II poisons in the Schedule.

Croton Chloral (official as butyl-chloral hydras).—Not a poison within the meaning of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. In cases of overdose the proper restorative treatment is an emetic or the usual stimulants. If only a slight overdose has been taken, black coffee or caffeine may be used. (See Butyl-Chloral-Hydrate.)

Croton Oil.—Not a poison within the meaning of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, though poisonous in its effects, the minimum dose proving fatal being 20 minims. In cases of poisoning a stomach tube or emetic is employed, followed by demulcent drinks, such as olive-

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

oil emulsion, on account of the irritation of croton oil. Continued treatment includes spt. camph. π 10, spt. ammon. arom. π 30; suppos. morph. may be used to allay pain. The patient should be kept warm. The oil is violently purgative, and is only occasionally given in cases of persistent constipation or intestinal obstruction, which are not amenable to more moderate methods of treatment, as in the case of lunatics. The vesicatory principle is an acrid croton resin. The oil is obtained by expression from croton seeds (q.v.). It is a semi-drying yellow oil which thickens and darkens with age, developing a nauseating odour (sp. gr., 0.940 to 0.960).

Croton seeds are the produce of a small euphorbiaceous plant (*Croton Tiglium*), native to India, from whence are derived the small supplies needed in other parts of the world. The seeds are a dull cinnamon-brown, rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and elliptical in cross-section. The seed coat is mottled, as portions of the cinnamon-brown coating which was originally continuous readily rub off. The seed contains about half its weight (50 per cent.) of an acrid, purgative fixed oil. (See Croton Oil.)

Crown Agents for the Colonies.—The Crown Agents act as commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for the governments of the undermentioned colonies and protectorates, for the administration of which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is ultimately responsible. The Crown Agents receive instructions direct from the colonial governments, but are supervised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. They do not act for the self-governing colonies or for India. Up to 1833 each colony had its own agent in London. In that year they were all consolidated into one office, with the exception of six; these have since been taken over. The chief work of the Crown Agents includes:—(1) The purchase, shipment, insurance and inspection of stores of all kinds. (2) Negotiation of contracts, arranging specification and passing plans for public works. (3) Negotiations of loans and arranging repayment of same. (4) Any commercial, financial or other business on behalf of the colonies. The Crown Agents' office in London is financially self-supporting by commissions and fees for work done. No vote for this office comes before Parliament. Head office, 4 and 5 Millbank, London, S.W.1; shipping office, 130 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

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Brunei	Sierra Leone
Cameroons	Somaliland Protectorate
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Cyprus	Swaziland
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Federated Malay States	Trinidad and Tobago
Fiji	Turks Island
Gambia	Uganda Protectorate
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Gold Coast	Western Pacific
Hong Kong	British Solomon Islands
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Gilbert and Ellice Island
Jamaica	New Hebrides
Kenya	Windward Islands
Leeward Islands	Zanzibar
Malta	

Crucibles are open or domed pots or metallic vessels designed to withstand high temperatures. They range from clay or plumbago crucibles used in glass manufacture and metal refining to the porcelain, nickel, and platinum crucibles of chemical assays. Clay crucibles, which are made in large sizes taking several hundred-

weights of material, are highly refractory and withstand heating in closed furnaces. They are made from weathered Stourbridge clay, and require careful drying and baking before firing in the kiln itself. Such crucibles are kept in continuous use, as they crack in cooling. Plumbago or graphite crucibles are used when resistance to alternate heating and cooling is required. They consist of washed plumbago and fireclay worked in stiff paste, moulded, dried, and baked. Porcelain crucibles of various types are used in chemical assays, Gooch crucibles having a bottom perforated with fine holes for filtration under suction. Porcelain crucibles are necessarily small in size, but withstand air blast (blowpipe) flame temperatures; several operations of the contents do not attack the crucible. Platinum crucibles are a necessity for accurate chemical assay, the cheaper nickel crucibles being much less satisfactory, though they resist the action of alkalis. Lime crucibles cut from solid blocks of lime, magnesia or alumina are highly refractory, and are used chiefly as furnace linings, but they can also be moulded into crucibles by suitable mixing of calcined with raw materials.

Cudbear was first manufactured at Leith in the year 1777 by Mr. Macintosh, of Glasgow, under the management of Mr. Cuthbert Gordon, and was named "Cuthbert" after him, from which the name developed into cudbear. Two varieties are known in commerce—red and blue: both are purplish red, but one is redder than the other. It is not prepared from the same lichens as litmus, but from a crustaceous lichen, *Lecanora tartarea*, collected in Scotland and Sweden. This lichen, when old, separates as a whitish crust from the rocks and trees on which it grows in subalpine and mountainous districts, and hence is easily collected by the aid of a blunt knife or scraper. An illustration of the lichen is given in Pereira's "Mat. Med.," third edition, Vol. I, Part 2, p. 934, fig. 175. It is supposed to be richest in colouring matter in July and August, and is then collected and dried in the sun. *Urecolaria scruposa* is also said to be used, but there are many lichens which, when the urinous excrement of birds and of animals touches them and develops ammonia, assume a reddish-purple colour. The colouring formed in this way appears to have been noticed as early as 1300 by an Italian named Federigo, who made a fortune out of the discovery in the form of archil or orchil, although it is not clear whether he used *Roculla fuciformis*, D.C., and allied species, from which litmus is now made, or *Lecanora tartarea*, Ach., for the purpose. The variation in the colorific power of cudbear was found by Craig ("Year Book of Pharmacy," 1912, p. 66) to be as much as 100 per cent. He obtained six distinct shades from ten samples, possibly due to the fact of different lichens being mixed with the *Lecanora tartarea*, Ach., by the collectors. The colouring principle has been named persinonin, after Persio, the German name for cudbear, by A. Gardner ("Jour. Amer. Pharm. Assoc.," 1913, p. 251). The cudbear was extracted by treating it with petroleum ether, to remove wax, and with chloroform, to separate a brown pigment, and then treating with acetone, which, on evaporation, left the persinonin as a lustrous black powder. For commercial purposes the preparation of cudbear for use in dyeing silks and wools depended upon the researches of Dr. J. Stenhouse in 1848, who found that by exhausting the powdered lichen with milk of lime and adding an acid to the strained liquor, he obtained a white gelatinous precipitate, which gave an excellent purple when treated with ammonia. In 1856 M. Manas, of Lyons, succeeded in making a fast colour of purple and mauve from cudbear, and as much as £40 to £50 a lb. was paid for the solid dyestuff, until the introduction of aniline dyes. Nevertheless, cudbear has not entirely gone out of use, since, in 1913, articles appeared in the "Year Book of Pharmacy," pp. 64 and 65, pointing out how a satisfactory solution of cudbear that would keep well could be prepared by the retail chemist.

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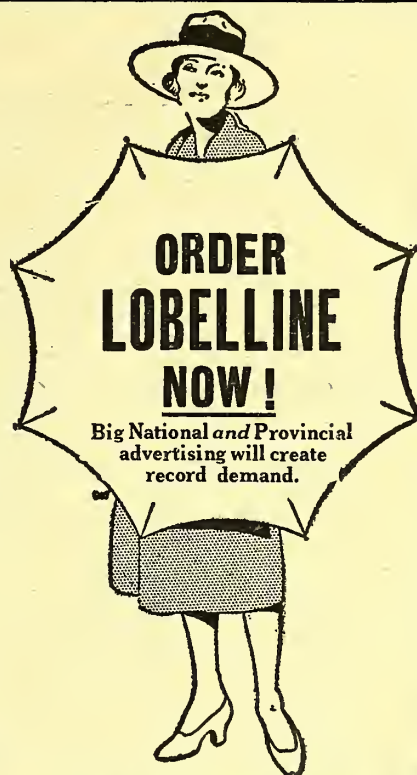
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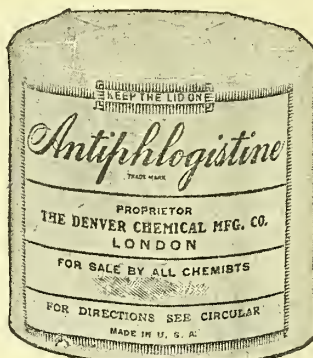
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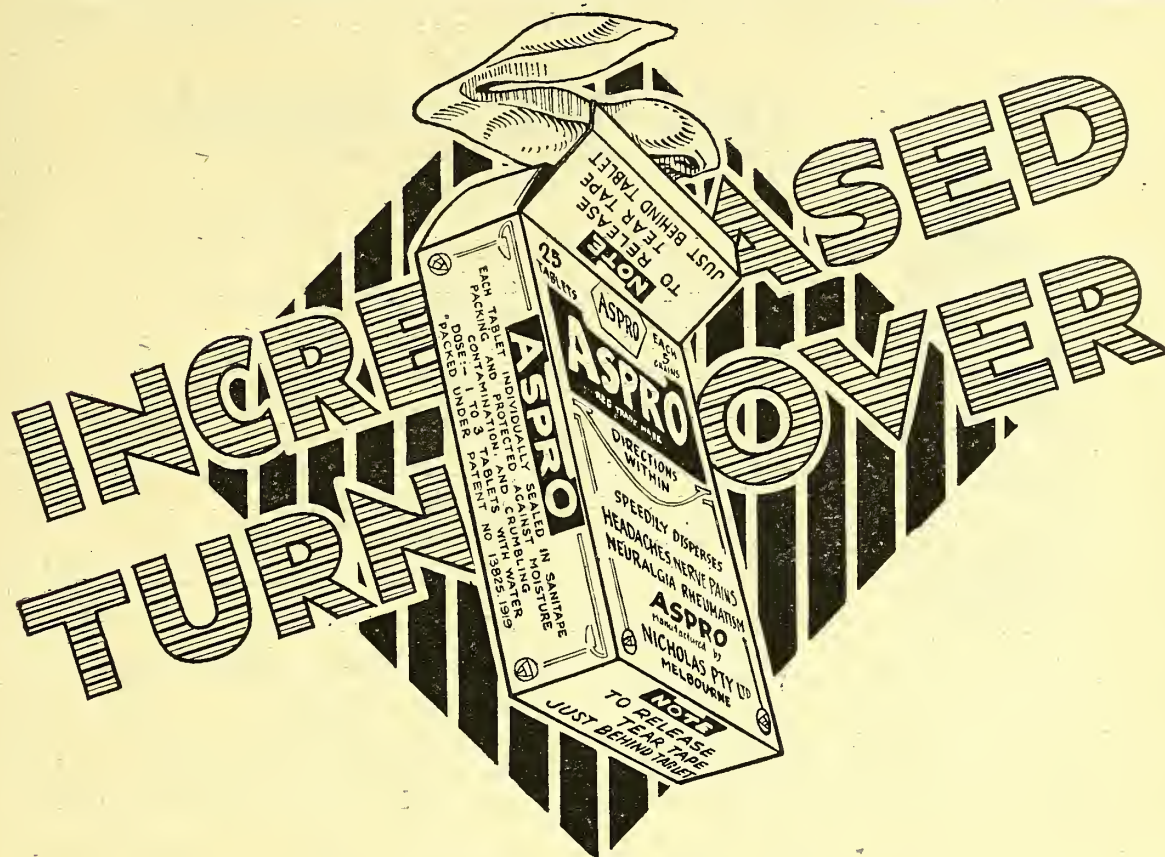
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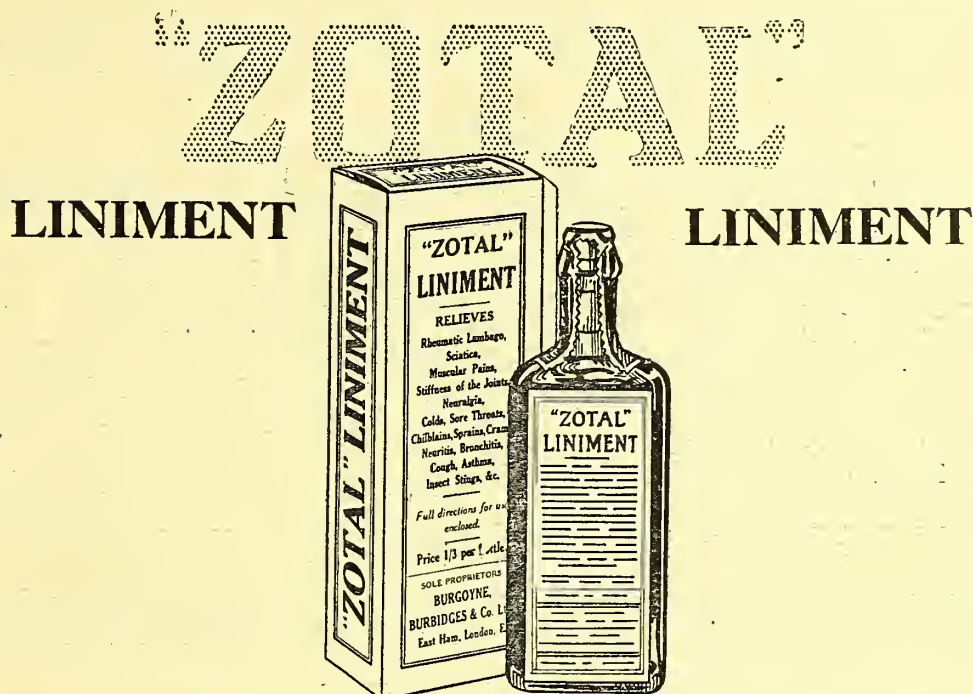
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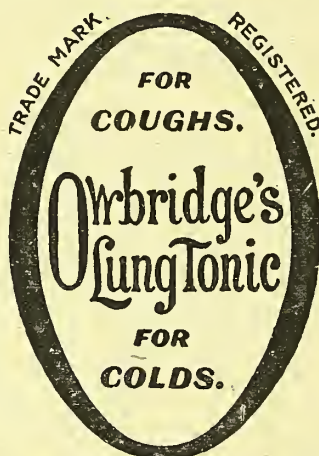
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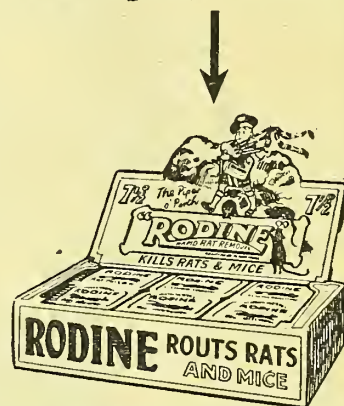


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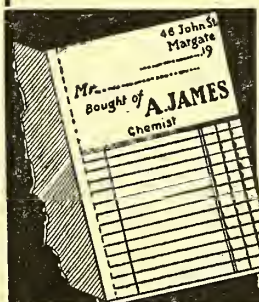
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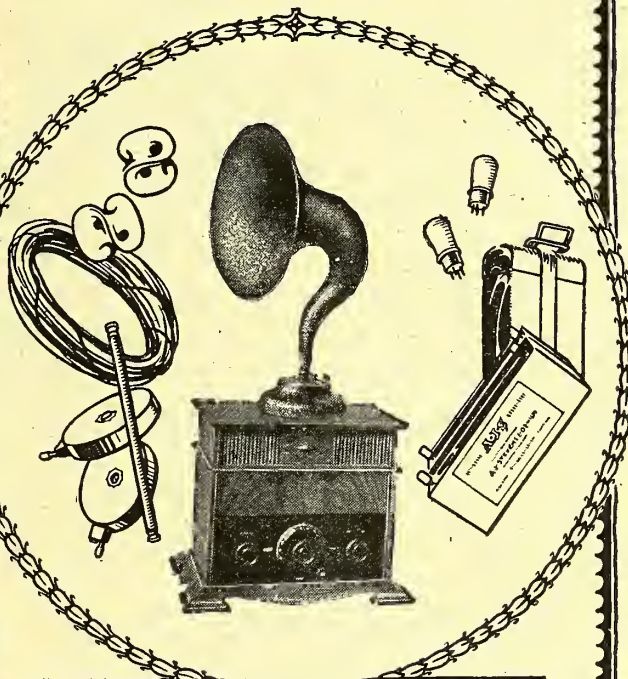
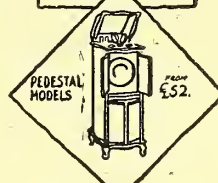
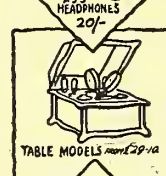
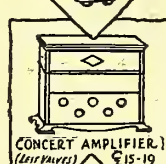
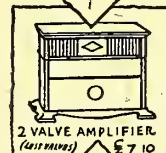
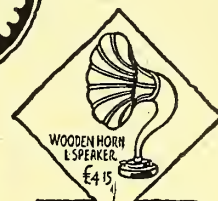
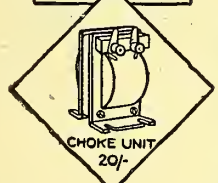
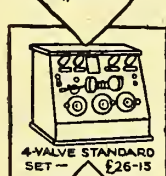
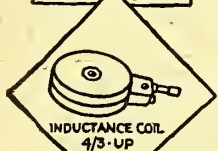
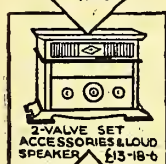
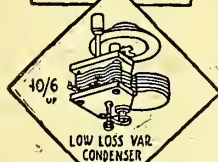
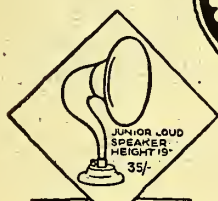
A.J.S.

(Sir Oliver Lodge's Choice after Test)

The rapidly-increasing popularity of Wireless can prove very remunerative to Chemists who take up Radio as a side-line, and 1926 shows every promise of being a record year. A few A.J.S. agencies are still available; why not write for full particulars and trade terms to-day?

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Standard Equipment of all 4-valve sets consists of Treble Capacity giant H.T. Battery, A.J.S. Lucas moulded Accumulator of 6 volt 104 amh. capacity, 3 A.J.S. Mullard specially designed Valves and Power Valve, 1 pair A.J.S. Phones, Full Aerial Equipment, Aerial and Earth Safety Cap, Coil Holder and Daventry Coils. In addition, **12 MONTHS' WRITTEN GUARANTEE AND TWELVE MONTHS' FREE INSURANCE WITH EVERY SET.** DEFERRED PAYMENTS MAY BE ARRANGED.



TWO-VALVE LOUD-SPEAKER SET.

In beautiful Mahogany Cabinet. Designed to give Loud Speaker results on near-by station. Performance on actual test, however, is truly amazing. Complete with A.J.S. Junior Loud Speaker, 2 Mullard Dull Emitter Valves, 100 volt H.T. Battery, 2 volt 100 amp. Accumulator, Full Aerial Equipment and Coils (300-550). **INCLUDING ROYALTY " " " " " " £13 18s. 6d.**

Call and examine these splendid new A.J.S. Models at LONDON'S FINEST RADIO SHOWROOMS AND SERVICE DEPOT NOW OPEN at 122-124 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. Phone: Regent 5167.

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Be prepared to meet the
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Remember—
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OFOME cleans:—

**HANDS—CLOTHES—CARPETS—PAINT—ENAMEL—
MARBLE—BRUSHES—THE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF
MOTOR CARS, in fact, almost everything in the Home—
a strong point with your women customers.**

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C.F.H.

THE CHEMIST

AND DRUGGIST



RETAIL PRICE LIST

based on definite costing principles

FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

"C. & D."

DRUG INDEX

DRUGS (1913=100)		
—	1924	1925
Jan.	164.0	152.4
Feb.	160.3	152.0
Mar.	160.7	152.3
April	159.3	151.3
May	158.7	149.0
June	156.2	148.8
July	158.7	149.6
Aug.	156.2	149.6
Sept.	154.7	149.5
Oct.	152.3	—
Nov.	154.4	—
Dec.	152.7	—

DRESSINGS (1913=100)		
—	1924	1925
Jan.	239.6	252.6
Feb.	243.0	239.6
Mar.	250.3	235.6
April	250.3	235.6
May	250.3	228.8
June	250.3	228.8
July	250.3	228.8
Aug.	250.3	228.8
Sept.	258.4	227.2
Oct.	258.4	—
Nov.	258.4	—
Dec.	258.4	—

THE SELLING PRICES in this list are based on the given cost and calculated for the quantities specified, the total oncost for that turnover being then added, together with the net profit, to the nearest decimal. In case of fractions the prices are rounded up or down to the most suitable figure. In arriving at the prices allowance has been made for variations in the specific gravity of liquids. For intermediate drachm prices divide 1-oz. quotation by 7 and multiply by the number of drachms required. The asterisk in the grain (selling price) column denotes that the price is for 20 grains.

INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES should be calculated on the lower figure until midway is passed, then on the higher figure. The range of the quantities quoted in the list may be increased as follows: For one pint add one-fourth to the 16 oz. selling price. The gallon price for oils is obtained by dividing the cwt. price by 6; for 7-lb. sales multiply the lb. cost by 10; for 14-lb. by 20; and for 28-lb. by 38.

ADJUSTING PRICES.—While standard wholesale prices are used as the starting point for calculating the retail prices, it may be desired to adjust the selling price for variations in cost. This may be effected by the following simplified method: To obtain the lb. selling price add half to the cost price (yielding 33½ per cent. on return); for the 4-oz. selling price divide the lb. cost by 10 and multiply by 4 (yielding 37.5 per cent.); for the 1-oz. selling price divide the lb. cost by 9 (yielding 43.75 per cent.).

SALE RESTRICTIONS.—The small capital letters on the left-hand side of the cost price indicate the restrictions on the sale in Great Britain of the particular drug or chemical. The letters are used in the same sense as in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1925 (where full information of the restrictions is given), and the C. & D. series of Poisons Cards, the indications being as follows:—

A. Arsenic Act, 1851.

B. Part I of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

C. Part II of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

D. Agricultural and horticultural poisons according to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

E. Poisonous substances according to Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

F. Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920. "Ex F" denotes that the preparation is exempted by Regulation.

ABBREVIATIONS.—The references to standards or formulas in the list are: B.P. (British Pharmacopœia); U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopœia); B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Codex); P.F. ("Pharmaceutical Formulas"); V.C.P. ("Veterinary Counter Practice"); M.O.H. (Ministry of Health). The Price List Formulary is given in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1923.

A—Ac	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Ac	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ⅓		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ⅓
A	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Aceta—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
"A.C.E." mixture .. C	6 6	10 0	2 6	—	—	—	Acet. cantharidini .. C	2 10	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
"A.C.E." mixture B.P.C. C	9 9	15 0	3 9	—	—	—	Acet. cantharidis .. C	3 6	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Absinthium	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	Acet. colchici C	2 0	—	1 0	0 4	—	—
Acaciæ gummi alb. elect. ..	4 3	6 5	1 11	0 6	—	—	Acet. dest. alb.	0 7	0 10½	0 4	0 1½	—	—
Acaciæ gum. alb. parv. opt.	3 4	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	—	Acet. fusc. gal.	2 8	gal.	3 8	pint	0 7	—
Acaciæ gum. alb. parv. sec. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	Acet. fusc. (Beaufoy) ..	0 7½	pint	1 0	—	—	—
Acaciæ gum. alb. pulv. opt. ..	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—	Acet. ipecac. C	2 8	—	1 5	0 5	—	—
Acaciæ gum. alb. pulv. sec. ..	3 4	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	—	Acet. odoratum B.P.C. ..	12 0	—	5 2	1 6	—	—
Acaciæ gum. var. opt.	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	Acet. opii B, F	6 6	—	3 2	1 0	0 2	—
Acetamidosalol oz.	3 3	—	—	5 1	0 11	0 4*	Acet. rubi idæi	1 8	2 10	0 11	0 3	—	—
Acetanilidum oz.	0 3	—	—	0 6	0 2	—	Acet. scillæ	0 8	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	—
Acetamin oz.	1 9	—	—	3 0	0 6	—	Acet. scillæ '98	0 7½	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	—
Acetomorph. hydrochlor. (v. "Diamorph. hydrochlor.")	2 0	3 3	1 2	0 4	—	—	Acet. staphisag. C	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	—	—
Acetonum	2 0	3 3	1 2	0 4	—	—	Acet. vini Gall. .. gal.	10 0	pint	2 0	0 2	—	—
Aceton. coml.	1 9	3 0	0 10	0 3	—	—	Acida						
Acetophenon. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 7	0 6	—	Acidum aceticum	0 7½	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—
Aceta							Acid. acetic. arom. B.P.C. ..	5 0	—	—	—	0 2	—
Acetum aromat. P.F.I. ..	19 0	—	—	—	0 4	—	Acid. acetic. dil.	0 4½	0 7	0 2	0 1	—	—
Acet. arom. P.F.I. (synth. ol.)	11 9	—	—	—	0 3	—	Acid. acetic. glac.	1 6	—	0 9	0 3	—	—
							Acid. acetylsalicyl.	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 2	—
							Acid. arsenios. A, B	2 0	—	—	0 4	—	—

Ac	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ⅓
Acida—(cont.)						
Acid. arsenios. coml. (v. "Ar- senic. a.b. coml.")	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Acid. benzoic. nat. .. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—
Acid. benzoic. synth. ..	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	0 2	—
Acid. boric. cryst. ..	0 10½	1 4	0 5	0 2	—	—
Acid. boric. pulv. subtil. ..	1 0½	1 7	0 7	0 2	—	—
Acid. boric. pulv. pkd. ..	—	—	0 7	0 2½	—	—
Acid. boric. coml. pulv. cwt.	63 0	7 lb.	6 0	—	—	—
Acid. boric. coml. pulv. ..	0 10	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	—
Acid. camphoric. .. oz.	2 3	—	—	4 0	0 8	—
Acid. carbolic. cryst. B.P. C	1 7	2 6	0 10	0 4	—	—
Acid. carbolic. liq. B.P. C	1 5	2 5	0 10	0 4	—	—
Acid. carbol. "miscible" C gal.	3 9	—	0 10	—	—	—
Acid. carbol. "straw" C gal.	5 0	1 1	0 6	0 2	—	—
Acid. carbol. (disinf.) pkd.	—	3 viij.	1 0	—	—	—
Acid. chromic. .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
Acid. chromic. coml. ..	1 8	—	0 10	0 3	—	—
Acid. cinnamic. .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 6	0 6	—
Acid. citricum	2 1	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—
Acid. citric. pulv.	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—
Acid. cresylic. pur. (vap.) C	2 0	—	1 0	0 4	—	—
Acid. cresylic. coml. C	0 7	1 2	0 7	0 2	—	—
Acid. diethylbarbituric. (v. "Barbitonum")	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acid. formic. cryst. .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 6	0 6	—
Acid. formic. 50%	1 6	2 6	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
Acid. gallic. oz.	0 6	—	—	1 0	0 2	—
Acid. glycerophos. 20% ..	0 9	—	—	1 9	0 5	—
Acid. gynocardic. .. oz.	3 0	—	—	6 0	1 0	—
Acid. hippuric. oz.	3 0	—	—	5 0	1 0	—
Acid. hydriodic. dil.	4 6	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—
Acid. hydrobrom. dil.	1 4	—	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
Acid. hydrochlor. E	1 0	1 10	0 7	0 2	0 1	—
Acid. hydrochlor. dil.	0 7	—	0 5	0 1	—	—
Acid. hydrochlor. coml. E	0 6½	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	—
Acid. hydrocyan. (Scheele) B oz.	0 5	—	—	0 9	0 2	—
Acid. hydrocyan. dil. B oz.	0 4½	—	—	0 9	0 2	—
Acid. hydrofluor. coml. (by wt.)	1 9	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—
Acid. hydrofluoric. dil. B.P.C.	1 0	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	—
Acid. hypophos.	6 0	—	3 2	0 10	0 2	—
Acid. iodic. oz.	2 6	—	—	4 6	0 11	—
Acid. lactic. oz.	0 6	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
Acid. lactic. dil.	1 10	3 0	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
Acid. malic. cryst. oz.	3 6	—	—	6 0	1 0	—
Acid. meconic. oz.	3 6	—	—	6 0	1 0	—
Acid. molybdic. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
Acid. nitricum E	1 5	3 2	0 11	0 3	—	—
Acid. nitric. dil.	0 7	—	0 5	0 2	—	—
Acid. nitric. coml. E	1 0	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
Acid. nitric. fumans E	1 9	—	—	0 4	—	—
Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	0 7½	—	0 4	0 1	—	—
Acid. nitros. E	1 0	2 0	0 7	0 3	—	—
Acid. nucleic. oz.	6 6	—	—	10 6	2 0	0 9*
Acid. oleic.	1 4	2 2	0 7	0 2	—	—
Acid. osmic. cryst. gr.	2 9	—	—	—	5 6	—
Acid. osmic. 1 per cent. sol. oz.	6 6	—	—	9 9	2 0	—
Acid. oxalicum recryst. C	1 6	—	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
Acid. oxalic. coml. C	0 9	1 2	0 4	0 2	—	—
Acid. phosphat. (Horsford) 3 oz.	2 8	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—
Acid. phosph. conc. B.P. ..	1 5	4 0	1 3	0 5	—	—
Acid. phosph. dil.	0 7	1 0	0 5	0 2	0 1	—
Acid. picric. oz.	0 6½	—	—	0 10	0 2	—
Acid. picric. 1 per cent. sol.	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2½	—	—
Acid. picric. (alc. sol. indust.)	1 9	2 6	0 10	0 3	—	—
Acid. pyrogall. sublim. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
Acid. pyrogall. cryst. oz.	0 10	—	—	1 4	0 3	—
Ac—Al						
Ac—Al	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ⅓
Acida—(cont.)						
Acid. pyrolog.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Acid. quinic. dr.	0 7	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—
Acid. salicylic. pulv.	3 0	—	—	—	4 6	0 2
Acid. salicylic. "phys. pur." ..	2 6	—	1 1	0 4	0 1	—
Acid. salicylic.	3 6	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	—
Acid. salicylic. nat. oz.	3 0	—	—	5 0	0 11	—
Acid. salicylsulphonic.	1 2	—	—	2 2	0 4	—
Acid. stearic. coml.	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—
Acid. succinic. oz.	1 8	—	—	3 4	0 6	—
Acid. sulphanic. recryst.	0 9	—	—	1 1	0 3	—
Acid. sulphindigotic (sol.) ..	3 6	—	2 2	0 7	—	—
Acid. sulphuricum E	0 11	2 6	0 10½	0 3	—	—
Acid. sulph. arom.	6 9	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	—
Acid. sulph. dil.	0 6½	—	0 5	0 2	—	—
Acid. sulph. coml. E	0 7½	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—
Acid. sulphurosum	0 7	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—
Acid. tannicum	5 6	—	2 5	0 9	0 1½	—
Acid. tartaric. cryst. mag. ..	1 7	2 5	0 8½	0 2½	—	—
Acid. tart. cryst. parv.	1 8	2 6	0 8½	0 2½	—	—
Acid. tart. pulv.	1 7	2 5	0 8½	0 2½	—	—
Acid. trichloracetic. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 1	0 7	—
Acid. tungstic. pur. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 3	—
Acid. uricum oz.	2 6	—	—	4 4	0 9	—
Acid. valerianic. oz.	2 2	—	—	3 6	0 9	—
Aconiti nap. fol. exot.						
pulv. B	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—
Aconitina B gr.	0 9	—	—	—	—	1 6
Acriflavin. gm.	1 5	—	—	—	9 0	0 3
Adalin oz.	11 6	—	—	—	3 3	—
Adalin tabs. gr. 5 25	3 9	doz.	2 10	—	—	—
Adeps benzoatus	1 11	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	—
Adeps præp.	1 6	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	—
Adeps lanæ	1 3	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—
Adeps lanæ hydrosus	1 1	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—
Adrenalin gr.	2 6	—	—	—	—	4 7
Adrenalin chlor. sol. 1-1,000 (P.D.) oz. fl.	3 5	—	—	5 0	0 9	—
Adrenalin inhal. (P.D.) oz.	3 5	—	—	5 0	0 9	—
Ærugo æris (v. "Cupri oxy- acet.")	—	—	—	—	—	—
Æther 0.720 (by wt.)	3 0	4 6	1 4	—	—	—
Æther meth. 0.730	2 8	4 0	1 3	0 5	—	—
Æther purif. 0.720 (by wt.)	4 2	6 3	1 9	—	—	—
Æther purif. (exs. v.r.) (by wt.)	12 10	14 9	3 9	—	—	—
Æther aceticus	8 6	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	—
Æther benzoic. oz.	1 6	—	—	3 0	0 7	—
Æther butyric. oz.	1 8	—	—	2 6	0 7	—
Æther formic. oz.	1 10	—	—	2 9	0 7	—
Æther cinnanthic. synth.	1 3	—	—	2 6	0 6	—
Æther ozonic. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 1	0 3	—
Æther petroleum	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—
Æther petroleum coml.	1 7	2 0	0 8	0 2½	—	—
Æthocaine B oz.	7 6	—	—	—	2 2	—
Agar-agar shredded	9 0	—	4 0	1 1	—	—
Agar-agar pulv.	12 0	—	5 2	1 5	—	—
Agotan powder oz.	4 3	—	—	—	1 3	—
Agotan tabs. 50	4 0	doz.	1 6	—	—	—
Agropyrum Ang.	1 11	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—
Agropyrum exot.	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—
Airol oz.	3 9	—	—	—	1 0	—
Albargin oz.	6 3	—	—	—	1 10	—
Albumen (egg) pulv.	9 6	—	5 0	1 6	—	—
Albumin. (blood) pulv.	4 0	—	1 10	0 6	—	—
Albumin. tannic. oz.	0 6	—	—	0 10	0 2	—
Alcohol (v. "Spiritus rectific.")	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcohol absolutum	14 0	—	6 0	1 9	0 3½	—

Al—Am	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Am	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Alcohol abs. (sine rebate) ..	26 0	—	10 3	2 9	0 5	—	Ammonium—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Alcohol ammon. fort. B.P.C.	12 0	—	5 0	1 5	0 3	—	Ammon. chloridum pur. ..	1 3	1 10 ¹	0 7	0 2	—	—
Alcohol amylc. ..	5 6	8 3	2 5	0 9	0 1 ¹	—	Ammon. chlorid. coml.	0 11	1 5	0 6	0 2	—	—
Alcohol amylc. coml. ..	4 9	7 3	2 0	0 7	—	—	Ammon. chlorid. "lumps" ..	0 11	1 5	—	7lb.	8 9	—
Alcohol isopropyl ..	7 0	9 0	2 5	0 8	—	—	Ammon. citras ..	6 0	—	2 8	0 10	0 2	—
Alcohol methylic. pur. ..	30 0	—	12 4	3 3	0 6	—	Ammon. hippuras ..	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 3	0 5 ⁴
Aldoform tabs. (D.F.) 100	0 9	doz.	0 2	—	—	—	Ammon. hydrosulph. sol. ..	1 2	1 10	0 8	0 3	—	—
Alettris cordial ..	8oz.	7 1	—	5 3	1 4	0 3	Ammon. hypophos. ..	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
Alival ..	oz.	7 9	—	—	—	2 3	Ammon. ichthosulphon. ..	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
All Fours C. & D.D. '22 I.C	—	—	—	1 7	0 4	—	Ammon. iodidum ..	2 6	—	—	4 0	0 9	—
All Fours C. & D.D. '22 II.C	—	—	—	1 9	0 5	—	Ammon. molybdis cryst. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
All Fours C. & D.D. '22 III.C	—	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	Ammon. monocarb. arom. ..	4 0	—	—	0 6	0 2	—
Allonal tabs. ..	B 100	13 6	doz.	2 7	—	—	Ammon. nitras. pur. ..	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—
Allantoin. ..	dr.	3 0	—	—	—	5 0	Ammon. nitras coml. ..	1 0	1 6	0 7	0 2	—	—
Allium sativum ..	oz.	2 0	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	Ammon. oxalas pur. ..	2 3	—	1 1	0 4	0 1	—
Allosan ..	oz.	4 7	—	—	6 10 ¹	1 4	Ammon. persulph. ..	3 3	—	1 5	0 6	0 1	—
Aloe Barbadosensis ..	oz.	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 4 ¹	—	Ammon. phosphas ..	3 3	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
Aloe Barbad. pulv. opt. ..	oz.	3 4	5 0	1 6	0 6	0 1	Ammon. phosph. coml. ..	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—
Aloe Capensis ..	oz.	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	Ammon. phosph. acid. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Aloe Capensis pulv. ..	oz.	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2 ¹	—	Ammon. salicylas ..	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
Aloe Socot. pulv. ..	oz.	6 0	9 0	2 8	0 9	0 1 ¹	Ammon. succinas ..	1 6	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Alonum ..	oz.	0 9	—	—	1 5	0 3	Ammon. sulphas pur. ..	1 9	—	0 7	0 2	—	—
Alopon (A. & H.) B, F. gm.	2 8	—	—	—	—	0 4 ¹	Ammon. sulphas coml. ..	0 5 ¹	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Althæa flores ..	oz.	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	—	Ammon. sulphas coml. cwt.	37 0	7lb.	3 4	—	—	—
Althæa fol. ..	oz.	1 9	2 8	0 8 ¹	0 2 ¹	—	Ammon. sulphocyanid. ..	3 6	—	—	0 6	0 1	—
Althæa rad. decort. ..	oz.	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	Ammon. tartras ..	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	0 1 ¹	—
Althæa rad. dec. pulv. ..	oz.	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	Ammon. valer. cryst. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 10	0 9	—
Alumen purif. ..	oz.	1 0	1 6	0 5	0 1 ¹	—	Ammonol powder, unstd. oz.	8 0	—	—	—	2 4	0 10 ⁴
Alum. purif. pulv. ..	oz.	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	Ammonol tablets, unstd. oz.	8 0	doz.	2 4	—	—	—
Alum. coml. ..	oz.	0 4	0 7	0 2 ¹	0 1	—							
Alum. coml. ..	cwt.	21 0	7 lb.	2 0	—	—							
Alum. coml. pulv. ..	oz.	0 4 ¹	0 8	0 3	—	—							
Alum. coml. pulv. ..	cwt.	23 0	14 lb.	4 2	7 lb.	2 2							
Alum. chrom. recryst. ..	oz.	1 3	—	0 7	0 2	—							
Alum. chrom. coml. ..	oz.	0 9	1 2	0 5	0 1 ¹	—							
Alum. exsic. ..	oz.	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 2 ¹	—							
Alum. exsic. pulv. ..	oz.	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2 ¹	—							
Alum. rupe. ..	oz.	0 11	1 5	0 5	0 1 ¹	—							
Aluminii acetat ..	oz.	0 5	—	—	0 9	0 3							
Aluminii aceto-tartras ..	oz.	0 8	—	—	1 4	0 3							
Aluminii chlorid. ..	oz.	3 6	—	1 7	0 6	0 1							
Aluminii hydrox. ..	oz.	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1							
Aluminii sulphas ..	oz.	1 6	—	0 9	0 3	—							
Aluminii tannas ..	oz.	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 5							
Amidol ..	oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4							
Amidopyrin. ..	oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	0 3*						
Amidopyrin. camph. ..	oz.	3 6	—	—	5 2	1 0	—						
Amidopyrin. salicyl. ..	oz.	2 6	—	—	4 0	0 9 ¹	0 3 ¹ *						
Ammoniaci pulv. ..	oz.	4 6	—	—	0 7	0 1 ¹	—						
Ammoniacum opt. (gtt.) ..	oz.	4 0	—	—	0 6	0 1 ¹	—						
Ammonium ..													
Ammon. acetat pur. ..	oz.	0 3	—	—	0 6	0 1 ¹	—						
Ammon. benzoas nat. ..	oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—						
Ammon. benzoas synth. ..	oz.	6 6	—	2 10	0 9	0 1 ¹	—						
Ammon. bromid. ..	oz.	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	—	—						
Ammon. carb. resub. ..	oz.	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—						
Ammon. carb. resub pulv. ..	oz.	1 11	3 0	0 10 ¹	0 3	—	—						
Ammon. carb. (Howards) ..	oz.	1 9	—	0 10	0 3	—	—						
Ammon. carb. pulv. (Hds.) ..	oz.	1 11	—	0 10 ¹	0 3	—	—						
Ammon. carb. coml. ..	oz.	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—						
Ammon. carb. coml. (qty.) ..	oz.	0 10	1 3	—	7lb.	8 4	—						
Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. ..	oz.	1 1	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—						
Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. (qty.) ..	oz.	0 11 ¹	1 6	—	7lb.	10 0	—						
Ammon. carb. arom. P.F. oz.	2 0	—	—	—	3 6	0 8	—						

Ampullæ

		Cost		Sell	
		per doz.	per doz.	per doz.	per doz.
Apomorph. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$..	C	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Atropin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$..	B	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Benzamin. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$..	C	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Caffein. sod.-sal. gr. 3 ..	..	2 0	3 6	3 4	5 10
Camph. in ol. olivæ gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$, gr. 3 ..	..	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$..	B, F	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ..	..	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$..	B, F	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ..	..	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$..	B, F	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Digipurati 1 c.c. ..	C	2 3	4 0	—	—
Emetin. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$..	C	2 3	4 0	3 9	6 0
Extract. ergotæ gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$..	B	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Extract. ergotæ gr. $3\frac{1}{2}$..	B	2 1	3 8	3 9	6 6
Extract. ergotæ gr. 7 ..	B	3 4 ¹	5 10	6 10	10 6
Ferri et ammon. cit. vir. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	..	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$..	C	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Iodi, boxes of 6 ..	..	1 3	2 3	—	—
Mercurial cream ℥ 10 ..	..	1 9	3 1	3 3	5 9
Morph. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$..	B, F	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Morph. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ..	..	1 6	2 8	2 9	4 10
atropin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$..	B, F	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Ol. cinerei (grey oil) $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. ..	..	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Scopolamin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ..	..	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
morph. acet. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$..	B, F	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Sodii cacodyl. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, gr. $\frac{5}{8}$..	B	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Sodii cacodyl. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ferri cacodyl. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$..	B	1 8 ¹	3 0	3 0	5 3
Strophanthin. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$..	C	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Strychnin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, gr. $\frac{1}{300}$..	B	1 4 ¹	2 4	2 8	4 8
Thiosinamin.-sod.-sal. 2.3 c.c. ..	..	3 4 ¹	5 10	6 0	7 6

Am—An	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						An—Ar	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ	1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Amygdala amara	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 6	—	—	Antim. sulphuratum	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1	—		
Amygd. dulc. Jordan ..	5 6	8 3	2 5	0 8	—	—	Antim. tartaratum pulv. B	3 0	4 6	1 6	0 5	0 1	—		
Amygd. dulc. Valent. ..	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 6	—	—	Antiphlogistine 17½ oz.	3 9	—	—	0 4	—	—		
Amygd. dulc. pulv. Alb. ..	7 0	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	Antiseptic cream (Hewlett) ..	5 0	7 6	2 0	0 7	0 2	—		
Amygd. cont. ("Almond meal")	2 4	3 6	0 10½	0 3	—	—	Antitoxine tabs., unstd. oz.	3 7	doz.	0 9	—	—	—		
Amyl acetat pur.	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	Antitoxins (v. "Serums")	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Amyl acetat coml.	3 6	5 6	1 7	0 6	—	—	Apii grav. sem.	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—		
Amyl butyras	oz. 1 0	—	—	1 10	0 5	—	Apiol oz.	2 8	—	—	4 8	0 10	—		
Amyl nitris	oz. 1 0	—	—	1 9	0 5	—	Apomorphina hydroch. B gr.	0 4	—	—	—	—	0 8		
Amyl nitrite capsules ʒ3 12	1 9	doz.	2 9	—	—	—	Aquæ	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Amyl valerianas	oz. 2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	Aqua anethi	0 9	1 2	0 5	0 1½	—	—		
Amyleni hydras	oz. 3 0	—	—	5 3	0 11	—	Aqua anethi conc. 1-40 ..	14 0	—	6 2	1 8	0 3	—		
Amyli pulv. (maize) .. cwt.	36 0	7 lb.	3 4	—	—	—	Aqua anisi	0 7	0 10½	0 3½	0 1	—	—		
Amyli pulv. (maize) ..	0 5	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—	Aqua anisi conc. 1-40 ..	13 0	—	5 9	1 8	0 3	—		
Amyli pulv. (rice)	0 8½	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	—	Aqua aurantii flor. trip. ..	1 6	2 4	0 8	0 3	—	—		
Amyli pulv. (wheat)	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—	Aqua aurant. flor. conc. 1-40	16 6	—	7 3	2 0	0 4	—		
Amyli pulv. (potato)	0 6½	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—	—	Aqua bromi	1 6	2 0	0 8	—	—	—		
Anæsthesin B oz.	4 3	—	—	—	1 3	—	Aqua camphoræ	0 6½	0 10½	0 4	0 1	—	—		
Anchusæ rad.	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 3	—	—	Aqua camph. conc. 1-40 ..	5 0	—	2 3	0 8	0 1	—		
Anethi fruct. E.I.	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—	Aqua carui	0 6½	0 10½	0 4	0 1	—	—		
Anethi fruct. pulv.	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	Aqua carui conc. 1-40 ..	15 0	—	6 8	1 10	0 4	—		
Anethol oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	Aqua caryophylli	0 7	0 10½	0 3½	0 1	—	—		
Angelicæ rad.	2 0	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—	Aqua caryoph. conc. 1-40 ..	16 0	—	7 0	1 10	0 4	—		
Angel. rad. pulv.	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4½	—	—	Aqua cassiæ conc. 1-40 ..	15 6	—	6 8	1 9	0 4	—		
Aniline Colours							Aqua chloroformi	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—		
Black, nigrosine oz.	1 7	—	—	2 4	0 6	—	Aqua chlorof. conc. 1-40 ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—		
Blue, methylene oz.	2 9	—	—	4 6	0 10½	—	Aqua cinnamomi	0 9½	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—		
Brown, Bismarck	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 3	—	Aqua cinnam. conc. 1-40 ..	16 0	—	7 0	1 10	0 4	—		
Cerise oz.	1 3	—	—	1 10½	0 5½	—	Aqua destillata gal.	1 3	0 4	0 2	—	—	—		
Eosin oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	—	Aqua Floridensis P.F.I. ..	15 0	—	6 4	1 8	0 3	—		
Erythrosin oz.	3 6	—	—	6 2	1 0	—	Aqua Florid. (isoprop.) ..	8 6	—	3 6	1 0	—	—		
Fuchsin oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	—	Aqua fœniculi	0 7	0 10½	0 3½	0 1	—	—		
Green, brilliant oz.	2 6	—	—	5 0	0 9	—	Aqua fœniculi conc. 1-40 ..	15 6	—	6 8	1 10	0 4	—		
Magenta oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	1 0	—	Aqua laurocerasi B	1 3	2 0	0 8	0 2	—	—		
Orange II. oz.	2 4	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	Aqua lavandulæ P.F. III. ..	35 0	—	14 0	3 8	0 8	—		
Scarlet red. oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 3	—	Aqua lavandulæ P.F. VII. ..	19 9	—	8 0	2 3	0 4	—		
Tartrazine oz.	1 6	—	—	2 3	0 5½	—	Aqua lavand. opt. (isoprop.)	24 6	—	10 4	2 9	0 5	—		
Violet, methyl B oz.	1 6	—	—	2 3	0 5½	—	Aqua lavand. sec. (isoprop.)	11 9	—	5 2	1 6	0 3	—		
Yellow, fast oz.	2 3	—	—	3 5	0 8	—	Aqua mellis P.F. III. ..	14 6	—	6 5	1 9	0 3	—		
							Aqua mellis (isoprop.) ..	6 9	—	2 10	0 9	—	—		
Anilini hydrochlor. .. oz.	0 5	—	—	0 9	0 2	—	Aqua menthæ pip. Ang. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—		
Anilinum coml. opt. ..	1 8	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—	Aqua menthæ pip. conc. Ang.	1-40	19 0	—	8 2	2 2	0 4	—	
Anisi fructus	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—	Aqua menthæ pip. exot. ..	0 11	1 5	0 5	0 2	—	—		
Anisi fruct. pulv.	1 7	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	Aqua menthæ pip. conc. exot.	1-40	16 0	—	7 0	1 10	0 4	—	
Anisi fruct. pulv. (crs.)	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	—	Aqua menthæ viridis Ang. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—		
Anisol oz.	1 3	—	—	1 10½	0 4½	—	Aqua picis P.F.	1 2	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—		
Annatto (roll)	2 10	—	1 3	0 4½	—	—	Aqua pimentæ	0 7	0 10½	0 3½	0 1	—	—		
Annatto (liquid)	4 6	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	Aqua pimentæ conc. 1-40 ..	14 10	—	6 8	1 10	0 4	—		
Anthem. flor. Ang.	7 6	—	3 3	0 11	—	—	Aqua pulegii Ang.	0 7	0 10½	0 3½	0 1	—	—		
Anthem. flor. exot.	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	Aqua rosæ dest.	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—		
Anthem. flor. exot. pulv.	3 8	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	—	Aqua rosæ trip. opt.	1 4	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—		
Anthem. flor. exot. sec. ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	Aqua rosæ conc. 1-40 ..	18 0	—	7 10	2 0	0 4	—		
Anthraxol oz.	2 9	—	—	4 2	0 10	—	Aqua rosmarini	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—		
Antiformin substitute ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	Aqua rosmarini conc. 1-40 ..	16 6	—	7 0	2 0	0 4	—		
Antikamnia powder, unstd. oz.	6 8	—	—	—	1 11	—	Aqua sambuci	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—		
Antikamnia tabs., unstd. oz.	6 8	doz.	1 11	—	—	—	Aqua sambuci trip.	2 0	3 0	1 0	0 3	—	—		
Antim. crocus pulv.	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	Aqua sambuci conc. 1-40 ..	19 0	—	8 3	2 3	0 5	—		
Antim. et sodii tartas oz.	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	Araroba oz.	0 9	—	—	1 4	0 3	—		
Antim. et sodii tart. sterules	(M'dale) gr. ½ (box of 10) 12	54 0	each	6 0	—	—	Arbutin dr.	3 0	—	—	—	6 0	2 2½		
Antim. sod. tart. sterules	(M'dale), gr. ij. (box of 10) 12	72 0	each	8 0	—	—	Arctii	1 6	2 4	0 8½	0 2½	—	—		
Antim. nig. pulv.	1 4	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	Arctii rad.	1 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—		
Antim. oxidum	5 0	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—									

Ar—Ba	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Bandages		Cost	Sell		
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥		(Completely wrapped)			s. d.	s. d.	
Arctii rad. pulv. ..	2 0	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	—		Calico, bleached : M.O.H.		s. d.	s. d.		
Areca	1 6	—	—	0 4	—	—		2 in. × 4 yd.	doz. 2 2	each	0 5		
Areca pulv.	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—		2½ in. × 4 yd.	doz. 2 8	each	0 6		
Arecolin. hydrobrom. gr.	0 3	—	—	—	—	0 8		3 in. × 4 yd.	doz. 3 4	each	0 7		
Argenti bromidum .. oz.	5 0	—	—	—	1 6	0 6*		Calico, unbleached : M.O.H.					
Argenti cyanid. .. B oz.	6 0	—	—	10 6	1 9	—		2 in. × 4 yd.	doz. 1 11	each	0 4		
Argenti iodid. .. oz.	6 0	—	—	—	1 9	0 7*		2½ in. × 4 yd.	doz. 2 5	each	0 5		
Argenti nitras cryst. .. oz.	3 2	—	—	5 0	1 0	0 4½*		3 in. × 4 yd.	doz. 2 10	each	0 6		
Argentinit. (points in glass) doz.	5 6	ea.	1 0	—	—	—		Creme : M.O.H.					
Argenti nit. ind. (in wood) doz.	3 6	ea.	0 7	—	—	—		2 in.	doz. 7 9	each	1 4		
Argenti nit. mitigat. (sticks) oz.	3 0	ea.	0 9	—	—	—		2½ in.	doz. 9 6	each	1 7		
Argenti nucleinas .. oz.	4 3	—	—	7 5	1 3	—		3 in.	doz. 11 6	each	1 11		
Argentioxid. oz.	6 6	—	—	—	2 0	0 8*		3½ in.	doz. 13 0	each	2 2		
Argenti phosphas .. oz.	5 0	—	—	—	1 6	0 6*		4 in.	doz. 15 0	each	2 6		
Argenti proteinat. .. oz.	1 10	—	—	3 3	0 7	—		Domette : M.O.H.					
Argenti vitell. oz.	5 0	—	—	8 3	1 6	—		2 in. × 6 yd.	doz. 6 9	each	1 2		
Argentum colloid. .. oz.	8 0	—	—	—	2 4	0 10*		2½ in. × 6 yd.	doz. 8 0	each	1 4		
Argyrol oz.	9 0	—	—	—	2 7	1 0*		3 in. × 6 yd.	doz. 9 6	each	1 7		
Arheol capsules	40 3 9	doz.	2 0	—	—	—		Elastic web : M.O.H.					
Aristochin oz.	30 0	—	—	—	8 7	0 2		2 in.	doz. yds. 7 0	per yd.	1 2		
Aristolochiæ rad.	2 6	4 0	1 2	0 4½	—	—		2½ in.	doz. yds. 7 3	per yd.	1 3		
Aristolochiæ rad. pulv. ..	3 4	5 0	1 7	0 5½	—	—		3 in.	doz. yds. 9 0	per yd.	1 6		
Arnica flores	1 3	2 0	0 8	0 2½	—	—		Flannel (wool) : M.O.H.					
Arnica rhizoma	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—		2½ in. × 4 yd.	doz. 9 0	each	1 6		
Arnica rhiz. pulv.	4 0	—	—	0 6	0 1	—		3 in. × 6 yd.	doz. 18 3	each	3 0		
Arsenic alb. coml. .. A, B	2 0	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	—		Indiarubber : M.O.H.					
Arsenic alb. coml. pulv. A, B	1 1	1 10	0 7	—	—	—		3 ft. × 2½ in., plain ..	doz. 12 9	each	2 2		
Arsenic alb. coml. pulv. cwt.	65 0	7 lb.	5 8	—	—	—		3 ft. × 2½ in., perforated ..	doz. 15 9	each	2 7		
Arsenii iodid. B oz.	2 8	—	—	4 7	0 9	—		3 ft. × 3 in. plain ..	doz. 15 9	each	2 7		
Arsenii sulphid. flav. pulv. B	1 8	2 9	1 0	0 4	—	—		3 ft. × 3 in., perforated ..	doz. 18 6	each	3 1		
Arsenii sulphid. rub. pulv. B	2 0	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—		5 ft. × 2½ in., plain ..	doz. 20 0	each	3 4		
Arseno-triferrin B oz.	3 6	—	—	—	1 0	—		5 ft. × 2½ in., perforated ..	doz. 26 0	each	4 4		
Arseno-trifer. tabs. gr. 5 B 30	2 0	doz.	1 3	—	—	—		5 ft. × 3 in., plain ..	doz. 26 0	each	4 4		
Asafetida opt. (gtt.)	6 3	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	—		5 ft. × 3 in., perforated ..	doz. 32 0	each	5 4		
Asafetid. coml.	2 3	—	1 0	0 4	—	—		7½ ft. × 2½ in., plain ..	doz. 27 0	each	4 6		
Asafetid. pulv.	6 0	—	—	0 9	0 2	—		7½ ft. × 2½ in., perforated ..	doz. 35 0	each	5 10		
Asbestos opt.	8 0	—	3 5	1 0	—	—		7½ ft. × 3 in., plain ..	doz. 36 0	each	6 0		
Asbestos coml.	2 5	3 8	1 0	0 3½	—	—		7½ ft. × 3 in., perforated ..	doz. 45 0	each	7 6		
Asparagin oz.	6 0	—	—	10 6	1 9	—		Muslin, bleached : M.O.H.					
Asphaltum	0 11	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—		2½ in. × 6 yd.	doz. 2 0	each	0 4		
Aspirin tabs. (Howards') gr. 5 100	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—	—		3 in. × 6 yd.	doz. 2 4	each	0 5		
Asthma powder P.F. I. ..	3 6	—	1 7	0 5	—	—		4 in. × 6 yd.	doz. 2 9	each	0 6		
Asthma powder B.P.C. ..	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	—	—		Open weave, white (water dressing) : M.O.H.					
Atolax (B. & C.) sell 5s. jar.	6 0	—	—	—	1 9	—		1 in. × 3 yd.	gross 7 0	each	0 2		
Atophan pulv. oz.	6 0	—	—	—	—	—		1½ in. × 4 yd.	gross 12 6	each	0 2½		
Atophan tabs., gr. 7½ .. 20	2 4	doz.	2 3	—	—	—		2 in. × 4 yd.	gross 15 9	each	0 3		
Atropina B dr.	5 6	—	—	—	—	0 3		2½ in. × 4 yd.	gross 19 9	each	0 3½		
Atropin. sulph. B dr.	3 6	—	—	—	—	0 3		3 in. × 4 yd.	gross 23 6	each	0 4		
Aurantii cortex Ang.	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—		4 in. × 4 yd.	gross 25 0	each	0 8		
Aurant. cort. exot.	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	—		6 in. × 6 yd.	gross 45 0	each	0 8		
Auri bromidum gr.	0 6½	—	—	—	—	1 1		Plaster of Paris : M.O.H.					
Auri chlorid. (7½ gr. tubes) ea.	2 2	ea.	3 3	—	—	—		2 in. × 5 yd.	doz. 10 0	each	1 8		
Auri chlor. sol. (2%) .. oz.	4 0	—	—	6 0	—	—		2½ in. × 5 yd.	doz. 12 3	each	2 2		
								3 in. × 5 yd.	doz. 14 3	each	2 4		
								4 in. × 5 yd.	doz. 18 6	each	3 0		
								Ambulance, fast edge :					
								2 in. × 6 yd.	doz. 7 6	each	1 3		
								2½ in. × 6 yd.	doz. 9 0	each	1 6		
								3 in. × 6 yd.	doz. 10 6	each	1 9		
								Ambulance, loose edge :					
								2 in. × 6 yd.	gross 33 9	each	0 6		
								2½ in. × 6 yd.	gross 41 0	each	0 7		
								3 in. × 6 yd.	gross 49 0	each	0 9		
								Binders, twill :					
								12 in. × 54 in.	each 2 4	each	3 6		
								18 in. × 54 in.	each 3 0	each	4 6		
								Suspensory, cotton, best	each 0 10	each	1 6		
								Triangular, plain	doz. 3 7	each	0 8		

Ba—Bl	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Bl—Ca	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ			1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ
Barbitonum .. B oz.	1 9	—	—	3 1	0 6	—	—	Blistering oint., bin. V.C.P. C	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 6	—	—	—
Barbiton., sodium .. B oz.	1 11	—	—	3 5	0 7	—	—	Blistering tincture, vety. P.F. I C	2 10	—	1 4	0 4 1/2	—	—	—
Barii carb. pur. præc. C	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—	—	Blistering tinct., vety. P.F. II C	7 6	—	3 3	0 10 1/2	—	—	—
Barii carb. coml. .. C	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 1 1/2	—	—	—	Blue, Chin., pulv. ..	6 8	9 4	2 6	0 8 1/2	0 2	—	—
Barii chlorid. pur. .. C	1 0	2 0	0 7	0 3	—	—	—	Blue pill (gr. 4) and black draught (ʒiss. bot.), sell 9d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barii hydroxid. pur. .. C	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	—	Blue, Pruss., pulv. ..	6 6	9 9	2 9	0 9	0 2	—	—
Barii nitras pur. cryst. C	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	—	Boldo folia ..	2 3	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	—
Barii nitras coml. .. C	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	—	Bol Armen. ..	0 7	0 11	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Barii peroxid. anhyd. ... C	2 0	3 0	0 10 1/2	0 3	—	—	—	Boraldehyde (D.F.) ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 5	—	—	—
Barii sulphas puriss. ..	2 4	—	0 11	—	—	—	—	Borax calcinat. ..	1 4	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	—
Barii sulphas puriss. pkd. ..	—	—	1 3	—	—	—	—	Borax cryst. (Howards) ..	0 6 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 3 1/2	0 1 1/2	—	—	—
Barii sulphidum .. C oz.	0 4	—	—	0 7	0 2	—	—	Borax coml. cryst. ..	0 5	0 7 1/2	0 2	0 1	—	—	—
Bath-powder P.F. I. ..	0 8	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	Borax purif. cryst. ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Battery solution P.F. III. ..	0 8	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	Boracis purif. pulv. ..	0 6 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Bay rum (industrial) P.F. IV. A	2 0	3 0	0 10	0 3	—	—	—	Boracis purif. pulv. pkd. ..	—	—	0 4 1/2	0 1 1/2	—	—	—
Bay rum, indust. pkd. ..	—	3 iii.	1 0	—	—	—	—	Boracis pulv. (Howards) ..	0 7	1 0	0 3 1/2	0 1 1/2	—	—	—
Bay salt ..	0 4 1/2	0 7	0 3	—	—	—	—	Boracis coml. pulv. ..	0 5 1/2	0 8	0 2 1/2	0 1	—	—	—
Bay salt .. cwt.	30 0	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0	—	—	Boracis coml. pulv. .. cwt.	37 0	7 lb.	3 4	14 lb.	6 6	—	—
Bay salt gran. ..	0 5	0 8	0 3	—	—	—	—	Bordeaux mixture, C. & D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beberinæ sulphas .. dr.	2 0	—	—	—	3 9	0 1	—	Diary, 1919, I. or II. ..	1 0	1 6	—	—	—	—	—
Benedict's reagent (qualit)	2 0	3 6	1 3	—	—	—	—	Boric lint (v. "Lints")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benzaldehydum pur. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	—	—	Boric wool (v. "Cotton-wool")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benzaminæ hydrochlor. B oz.	9 6	—	—	—	2 9	0 1	—	Bornyl valerianas .. oz.	6 0	—	—	10 6	1 9	—	—
Benzamin. lactas .. B oz.	9 6	—	—	—	2 9	0 1	—	Boroglycerinum B.P.C. ..	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	—
Benzenum ..	1 6	1 11	0 7	0 3	—	—	—	Brilliantine, separable, P.F. ...	14 6	—	5 6	1 4	—	—	—
Benzocain .. B oz.	3 3	—	—	—	1 0	0 4*	—	Brilliantine, separ. (isoprop.) ..	10 6	—	4 6	1 4	—	—	—
Benzoinum Sumat. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	—	Brilliantine, inseparable, P.F. ...	15 0	—	5 8	1 6	—	—	—
Benzoini pulv. ..	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	—	Brilliantine, insepar. (isoprop.) ..	7 6	—	3 3	1 0	—	—	—
Benzol coml. ..	—	—	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—	—	Bromidia unstd. .. C 4 oz.	4 7	—	6 10 1/2	1 9	0 3	—	—
Benzonaphthol .. oz.	0 9	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	—	Bromoformum .. oz.	1 0	—	—	—	1 0	—	—
Benzyl benzoas .. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 3	—	—	Bromum ..	0 6	—	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Berberidis pulv. ..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1	—	—	Bromum (2 c.c. tubes) doz.	3 9	ea.	0 6	—	—	—	—
Berberinæ sulph. .. dr.	2 10	—	—	—	5 0	0 2	—	Bromural .. oz.	8 0	—	—	—	2 4	—	—
Betain hyd .. oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	0 5*	—	Bromural tabs. gr. 5 ..	20	2 9	doz.	2 6	—	—	—
Betol .. oz.	3 4	—	—	5 0	1 0	—	—	Brucina .. B oz.	3 0	—	—	—	5 3	0 10	—
"Bipp" (v. "Past. bis. et iod.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Brucina sulphas .. B oz.	3 0	—	—	—	5 3	0 10	—
Bird-lime (Ang.) ..	2 3	3 5	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	Bryonia alb. rad. ..	1 3	1 10 1/2	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
Bird-lime (Ang.) qty. ..	1 9	—	7-lb.	tins	18 3	—	—	Buchu folia ..	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	—
Bisedia (Schacht) .. C	10 6	—	4 0	1 0	0 2	—	—	Burgundy mixture, C. & D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bismulait (D. F.) ..	3 4	5 6	1 5	0 5	—	—	—	Diary, 1919, I. or II. ..	0 9	1 2	—	—	—	—	—
Bismulait c. salol (D. F.) ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 8	—	—	—	Butyl-chloral hydras .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	—
Bismuthum								Butyn .. B gm.	4 6	—	—	—	—	—	0 8
Bismuthi benzoas .. oz.	2 2	—	—	3 10	0 7	—	—	Butyn solution 2% C 25 cc.	6 4	orig.	bot.	9 6	—	—	—
Bismuthi betanaphthol. oz.	2 9	—	—	4 10	0 9	—	—	Bynin (A. & H.) .. 20 oz.	3 9	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	—
Bismuthi carbonas ..	16 6	—	7 1	2 0	0 3 1/2	—	—	Bynohypoph., etc. C 20 oz.	4 10 1/2	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—
Bismuthi citras .. oz.	1 5	—	—	2 6	0 5	—	—	C							
Bismuthi et ammon. citras oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	—	Cactina pellets .. 100	2 8	doz.	0 6	—	—	—	—
Bismuthi hydroxid. .. oz.	2 3	—	—	4 0	0 8	—	—	Cadmii bromidum .. oz.	0 9	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	—
Bismuthi lactas .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	—	Cadmii chloridum .. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 1	0 2	—	—
Bismuthi nitras cryst. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 11	0 4	—	—	Cadmii iodidum .. oz.	1 8	—	—	3 0	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi oleas .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 3	—	—	Caffeina .. oz.	1 7	—	—	3 0	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi oxidum .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	—	Caffeina benzoas .. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 2	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi oxychlorid. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 5	—	—	Caffeina citras .. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 10	0 4	—	—
Bismuthi oxychlor. puriss. oz.	1 8	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	—	Caffeina citras efferv. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—
Bismuthi oxyiodogallas oz.	3 6	—	—	6 2	1 0	—	—	Caffeina hydrobrom. ... oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	—
Bismuthi phenas .. C oz.	3 0	—	—	5 3	0 9	—	—	Caffeina iodidum .. oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 4	—	—
Bismuthi salicylas ..	15 6	—	6 8	1 10	0 3 1/2	—	—	Caffeina salicylas .. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 2	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi subgallas .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 6	0 5	—	—	Caffeina sodio-benzoas oz.	1 8	—	—	3 0	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi subnitras ..	14 3	—	6 1	1 9	0 3	—	—	Caffeina sodio-iodid. oz.	2 8	—	—	4 8	0 10	—	—
Bismuthi tannas .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 6	—	—	Caffeina sodio-salicylas oz.	1 8	—	—	2 11	0 6	—	—
Bismuthi tartras solub. oz.	1 8	—	—	2 11	0 6	—	—	Caffeina valerianas .. oz.	3 6	—	—	6 2	1 0	—	—
Bismuthi tribromophen. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	—	Calami aromatici rad. ..	1 4	—	0 8	0 3	—	—	—
Bismuthi valerianas .. oz.	4 9	—	—	8 4	1 4	—	—	Calami arom. pulv. ..	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—	—
Bismuthose .. oz.	4 0	—	—	—	1 2	—	—	Calamina artif. P.F. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	—
Blistering oint. V.C.P. I. C	5 8	8 6	2 5	0 8	—	—	—								

Ca	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Calamina præp. opt. . .	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 4½	—	—	
Calamina præp. sec. . .	2 0	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—	
Calcium							
Calcii acetat. . .	2 9	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	
Calcii acetylsalicyl. . .	oz. 1 4	—	—	2 6	0 5	—	
Calcii bromidum . . .	oz. 0 9	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	
Calcii carbonas præcip. . .	0 5	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Calcii chloridum fusum . .	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Calcii chlorid. coml. . .	0 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	—	
Calcii chlorid. cryst. . .	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—	
Calcii chlorid. gran. . .	1 9	2 7	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Calcii citras . . .	oz. 0 5	—	—	0 10	0 3	—	
Calcii formas . . .	oz. 0 4	—	—	0 7	0 2	—	
Calcii glycerophos. . .	oz. 0 11	—	—	1 8	0 4	—	
Calcii guaiacol-sulphonas . .	oz. 9 0	—	—	13 6	2 7	—	
Calcii hippuras . . .	oz. 4 0	—	—	7 0	1 3	—	
Calcii hydras . . .	1 0	1 6	0 5½	0 1½	—	—	
Calcii hydras coml. . .	0 8½	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Calcii hypophos. . .	oz. 0 7	—	—	0 10½	0 2	—	
Calcii iodid. . .	oz. 2 3	—	—	3 8	0 9	—	
Calcii lactas . . .	3 9	5 3	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	
Calcii lactophos. . .	oz. 0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	
Calcii nitras . . .	1 9	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Calcii oxalas . . .	oz. 0 4	—	—	0 6	0 2	—	
Calcii peroxid. . .	oz. 1 3	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	
Calcii phosphas . . .	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Calcii phosph. coml. . .	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Calcii phosph. acid. pulv. . .	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Calcii phosph. di-acid. . .	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
Calcii phosph. mono-acid. . .	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Calcii saccharas . . .	2 0	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—	
Calcii sulphas . . .	0 4½	0 7	0 2½	—	—	—	
Calcii sulphocarb. . .	oz. 0 5	—	—	0 9	0 2	—	
Calcii superphos. coml. . .	0 4	0 6	0 2	—	—	—	
Calcii superphos. coml. . .	cwt. 30 0	—	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0	
Calx . . .	1 1	1 7½	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Calx chlorinata . . .	0 6½	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Calx sulphurata . . .	oz. 0 4	—	—	0 7	0 1	—	
Calendulæ flor. . .	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Calflymph (v. "Lymph") . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Calfscur mixture V.C.P. C	1 8	2 6	—	—	—	—	
Calfscur powder V.C.P. . .	3 6	5 6	—	—	—	—	
Calumbæ radix . . .	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Calumbæ rad. pulv. . .	1 6	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Cambogia . . .	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	
Cambogiæ pulv. . .	10 0	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	—	
Camphora (flores) . . .	4 9	7 2	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
Camphora (1-oz. tab.) . .	5 2	—	—	0 8	—	—	
Camphora (½-oz. tab.) . .	5 4	—	—	0 8½	—	—	
Camphora monobrom. . .	oz. 1 4	—	—	2 4	0 5	—	
Camphor pilules, sell 1s. bot.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Camph. salicyl. . .	oz. 2 8	—	—	4 0	0 9	—	
Canada balsam . . .	10 0	—	4 3	1 3	—	—	
Canary seed . . .	0 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	
Canellæ cortex . . .	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	
Canellæ cort. pulv. . .	5 6	—	2 5	0 8	0 2	—	
Cannabin. tannas . . .	Coz. 6 6	—	—	11 6	1 10	—	
Cantharidinum . . .	B gr. 0 7	—	—	—	—	1 2	
Cantharis Chinensis . . .	B 8 0	—	3 5	1 0	—	—	
Cantharidis Chin. pulv. . .	B 10 0	15 0	4 3	1 2	0 2½	—	
Caoutchouc . . .	7 0	—	3 0	1 0	—	—	
Capers . . .	3 6	—	1 5	0 4½	—	—	
Capsici fructus . . .	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Capsici fruct. pulv. sec. . .	2 1	3 3	1 0	0 3½	—	—	
Capsicin. . .	oz. 1 8	—	—	—	0 6	—	

Capsulæ vel Perles

	Cost	Selling Price per box of		
	per 1,000	36	24	
Apiol. ℥ 3 . . .	18 6	2 0	1 4	
Apiol. ℥ 5 . . .	24 0	2 3	1 8	
Apiol. (3) et ext. ergot. (2) . .	28 0	2 6	1 10	
Benzyl benz. ℥ 3 . . .	13 0	1 6	1 2	
Blauidii pil. gr. 5 . . .	9 6	1 3	0 11	
Blaud. pil. (5) et hæmoglob. (3) . .	11 6	1 5	1 0	
Blaud. pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. (30) . .	11 6	1 5	1 0	
Blaud. pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. et strych. . .	12 6	1 5	1 1	
Blaud. pil. (10) et ext. casc. sag. (1) . .	13 6	1 6	1 2	
Casc. sag. ext. liq. ℥ 20 . . .	20 6	2 0	1 6	
Casc. sag. ext. liq. ℥ 30 . . .	24 6	2 5	1 8	
Casc. sag. ext. liq. ℥ 60 . . .	49 0	4 0	2 8	
Cinnam. et quin. . .	22 6	2 2	1 8	
Colchicin. salicyl. gr. 300 . . .	21 0	2 1	1 6	
Colchicin. salicyl. gr. 300 . . .	32 6	3 0	2 0	
Copaibæ (Maran.) ℥ 5 . . .	12 0	1 6	1 1	
Copaibæ (Maran.) ℥ 10 . . .	17 0	1 10	1 4	
Copaibæ (Maran.) ℥ 15 . . .	24 6	2 4	1 8	
Copaib. et cubeb. et buchu ℥ 10 . . .	35 0	3 1	2 2	
Copaib. et cubeb. et ol. santal. ℥ 10 . .	43 0	3 8	2 6	
Creosoti in oleo ℥ 1 . . .	9 0	1 2	1 0	
Creosoti in oleo ℥ 2 . . .	11 0	1 4	1 0	
Creosoti in oleo ℥ 3 . . .	14 0	1 8	1 2	
Ergotæ ext. gr. 3 . . .	20 0	2 0	1 5	
Filicis maris ℥ 5 . . .	18 6	2 0	1 4	
Filicis maris ℥ 10 . . .	24 6	2 4	1 8	
Filicis maris ℥ 15 . . .	38 6	3 4	2 4	
Filicis maris ℥ 20 . . .	42 0	4 0	2 6	
Filicis maris ℥ 30 . . .	58 6	—	3 4	
Guaiacol. in oleo ℥ 1 . . .	10 6	1 4	0 11	
Guaiacol. in oleo ℥ 3 . . .	18 0	1 8	1 4	
Guaiacol. in oleo ℥ 5 . . .	24 0	2 4	1 8	
Hæmoglobin. gr. 3 . . .	15 6	1 8	1 3	
Hæmoglobin. gr. 5 . . .	18 0	1 10	1 4	
Lecithin. gr. 2½ . . .	32 6	3 0	2 0	
Lecithin. (1½) et paraf. liq. (30) . .	43 6	3 8	2 7	
Menthol. valer. ℥ 5 . . .	85 0	6 10	4 6	
Ol. cajuputi ℥ 2 . . .	13 6	1 6	1 2	
Ol. caryoph. ℥ 2 . . .	14 6	1 8	1 2	
Ol. chenopodii ℥ 5 . . .	45 0	3 2	2 6	
Ol. cinnam. ℥ 1 . . .	18 6	2 0	1 4	
Ol. cinnam. ℥ 2 . . .	31 9	2 10	2 0	
Ol. morrhua ℥ 10 . . .	12 0	1 5	1 1	
Ol. morrhua ℥ 15 . . .	18 6	2 0	1 4	
Ol. morrhua ℥ 20 . . .	19 6	1 11	1 5	
Ol. morrhua ℥ 30 . . .	22 6	2 2	1 6	
Ol. morrh. (20) et creosot. (1) . . .	23 6	2 2	1 7	
Ol. morrh. (30) et creosot. (2) . . .	26 0	2 5	1 9	
Ol. olivæ ℥ 15 . . .	20 0	2 0	1 5	
Ol. olivæ ℥ 30 . . .	24 6	2 4	1 8	
Ol. ricini ℥ 15 . . .	20 0	2 0	1 5	
Ol. ricini ℥ 30 . . .	24 6	2 4	1 8	
Ol. ricini ℥ 60 . . .	34 6	3 0	2 1	
Ol. santal. ℥ 5 . . .	36 0	3 0	2 2	
Ol. santal. ℥ 7½ . . .	51 0	4 2	2 9	
Ol. santal. ℥ 10 . . .	63 6	5 2	3 6	
Ol. santal. (5) c. copaiba (5) . . .	38 0	3 3	2 4	
Ol. tereb. rect. ℥ 5 . . .	12 6	1 6	1 1	
Ol. tereb. rect. ℥ 10 . . .	15 6	1 8	1 4	
Perichthol. ℥ 3 . . .	13 9	1 8	1 2	
Perichthol. ℥ 5 . . .	17 0	1 10	1 4	
Picis ℥ 5 . . .	12 6	1 6	1 1	
Syrup. Eastoni ℥ 30 . . .	14 6	1 8	1 2	
Syrup. Eastoni 3j . . .	20 0	2 0	1 5	
Syrup. glyceroph. co. ℥ 30 . . .	21 0	2 2	1 7	
Syrup. glyceroph. co. 3j . . .	30 0	2 8	1 11	

Ca—Ce				Cost	Selling Price per box of		
				per 1,000	36	24	
Capsulæ vel Perles—(cont.)				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Syrup. hypoph. co. ℥ 30	..	..	..	C 18 0	1 10	1 4	
Syrup. hypoph. co. ℥ j.	..	..	..	C 24 0	2 3	1 8	
Tereben.	..	..	..	.. 16 0	1 9	1 4	
Tinct. quin. am. ℥ 30	..	..	..	.. 17 6	1 10	1 4	
Tinct. quin. am. ℥ j.	..	..	..	.. 22 6	2 2	1 7	
				Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)		
				1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Caramel sicc.	..	..	..	1 5	2 3	0 8	0 3
Carbo animalis purif.	..	..	..	5 3	8 0	2 5	0 8
Carbo animalis gran.	..	..	..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2
Carbo animalis pulv.	..	..	..	1 1	1 8	0 6	0 2
Carbo ligni	..	..	..	0 5½	0 9	0 2½	0 1
Carbo ligni acaciæ	..	..	..	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4
Carbo ligni pulv. levig.	..	..	..	0 9½	1 3	0 4½	0 1½
Carbo ligni salicis pulv.	..	..	..	1 2	1 9	0 6	0 2
Carbon disulphidum	..	..	..	2 8	5 6	1 7	0 5
Carbon disulph. coml.	..	..	..	1 6	2 10	0 10	0 3
Carbon tetrachlorid.	..	..	..	1 9	5 3	1 9	0 7
Cardamomi sem. pulv. dec.	..	..	..	15 6	—	6 7	1 9
Carminum opt.	.. oz.	..	..	4 0	—	—	7 0
Carminum sec.	.. oz.	..	..	3 0	—	—	5 3
Carron oil P.F.	..	..	..	1 3	1 10	0 7	0 2
Carui fructus	..	..	..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2
Carui fruct. pulv.	..	..	..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3
Carui fruct. pulv. (coarse)	..	..	..	1 3	1 11	0 7	—
Caryophyllum opt.	..	..	..	5 0	—	2 2	0 8
Caryophyllum sec.	..	..	..	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4
Caryophylli pulv. sec.	..	..	..	2 10	4 3	1 4	0 5
Cascara evac. (P.D.)	.. fl.	..	..	10 6	15 9	4 6	1 4
Cascara aperient arom. (v. "Elix. cascara")	..	..	..	9 6	—	4 2	1 2
Cascarilla	..	..	..	3 10	5 9	1 8	0 5½
Casein. (solub.)	..	..	..	4 0	6 5	1 10½	0 6
Casein. alb. lev.	..	..	..	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 6
Casein. glycerophos. B.P.C.	..	..	..	1 8	2 6	0 8½	0 2½
Cassia cort. pulv.	..	..	..	1 6	—	0 8	0 3
Cassia fructus	..	..	..	4 9	—	2 2	0 7
Cassia pulpa	..	..	..	1 4	—	—	1 0
Catamin	.. 2 oz.	..	..	1 6	2 3	0 9	0 3
Cataplasma kaolini B.P.C.	..	..	..	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3
Catechu	..	..	..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4
Catechu pulv.	..	..	..	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2
Catechu nigrum	..	..	..	2 0	3 0	1 0	0 4
Catechu nigri pulv.	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Catheters, gum-elast. : cost 6d. each, sell 1s. 0d.							
Catheters, soft rubber (to size 12); cost 6d. each, sell 1s., over size 12, 1s. 3d.							
Caulophyllin	.. oz.	..	..	2 4	—	—	3 6
Celerina	.. 8 oz.	..	..	7 5	—	5 7	1 5
Cellulose wadding	..	..	..	0 9	1 3	—	—
Cera alba in massa	..	..	..	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 5
Cera alba in placentis	..	..	..	3 8	5 6	1 7	0 5
Cera carnauba (grey)	..	..	..	2 6	3 9	1 5	0 5
Cera flava Ang.	..	..	..	4 0	6 0	1 2	0 4
Cera flav. exot.	..	..	..	3 2	4 9	1 5	0 5
Cera flav. exot. (1-oz. tab.)	..	..	..	3 6	5 3	1 6	0 5
Cera flava Gall.	..	..	..	3 2	4 9	1 5	0 5
Cera Japonica	..	..	..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½
Ceratum calaminæ	..	..	..	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3
Ceratum cetacei	..	..	..	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7
Ceratum saponis	.. C	..	..	3 8	5 6	1 7	0 6
Ce—Ci				Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)		
				1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cereoli (Bougies)	..	..	..	1 6	—	—	—
Cer. acid. tannic. gr. 2 doz.	..	..	..	1 6	doz.	3 0	—
Cer. bellad. ext. gr. 2 B doz.	..	..	..	1 6	doz.	3 0	—
Cer. cocainæ gr. ½ B, F doz.	..	..	..	2 0	doz.	4 0	—
Cer. cocainæ gr. 1 B, F doz.	..	..	..	2 6	doz.	5 0	—
Cer. iodoformi gr. 5 .. doz.	..	..	..	1 9	doz.	3 6	—
Cer. iodof. et morph. B.P.C.	..	..	..	1 9	doz.	3 6	—
B, ex F doz.	..	..	..	1 6	doz.	3 0	—
Cer. morph. hydroch. ad gr. ½ B, F doz.	..	..	..	1 9	doz.	3 6	—
Cer. ol. eucal. (℥ 5) et iodof. (gr. 5) .. doz.	..	..	..	1 9	doz.	3 6	—
Cer. opii ext. gr. 1 B, F doz.	..	..	..	1 9	doz.	3 6	—
Cer. opii ext. gr. 2 B, F doz.	..	..	..	2 0	doz.	4 0	—
Cer. protargol 2% .. doz.	..	..	..	1 6	doz.	3 0	—
Ceresin coml. alb.	..	..	..	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 2½
Ceresin coml. flav.	..	..	..	1 4	2 0	0 7½	0 2
Cerii oxalas	.. oz.	..	..	0 5	—	—	0 10
Cerii oxidum	.. oz.	..	..	1 4	—	—	2 4
Cetaceum	..	..	..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5
Cetacei pulv.	..	..	..	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 6
Cetraria Islandica	..	..	..	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3
Charta epispat. (11 in. × 8 in.)	..	..	..	—	each	1 3	—
Cheshire red bot. V.C.P.C.	..	..	..	1 3	1 10½	—	—
Chinosol	.. oz.	..	..	4 0	—	—	1 2
Chirata incisa	..	..	..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4
Chloral camphorat. B.P.C.	.. C	..	..	9 0	—	—	1 4
Chloral formamidum	.. oz.	..	..	1 6	—	—	2 6
Chloral hydras	.. C oz.	..	..	0 8	—	—	1 2
Chloralamid	.. oz.	..	..	2 0	—	—	0 7
Chloramin.-T.	.. oz.	..	..	0 9	—	—	1 5
Chloralose	.. oz.	..	..	12 6	—	—	3 6
Chlorbutol	.. oz.	..	..	2 0	—	—	3 6
Chloretone (P.D.)	.. oz.	..	..	4 2	—	—	6 3
Chlorobrom (Burgoyne) 8 oz.	..	..	..	3 10	—	2 7	0 8
Chlorodynum B.P.C. B, F	..	..	..	5 6	—	3 3	0 11
Chlorodyn. transp. P.F. B, F	..	..	..	12 6	—	7 9	2 2
Chlorodynum vet. V.C.P.C. B, F	..	..	..	9 0	—	6 9	2 2
Chlorodynum (v. "Tinct. chlor. et morph. 1885")	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Chloroformum	.. C	..	..	4 0	—	2 8	0 10
Chlorof. (ex s.v. meth.)	.. C	..	..	6 0	—	4 0	1 1
Chlorof. (ex s.v.r.)	.. C	..	..	11 4	—	7 0	2 0
Chlorof. aconiti B.P.C.	.. B	..	..	10 6	—	7 2	2 0
Chlorof. bellad. B.P.C.	.. B	..	..	10 0	—	7 0	2 0
Chlorof. camphorat. B.P.C.	.. C	..	..	8 6	—	—	1 10
Chlorophyllum (oil-sol.)	.. oz.	..	..	2 8	—	—	4 10
Chlorophyll. (spirit-sol.)	.. oz.	..	..	3 2	—	—	5 6
Chondrus crispus elect.	..	..	..	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2
Chrimol (A. & H.)	.. 20 oz.	..	..	3 4	4 0	1 0	0 3
Chromii sulphas	..	..	..	6 0	—	2 7	0 9
Chrysarobinum	.. oz.	..	..	1 10	—	—	3 3
Cimicifugæ rhizoma	..	..	..	1 9	—	0 10	0 3
Cimicifug. rhiz. pulv.	..	..	..	2 8	—	1 3	0 4
Cimicifugin.	.. oz.	..	..	2 6	—	—	3 9
Cinchonæ calisayæ cort. pulv.	..	..	..	5 4	—	2 4	0 8
Cinchonæ pallid. cort. pulv.	..	..	..	5 0	—	1 9	0 6
Cinchonæsuccirub. cortex	..	..	..	3 10	—	1 9	0 6
Cinchonæsuccirub. cort. parv.	..	..	..	2 10	—	1 3	0 4½
Cinchonæsuccirub. cort. pulv.	..	..	..	4 3	—	1 11	0 7
Cinchonidina	.. oz.	..	..	5 6	—	—	9 0
Cinchonidinæ hydroch.	.. oz.	..	..	4 0	—	—	7 0
Cinchonidinæ sulphas	.. oz.	..	..	4 0	—	—	7 0
Cinchonina	.. oz.	..	..	3 6	—	—	5 3
Cinchoninæ hydroch.	.. oz.	..	..	2 3	—	—	4 0
Cinchoninæ sulph.	.. oz.	..	..	2 3	—	—	4 0

Ci—Co	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Cinnamic aldehyde .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	
Cinnamomi cort. opt. ..	4 9	7 2	2 1	0 7	—	—	
Cinnamomi cort. sec. ..	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	
Cinnamomi cort. parv. ..	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Cinnam. pulv. opt. ..	3 6	5 3	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Cinnam. pulv. sec. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	
Citrarin .. oz.	6 6	—	—	—	2 0	—	
Clinical Thermometers:							
1/2-min. lens .. doz.	12 9	—	ea.	2 2	ea.	2 8	
1-min. lens .. doz.	11 9	—	ea.	2 0	ea.	2 6	
2-min. lens .. doz.	10 0	—	ea.	1 9	ea.	2 3	
1/2-min. round .. doz.	11 9	—	ea.	2 0	ea.	2 6	
1-min. round .. doz.	10 6	—	ea.	1 9	ea.	2 3	
2-min. round .. doz.	9 3	—	ea.	1 6	ea.	2 0	
Cobalti chlorid. .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 3	0 3	—	
Cobalti nitras .. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	
Cobalti sulphas .. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	
Cocaina .. B, F dr.	9 0	—	—	—	16 0	0 8	
Cocainæ hydrobrom. B, F dr.	9 0	—	—	—	16 0	0 8	
Cocainæ hydrochlor. B, F dr.	7 8	—	—	—	13 6	0 7	
Cocainæ nitras .. B, F dr.	9 0	—	—	—	16 0	0 8	
Cocainæ salicyl. B, F dr.	9 0	—	—	—	16 0	0 8	
Cocainæ sulphas .. B, F dr.	9 0	—	—	—	16 0	0 8	
Cocaine eye-drops (factory)							
100 cc.	3 9	3 ss.	1 10	—	—	—	
Coccus (silver grain) ..	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Cocci pulv. ..	6 0	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Cocculi indici pulv. .. C	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 3 1/2	—	—	
Coconut stearin ..	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 3 1/2	—	—	
Codeina .. B dr.	5 6	—	—	—	9 0	0 3 1/2	
Codeinæ phosphas .. B dr.	4 4	—	—	—	7 7	0 3	
Codeinæ sulphas .. B dr.	4 8	—	—	—	8 2	0 3	
Codeine jelly (v. "Gelatum codeinæ et glyc.")							
Codeonal .. B oz.	21 3	—	—	—	6 0	—	
Codeonal tabs. 2 1/2 gr. B 10	2 5	doz.	4 4	—	—	—	
Colchici corn. exot. pulv. (20) C	2 8	—	1 3	0 5	—	—	
Colchici sem. pulv. ..	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	
Colchicina .. B gr.	0 7	—	—	—	—	1 2	
Colchicinæ salicylas .. B gr.	0 7	—	—	—	—	1 2	
Cold cream (v. "Crem. frig.")							
Collodia							
Collodium ..	6 6	—	2 5	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Collodium meth. ..	3 0	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Collodium acetatum B.P.C. ..	6 0	—	2 5	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Collodium anodyn. B.P.C. B	15 0	—	6 0	1 7	0 3	—	
Collodium bellad. B.P.C. B	10 0	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	—	
Collodium callosum P.F. C	12 6	—	—	1 4	0 4	—	
Collodium flexile ..	7 10	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	—	
Collodium flex. meth. ..	3 6	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	
Collodium salicylic. B.P.C. ..	6 0	—	2 8	0 8	0 2	—	
Collodium salicyl. co. B.P.C. C	8 6	—	—	1 1	0 2	—	
Collodium stypticum B.P.C. ..	8 6	—	3 3	1 0	0 2	—	
Collodium styptic. meth. ..	7 0	—	—	1 9	0 2	—	
Collodium vesicans .. C oz.	1 9	—	—	2 9	0 6	—	
Collodium vesic. meth. C oz.	1 6	—	—	2 6	0 6	—	
Collodium vesic. '98. C oz.	2 6	—	—	3 10	0 10	—	
Collosol argent. (Crookes) 3iv.	3 0	—	4 6	1 2	0 2	—	
Collosol arsen. (Crookes) C 3iv.	4 6	—	6 9	1 9	0 3	—	
Collosol bism. (Crookes) 3iv.	4 6	—	6 9	1 9	0 3	—	
Collosol hydr. (Crookes) 3iv.	3 5	—	5 2	1 4	0 3	—	
Collosol hydrarg. et sulphur (Crookes) .. wt. 3 oz.	4 2	—	7 4	1 10	0 4	—	
Collosol iodine (Crookes) 3iv.	1 10 1/2	—	2 10	0 8 1/2	0 2	—	

Co	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Collosol iodine in oil 3iv.	3 9	—	5 7 1/2	1 5	0 3	—	
Collosol manganese (inj.) 3j.	3 9	—	—	5 7 1/2	0 10	—	
Collosol quinine 3iv.	3 0	—	4 6	1 2	0 2	—	
Collosol sulphur 3viii.	2 7 1/2	—	2 0	0 6	0 1	—	
Collut. zinci chlor. (B. & C.) C	—	4-oz.	4 6	8-oz.	8 6	—	
Colocynthis pulpa ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Colocynthis pulpa pulv. ..	6 4	—	2 9	0 9	0 1 1/2	—	
Colocynthis "Turc." pulv.	4 9	7 2	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	
Colofine (Oppenheimer) 1/2 lb.	2 11	—	4 4	1 2	0 3	—	
Composition essence P.F. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 4 1/2	—	—	
Composition powder P.F. ..	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Confectio guaiaci co. B.P.C. C	3 3	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	
Conf. opii .. B, F	4 4	—	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	
Conf. opii, pulv. pro. B, F	11 6	—	—	1 8	0 3	—	
Conf. paraffin. B.P.C. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Conf. petrolei ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Conf. piperis ..	3 6	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	—	
Conf. rosæ caninae '85	3 3	—	1 6	0 6	0 1	—	
Conf. rosæ gallicæ ..	3 0	—	1 4 1/2	0 4 1/2	—	—	
Conf. rutæ ..	4 3	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Conf. rutæ, pulv. pro. ..	5 6	—	2 5	0 8	—	—	
Conf. scammonii ..	8 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	
Conf. sennæ ..	1 8	2 6	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Conf. sennæ et sulph. B.P.C.	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Conf. sulphuris ..	3 4	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	
Conf. terebinthinæ ..	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Conina .. B gr.	0 8	—	—	—	—	1 4	
Coninæ hydrobrom. .. B gr.	0 7	—	—	—	—	1 2	

Containers (retail charge):

Medicine and Poison Bottles:			
	Sell s. d.	Sell s. d.	Sell s. d.
2 dr., 4 dr., 1 oz. 0 1 1/2	10 oz. .. 0 3	20 oz. .. 0 4	
2 oz., 3 oz. .. 0 2	12 oz. .. 0 3	32 oz. .. 0 5 1/2	
4 oz. .. 0 2	16 oz. .. 0 4	40 oz. .. 0 7	
6 oz., 8 oz. .. 0 2			

Ointment Pots:	Stoppered Bottles:	Powder Bottles:
	Sell s. d.	Sell s. d.
1 dr., 2 dr., 1/2 oz. 0 6	1 oz. .. 0 7	1/2-1 oz. .. 0 4
1-1 1/2 oz. .. 0 7	2 oz. .. 0 8	2 oz. .. 0 5
2 oz. .. 0 8	4 oz. .. 0 9	4 oz. .. 0 7
3 oz. .. 0 10	6 oz. .. 0 10	6 oz. .. 0 8
4 oz. .. 0 11	8 oz. .. 0 11	

	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Copaiba opt. ..	6 0	9 0	2 7	0 9	—	—	
Copaibæ resina .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 0	0 3	—	
Copal elect. ..	3 2	4 9	1 5	0 4 1/2	—	—	
Copal (Manila) ..	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Coriandri fruct. ..	0 10	1 3	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Coriand fruct. pulv. ..	1 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Coriand. fruct. pulv. (crs.) ..	1 1	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Corn solvent (v. "Collod. callos.")							
Cornu cervi rass. ..	1 3	1 10 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 2	—	—	
Coryfin .. oz.	16 0	—	—	—	4 7	0 2	
Coster's paste ..	9 2	—	—	0 8	0 2	—	
Cotarnina hydroch. B dr.	2 4	—	—	—	3 9	0 2	
Cotarninæ phthalas .. B dr.	2 4	—	—	—	3 9	0 2	
Cotoin. .. dr.	6 0	—	—	—	10 6	0 3	

Co—Cu	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Cu—Di	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Cotton-wool (net weight packets).							Cuprum (turnings)	3 5	5 2	1 6	0 5	0 1	—		
Medium (M.O.H.) oz. doz.	1 10	—	—	0 4	—	—	Curcumæ rhizoma	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—		
Med. (M.O.H.) 4 oz. doz.	6 3	—	1 1	—	—	—	Curcumæ rhiz. pulv. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—		
Med. (M.O.H.) 16 oz. doz.	23 6	3 6	—	—	—	—	Curcumæ rhiz. pulv. (crs.) ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—		
Superfine, oz. .. doz.	2 2	—	—	0 5	—	—	Currie powder P.F. I. ..	3 2	4 9	1 4½	0 4½	—	—		
Superfine, 4 oz. .. doz.	9 6	—	1 7	—	—	—	Currie powder P.F. II. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—		
Superfine, 16 oz. .. doz.	26 3	3 10	—	—	—	—	Cydoniæ semina	8 0	—	3 7	1 0	—	—		
Boric, oz. doz.	2 0	—	—	0 4	—	—	Cyllin (Jeyes) .. C 4 fl. oz.	0 9	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—		
Boric, 4 oz. doz.	6 10	—	1 2	—	—	—									
Boric, 16 oz. doz.	25 6	3 7	—	—	—	—									
Coumarinum oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	D								
Crème d'amandes, scented ..	5 6	8 6	2 5	0 8	—	—	Dakin's solution (v. "Liq. sod. chlor. c. ac. bor.")								
Crème d'amandes, unscented	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	—	Dale's plaster P.F. .. C	2 6	—	1 1	0 4	—	—		
Cremor bismuthi P.F. ..	4 6	8 0	2 9	0 9	—	—	Dammar gum.	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 5	—	—		
Cremor frigidum P.F. II. ..	3 8	—	1 7	0 6	—	—	Daturæ tatulæ pulv.	5 6	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—		
Cremor frigidum P.F. VII. ..	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	Daturina B gr.	2 0	—	—	—	—	4 0		
Crem. frig. "American" P.F.	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—	Daturina sulph. B gr.	2 0	—	—	—	—	4 0		
Crem. frigid. "theatrical" P.F.	1 10	2 9	0 10	—	—	—	Decocta								
Crem. frigid. pkd.				1 0	—	—	Dec. agropyri conc. 1 to 7 ..	3 4	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—		
Crem. zinci B.P.C. .. lb.	3 9	6 0	1 8	0 6	—	—	Dec. agropyri recens	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—		
Creosoti carbonas .. oz.	1 1	—	—	2 2	0 4	—	Dec. aloes co.	2 2	—	1 2	0 4	—	—		
Creosotum C	4 3	—	2 0	0 7	0 1½	—	Dec. aloes co. conc. 1 to 3 ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—		
Cresinol oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	Dec. aloes co. recens	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—		
Cresol C	1 5	2 2	0 7½	0 2½	—	—	Dec. cinch. rubr. conc. 1 to 7	4 0	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—		
Creta cum camphora, 12½ p.c.	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—	Dec. cinchonæ flav. c. 1 to 7	5 3	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—		
Creta c. camph. 10 per cent.	1 7	2 5	0 9	0 3	—	—	Dec. cuspariæ conc. 1 to 7 ..	4 8	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—		
Creta Callica (tab.)	0 10	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	Dec. dulcamar. conc. 1 to 7 ..	3 4	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	—		
Crætæ Gall. pulv. .. cwt.	30 0	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0	—	Dec. gossypii rad. cort. rec.	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—		
Crætæ Gall. pulv.	0 5	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—	—	Dec. granati cort. conc. 1 to 7	4 3	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—		
Crætæ Gall. pulv. subtil. ..	0 6½	1 0	0 3	0 1	—	—	Dec. hæmat. conc. 1 to 7 ..	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—		
Creta præcip. (v. "Calcii carb. præcip.")							Dec. hæmatoxyli recens ..	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—		
Creta præparata	0 6½	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	—	Dec. hemidesmi conc. 1 to 7	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—		
Creta præparata rub.	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	—	Dec. mezerei conc. 1 to 7 ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—		
Crocus placent. .. oz.	4 3	—	—	7 5	1 3	—	Dec. papaveris conc. 1 to 7 C	3 4	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—		
Crocus Valent.	13 6	—	—	—	3 6	1 2*	Dec. papav. et anth. conc. 1 to 7 C	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—		
Crocus Valent. pulv. .. oz.	14 6	—	—	—	4 1	1 5*	Dec. pareiræ conc. 1 to 7 ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—		
Croup embrocation P.F. ..	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	—	Dec. quercus conc. 1 to 7 ..	3 2	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—		
Cryogenine 10 gm.	3 0	—	—	—	2 6	—	Dec. sarsæ Jam. (simp.) conc. 1 to 7 ..	6 9	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	—		
Cryogenine tabs. gr. 4	1 6	doz.	2 9	—	—	—	Dec. sars. Jam co. conc. 1 to 7	6 6	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	—		
Cubebæ fructus	5 0	—	2 3	0 8	—	—	Dec. sarsæ co. conc. 1 to 7 ..	5 0	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	—		
Cubebæ fruct. pulv.	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	Dec. scoparii conc. 1 to 7 ..	2 10	—	1 3	0 5	0 1	—		
Cucumber cream P.F.V. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	Dec. senegæ conc. 1 to 7 ..	4 9	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	—		
Cucumber paste	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—	Dec. taraxaci conc. 1 to 7 ..	3 8	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—		
Cucumber pomade	13 0	—	5 7	1 6	—	—	Dec. ulmi conc. B.P.C. 1 to 7	5 0	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	—		
Cudbear	1 10	—	0 10	0 3	—	—	Dec. uvæ ursi conc. 1 to 7 ..	2 10	—	1 3	0 5	0 1	—		
Cumini fructus	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—	Dermatol oz.	2 3	—	—	3 6	0 8	—		
Cumini fruct. pulv.	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 4	—	—	Devonshire oils V.C.P. ..	0 10	—	0 4½	0 1½	—	—		
Cumini fruct. pulv. (crs.) ..	2 0	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—	Dextrin. alb.	0 9	1 3	0 4	0 1½	—	—		
Cupri ammon. sulph.	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—	Dextrin. flav.	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	—		
Cupri carb. pur.	4 0	6 0	1 8½	0 6	—	—	Dial tabs. orig. tube B 12			2 0	—	—	—		
Cupri chlorid. pur.	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	Dial tabs. B 100	8 0	doz.	1 6	—	—	—		
Cupri nitras	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	Diamidophenol. hyd. .. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 11	0 4	—		
Cupri oleas	3 6	5 7	1 6	0 6	0 1	—	Diamorphin. hyd. B, F dr.	5 4	—	—	—	9 4	0 3½		
Cupri oxid. pur.	0 5	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	Diapente P.F.	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—		
Cupri oxid. coml.	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	—	Diastatum oz.	2 10	—	—	4 8	0 10	—		
Cupri oxyacet. pulv. (æugo)	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—	Dichloramin. — T. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—		
Cupri sulphas	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	Digalen C 15 c.c.	3 2	—	—	8 6	1 4	—		
Cupri sulphas coml. opt. ..	0 7	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—	—	Digifoline tabs. .. C 25	2 6	doz.	1 10½	—	—	—		
Cupri sulph. coml. .. cwt.	50 9	7 lb.	4 8	14 lb.	8 6	—	Digipuratum liq. C 10 c.c.	1 9	—	—	—	1 4	—		
Cupri sulph. coml. pulv. ..	0 8½	1 1	0 3½	—	—	—	Digipuratum pulv C gr. 15	1 3	—	—	—	—	0 2		
Cupri sulph. exsic.	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	Digipuratum tabs. C 1½ gr. 12	2 0	doz.	3 0	—	—	—		
Cuprum (filings)	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	Digitalin. amorph. .. B gr.	0 6	—	—	—	—	1 0		
Cuprum (foil)	5 3	—	2 3	0 7	—	—	Digitalin. cryst. .. B gr.	6 0	—	—	—	—	10 2		

DISPENSED MEDICINES

There are two systems of charging for medicines dispensed on prescriptions, as follows:

1. **RAPID METHOD.**—The cost represents a definite proportion of the charge and refers to ordinary drugs and chemicals with infusions or decoctions. Tinctures, syrups, extracts, if prescribed in any quantity, require the price adjusting by the list according to Method 2. *The prices quoted are exclusive of containers.* (See p. 9.)

Mixtures of simple medicaments:

Size.	Dose \bar{z} i.	Dose \bar{z} ij.	Dose \bar{z} iv.	Dose \bar{z} j.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
\bar{z} i.	1 0	0 10	0 9	0 8
\bar{z} ij.	1 6	1 2	1 0	0 10
\bar{z} iii.	—	1 6	1 3	1 0
\bar{z} iv.	—	1 10	1 6	1 2
\bar{z} v.	—	—	2 0	1 6
\bar{z} viii.	—	—	2 6	1 10

Larger quantities, or those containing appreciable amounts of tinctures etc., should be priced by Method 2.

Gargles, lotions, injections	8 oz.	s. d.
Pills and powders	12	1 6
Cachets and dry-filled capsules	12	2 6
Ointments, mixed	1 oz. ls. 3d., 2 oz.	1 6
Suppositories, bougies, pessaries	12	2 0
Small shaped blisters	each	1 0
Plasters, 6 in. \times 6 in.	each	2 6

When this method of pricing is employed, the first dispenser of the prescription should mark the price charged by private mark. The Edinburgh private mark,

M | e | l | b | o | r | a | c | i | s
1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0

which has been in use for many years, should be adopted.

2. **COSTING METHOD.**—This method is calculated on the average time taken for the various operations involved in dispensing, and is based on the recommendations in 1915 of the Departmental Committee on the National Insurance Act Drug Tariff and the results obtained by numerous correspondents. The three components of the price of a prescription to be added together are as follows:—

A. The **selling prices** in this list are calculated upon costing principles, and form a correct basis for obtaining the cost of the ingredients of a prescription. For finding the price of drachm quantities other than those quoted in the list, the rule that should be adopted is to divide the ounce quantity by seven and multiply the figures obtained by the number of drachms required.

B. Prices of **containers** are given in the list (See p. 9.)

C. Special "**oncost**" included in the terms "time" and "labour" to perform the work, and the special **establishment charges** of the dispensary above and beyond that already included in the distribution "oncost." The accountant's figures for "oncost" are as follows:—

Uncompounded medicines of whatever nature	s. d.
Mixtures, lotions, liniments, drops, injections	0 6
Emulsions	0 8
Pills and weighed powders	0 10
Ointments, confections, etc.	0 9
Blisters	0 8
Cachets	1 3
Bougies, suppositories, pessaries	1 4
Plasters	1 8
Granules, pastilles, lozenges, capsules	2 0
Silvering, varnishing, and otherwise coating pills	3d. extra.

As these charges cover average time, the fees for larger quantities can be calculated according to the length of time required on the basis given above.

When the Costing Method is used, mark "C. & D." under the name stamp on the prescription.

Di—El

	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or \bar{m}
Digitaline granules, unstd. (Nativelle) C 40	1 4	doz.	0 10	—	—	—
Digitalis fol. Ang. C	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—
Dimol pulverettes 100	4 6	doz.	1 9	—	—	—
Dimol syrup 4 oz. fl.	3 5	—	—	1 4	0 3	—
Dionin. B oz.	58 6	—	—	—	—	0 6
Diosene Prunier tabs.	—	doz.	1 2	—	—	—
Diuretin pulv. oz.	3 6	—	—	—	1 0	—
Diuretin tabs. gr. 7½ 20	1 10	doz.	1 8	—	—	—
Dolichos pubes oz.	4 0	—	—	7 6	1 2	—
Dog Pills, etc.						
Astringent V.C.P. I. B,F	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—
Astringent V.C.P. II. B,F	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—
Condition V.C.P.	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—
Cough V.C.P.	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—
Distemper V.C.P. I.	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—
Distemper V.C.P. II.	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—
Purgative V.C.P. I.	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—
Purgative V.C.P. II.	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—
Tonic V.C.P. I.	—	doz.	1 8	—	—	—
Tonic V.C.P. II.	—	doz.	2 0	—	—	—
Worm V.C.P. I.	—	doz.	3 0	—	—	—
Worm V.C.P. II.	—	doz.	2 6	—	—	—
Worm powder V.C.P.	—	—	—	0 4	—	—
Dog soap, eucalypt.	1 4	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Dog soap, eucalypt. C. & D., II., 1911, p. 664	1 0	1 6	0 6	—	—	—
Dog soap <i>ut supra</i> , pkd.	—	—	1 0	—	—	—
Dormigene pulv. (A. & H.) oz. .. 11	6	—	—	—	3 4	—
Dormiol oz.	4 0	—	—	—	1 2	—
Douglass mixt. (poultry) V.C.P.	0 8	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—
Dressings, surgical, standard packets: No. 1 doz.	2 9	ea.	0 7	—	—	—
No. 2 doz.	3 9	ea.	0 8	—	—	—
Duboisinæ sulph. B gr.	1 0	—	—	—	—	2 0
Dulcamara	1 9	—	0 9	0 3	—	—
Dusting powder P.F.	—	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Dusting pdr. (nursery) P.F. II. .. 2	2	—	1 0	0 3½	—	—
Dymal oz.	1 2	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
E						
Eau de Cologne opt. P.F. II. .. 25	0	34 6	10 0	2 10	0 6	—
Eau de Cologne opt. (isoprop.) .. 13	6	—	5 9	1 9	0 4	—
Eau de Cologne sec. 18	0	23 0	6 0	1 9	0 5	—
Eau de Cologne sec. pkd.	—	—	8 6	2 6	3ij.	4 6
Eau de Cologne (sec. isoprop.) .. 10	6	—	4 6	1 4	0 3	—
Eikonogen oz.	1 2	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
Elaterinum gr.	0 6	—	—	—	—	1 0
Elaterium Ang. dr.	8 0	—	—	—	—	0 5
Elemi	2 6	—	1 1	0 4	—	—
Elixir						
Elixir aletridis B.P.C.	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—
Elix. aromat. B.P.C.	7 6	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	—
Elix. aurantii B.P.C.	8 0	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—
Elix. aurant. comp. B.P.C.	8 0	—	3 5	0 11	0 2	—
Elix. bismuthi B.P.C.	4 3	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Elix. bromoformi B.P.C.	4 0	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Elix. calc. lactat. (2 gr. in 3j.) .. 9	0	—	4 7	1 3	—	—
Elix. camph. monobrom.	5 9	—	2 9	0 9	—	—
Elix. casc. et euonym. B.P.C. .. 10	3	—	5 6	1 5	—	—
Elix. cascar. sag. P.F. I.	6 6	10 3	3 0	0 10	—	—
Elix. cascar. sag. B.P.C.	7 6	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—
Elix. cinchonæ B.P.C.	6 8	—	3 1	0 10	0 1½	—

El—Em	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Elixir—(cont.)	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Elix. cocæ B.P.C. .. C	6 6	—	3 0	0 10	—	—	—
Elix. colloid. (Squire) fld.	9 0	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	—	—
Elix. diamor. et ter. B.P.C. C	4 6	—	2 10	0 9	0 2	—	—
Elix. enzymes (Armour) ..	5 8	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	—
Elix. ferri, quin. et strych. phos. B.P.C. ..	5 4	—	2 10	0 9	—	—	—
Elix. formatum B.P.C. ..	5 3	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—	—
Elix. formatum co. ..	5 0	—	2 10	1 0	0 2	—	—
Elix. glusidi B.P.C. ..	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	—	—	—
Elix. guaranæ B.P.C. ..	8 6	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	—
Elix. ipecac. B.P.C. ..	3 2	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	—	—
Elix. kolæ B.P.C. ..	2 10	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	—
Elix. lactated pepsin (Ar- mour) .. 4 oz.	1 7	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—	—
Elix. lactopeptin. .. fl.	5 10	—	2 3	0 8	0 1½	—	—
Elix. lescithin. co. ..	5 3	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	—
Elix. papaini B.P.C. ..	7 3	—	4 0	1 3	—	—	—
Elix. pepsini B.P.C. ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	—
Elix. peptini co. P.F. ..	6 6	—	2 9	0 9	—	—	—
Elix. peps. et bism. B.P.C. ..	5 6	—	2 9	0 9	—	—	—
Elix. peps. et bism. co. B.P.C.	5 6	—	2 9	0 9	—	—	—
Elix. phosphori B.P.C. ..	8 0	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	—
Elix. pini comp. .. C	5 3	—	3 2	0 10	—	—	—
Elix. pruni virg. ..	2 6	—	1 4	0 6	—	—	—
Elix. quin. ammon. B.P.C. ..	7 8	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	—	—
Elix. quin. amm. co. B.P.C. ..	7 6	—	3 4	0 11	—	—	—
Elix. rhei B.P.C. ..	4 4	—	2 2	0 7	0 1½	—	—
Elix. secretogen (Carnrick's) unstd. .. 16 oz.	7 6	—	3 3	0 10½	0 1½	—	—
Elix. sennæ fruct. B.P.C. ..	4 0	—	2 7	0 9	—	—	—
Elix. simplex B.P.C. ..	2 8	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	—
Elix. terperoin. (Squire) fl. C	9 0	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	—	—
Elix. terpheroin. co. .. C	6 8	—	3 8	1 0	—	—	—
Elix. thyroid. (Squire) fl.	9 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	—
Elix. viburn. prunif. B.P.C.	7 8	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	—	—
Elix. viburn. prun. co. B.P.C.	9 6	—	4 2	1 2	0 2½	—	—
Emetina .. B gr.	0 7	—	—	—	—	1 2	—
Emetin. bismuth. ioddid. B gr.	0 4	—	—	—	—	0 8	—
Emetin. hydrochlor. .. B gr	0 5	—	—	—	—	0 10	—
Emplastra							
Emp. adhesiv. brn. holland	1 6	sq. ft.	1 0	—	—	—	—
Emp. adhesiv., spools:							
½ inch × 1 yd. .. doz.	1 8	ea.	0 4	—	—	—	—
½ inch × 5 yd. .. doz.	6 6	ea.	1 2	—	—	—	—
½ inch × 10 yd. .. doz.	10 0	ea.	1 8	—	—	—	—
1 inch × 1 yd. .. doz.	2 9	ea.	0 6	—	—	—	—
1 inch × 5 yd. .. doz.	9 0	ea.	1 6	—	—	—	—
1 inch × 10 yd. .. doz.	16 0	ea.	2 8	—	—	—	—
2 inch × 5 yd. .. doz.	16 6	ea.	2 9	—	—	—	—
Emp. ammoniaci ..	11 6	—	5 4	1 5	—	—	—
Emp. ammon. c. hydrarg. ..	7 0	—	3 5	1 0	—	—	—
Emp. ammon. c. hyd. 36×16	3 0	sq. ft.	1 6	—	—	—	—
Emp. belladonnæ .. C	5 6	—	2 7	0 9	—	—	—
Emp. bellad. exten. C, 36×16	3 0	sq. ft.	1 6	—	—	—	—
Emp. bellad. (porous) ea.	—	ea.	1 0	—	—	—	—
Emp. bellad. '98 .. C	8 0	—	3 8	1 0	—	—	—
Emp. bellad. vir. '67 .. B	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	—	—	—
Emp. calefaciens .. C	4 3	—	1 10½	0 6	—	—	—
Emp. calefac. exten. C, 36×16	2 6	sq. ft.	1 8	—	—	—	—
Emp. calefaciens '98. .. C	4 3	—	1 10½	0 6	—	—	—
Emp. cantharidini .. C	10 6	—	4 7	1 3	—	—	—
Emp. canthar. exten. C, 36×7	3 10	12×7	2 8	—	—	—	—
Emp. canthar. '98 .. C	8 0	—	3 6	1 0	—	—	—
Emp. ferri ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	—

Em—Es	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Emplastra—(cont.)	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Emp. ferri exten. .. 36×16	2 2½	sq. ft.	1 6	—	—	—	—
Emp. galbani ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	—
Emp. hydrarg. .. C	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	—	—	—
Emp. hydrarg. exten. .. 36×16	3 1	sq. ft.	2 2	—	—	—	—
Emp. melilot. ..	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	—
Emp. menthol ..	16 0	—	7 0	1 10	—	—	—
Emp. opii .. B, ex F	9 6	—	4 0	1 2	—	—	—
Emp. opii exten. B, ex F 36×16	3 1	sq. ft.	2 6	—	—	—	—
Emp. picis ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	—
Emp. picis exten. .. 36×16	1 11½	sq. ft.	1 4	—	—	—	—
Emp. plumbi .. B	2 3	—	1 0	0 5	—	—	—
Emp. plumbi exten. C, 36×16	1 8	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—	—	—
Emp. plumbi ioddid. ..	6 8	—	2 10	0 9	—	—	—
Emp. resinæ .. C	2 3	—	1 0	0 5	—	—	—
Emp. resinæ exten. C, 36×16	1 8	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—	—	—
Emp. roborans .. C	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	—
Emp. robor. exten. C, 36×16	1 11	sq. ft.	1 4	—	—	—	—
Emp. saponis .. C	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	—
Emp. saponis fuscum .. C	3 2	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	—
Emp. saponis fuscum. .. 36×16	1 11	sq. ft.	1 4	—	—	—	—
Emulsiones							
Emulsio chlorof. B.P.C. ..	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—
Emuls. iodoformi 10% ..	8 0	—	5 2	1 6	—	—	—
Emuls. magnes. B.P.C. ..	1 3	2 6	0 10	0 3	—	—	—
Emuls. olei morrh. B.P.C.	1 6	2 5	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
Emuls. ol. morrh. 50% pkd.	—	3vj	1 9	3xij.	3 0	—	—
Emuls. ol. morrh. c. hypoph. B.P.C. ..	2 7	3 10	1 2	0 4	—	—	—
Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. B.P.C. ..	4 3	6 5	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. et malt B.P.C. ..	4 9	7 2	2 3	0 7	—	—	—
Emuls. ol. olivæ B.P.C. ..	2 2	3 8	1 2	—	—	—	—
Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C. ..	5 6	9 0	2 7	—	—	—	—
Emuls. petr. c. hypoph. B.P.C.	2 0	3 3	0 11	0 4	—	—	—
Emuls. petrolei .. pkd.	—	—	1 3	—	3viii.	1 9	—
Erythroltetranitras .. dr.	8 6	—	—	—	—	0 4	—
Eserina .. B gr.	1 0	—	—	—	—	2 0	—
Eserinæ salicylas .. B gr.	0 9	—	—	—	—	1 6	—
Eserinæ sulphas .. B gr.	0 9	—	—	—	—	1 6	—
Essentia							
Ess. ambra griseæ .. oz.	3 6	—	—	6 2	1 0	—	—
Ess. amygdalæ (Ang.) 1 in 16	26 6	—	10 8	3 0	0 6	—	—
Ess. amygd. (exot.) 1 in 16 ..	22 3	—	8 8	2 4	0 4½	—	—
Ess. anisi 1 in 5 ..	20 3	—	7 10	2 0	0 4	—	—
Ess. apple .. oz.	2 1	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	—
Ess. apricot .. oz.	2 4	—	—	3 10	0 8	—	—
Ess. camphoræ B.P.C. ..	9 6	—	3 9	1 0	—	—	—
Ess. cedrat. .. oz.	1 10	—	—	3 0	0 8	—	—
Ess. chocolate .. oz.	2 4	—	—	3 10	0 8	—	—
Ess. cinnamoni .. oz.	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 9	—	—
Ess. cinnam. et quin. P.F 1	9 6	—	4 2	1 3	0 3	—	—
Ess. coffee .. oz.	1 7	—	—	2 10	0 6	—	—
Ess. limon. opt. (v. "Ol. limon.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ess. limonis (soluble) ..	20 6	—	9 0	2 6	0 4	—	—
Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 5	46 0	—	—	5 2	0 11	—	—
Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 10	32 0	—	12 4	3 4	0 7	—	—
Ess. menth. pip. (exot.) 1 in 10	30 0	—	11 6	3 0	0 5	—	—
Ess. moschi .. oz.	4 6	—	—	7 10	2 0	—	—
Ess. moschi fort. .. oz.	6 7	—	—	9 10	2 4	—	—
Ess. pear (jargonelle) .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 9	0 6	—	—
Ess. pineapple .. oz.	1 10	—	—	3 3	0 7	—	—
Ess. puleg. 1 in 10 ..	9 0	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	—
Ess. raspberry (fruit) ..	13 6	—	—	1 7	0 3	—	—

Es—Ex	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Ex	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ
Essentiæ—(cont.)													
Ess. rennet	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 3	s. d. —	s. d. —	Ext. colocynth. pulv. . . .	oz. 1 7	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. 2 10	s. d. 0 6	s. d. —
Ess. strawberry	oz. 1 6	—	—	2 7	0 5	—	Ext. coloc. co. (pulv.) ..	7 6	—	3 3	1 0	0 2	—
Ess. vanillæ P.F. I. ..	20 6	—	7 9	2 2	0 4	—	Ext. condurango liq. B.P.C.	11 6	—	5 6	1 6	0 3	—
Ess. vanillæ fort. ..	24 0	—	9 7	2 8	0 4	—	Ext. conii C	5 6	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—
Ess. vanillæ (isoprop)	12 0	—	4 9	1 5	—	—	Ext. conii liq. C	15 3	—	6 7	1 9	0 3	—
Ess. zingiberis	7 4	10 0	2 10	0 10	0 1½	—	Ext. convallariæ liq. ..	13 0	—	5 8	1 6	0 3	—
Estoral	oz. 3 6	—	—	5 3	1 0	—	Ext. coto liq.	17 6	—	7 8	2 0	0 4	—
Ethylis bromidum ..	oz. 1 6	—	—	5 6	0 10	—	Ext. damianæ pulv. ..	oz. 4 6	—	—	7 10	1 4	—
Ethyl. chaulmoog. ..	oz. 5 0	—	—	8 9	1 6	—	Ext. damianæ liq. ..	15 0	—	6 8	1 9	0 3	—
Ethyl. chlorid. (30 c.c.)	ea. 2 7	ea. 4 10	—	—	—	—	Ext. droser. rot. liq. ..	oz. 3 9	—	—	6 8	1 0	—
Ethyl. chlorid. (50 c.c.)	ea. 3 6	ea. 5 2	—	—	—	—	Ext. ergotæ B oz	2 9	—	—	4 10	0 9	—
Ethyl. hydno carp. ..	oz. 5 0	—	—	8 9	1 6	—	Ext. ergotæ pulv. .. B oz.	3 0	—	—	5 3	0 10	—
Ethyl. iodidum	oz. 2 2	—	—	8 2	1 7	—	Ext. ergotæ liq. B	7 6	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—
Ethyl. morph. hyd. ..	B dr. 5 8	—	—	—	10 0	0 3½	Ext. ergotæ ammon. liq. B	10 0	—	4 8	1 3	0 2½	—
Eucaïn hyd. (beta) ..	B dr. 4 0	—	—	—	6 0	0 2	Ext. euonymi oz.	3 9	—	—	6 7	1 1	—
Eucaïn lact. (beta) ..	B dr. 4 0	—	—	—	6 0	0 2	Ext. euphorbiæ pil. liq. ..	8 0	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	—
Eucalypti fol. Ang. ..	1 8	2 6	0 8½	0 2½	—	—	Ext. filicis liq. oz.	1 1	—	—	2 3	0 6	—
Eucalyptol	oz. 0 10	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	Ext. fuci B.P.C. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 3	0 4	—
Eugallol	oz. 4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—	Ext. fuci liq.	5 0	8 0	2 6	0 9	0 2	—
Eugenol	oz. 1 9	—	—	3 2	0 6	—	Ext. fuci pulv. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 5	—
Eunatrol pills gr. 4 ..	100 2 11	doz. 0 7	—	—	—	—	Ext. gelsemii alcoh. .. Coz.	2 3	—	—	4 0	0 8	—
Euonymin virid. ..	oz. 4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	—	Ext. gentianæ	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
Eupad	1 2	1 9	0 6½	0 2	—	—	Ext. gentian. pulv.	5 6	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—
Euphorbii gum. pulv. ..	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	Ext. glycyrrh.	5 9	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—
Euphthalmine	gm. 3 11	—	—	—	—	0 6	Ext. glycyrrh. liq.	3 4	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Euquinine	oz. 16 0	—	—	—	4 7	—	Ext. glycy. liq. '85	2 9	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
Euresol	oz. 3 9	—	—	—	1 1	—	Ext. gossypii rad. cort. liq. .	11 0	—	5 0	1 5	0 2½	—
Euresol pro capil ..	ea. 4 9	ea. 6 2	—	—	—	—	Ext. granati rad. cort. liq. ..	6 8	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—
Europhen	oz. 9 7	—	—	—	2 9	—	Ext. grindeliæ liq.	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—
Extracta													
Ext. aconiti rad. alc. . .	B oz. 2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	Ext. hæmatox. exot.	2 2	—	1 1	0 4	0 1	—
Ext. agropyri liq.	4 10	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	Ext. hamamel. (fol.) .. oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—
Ext. aletridis liq. B.P.C.	15 0	—	6 6	1 9	0 4½	—	Ext. hamamel. liq.	6 0	9 9	3 0	0 10	0 2	—
Ext. aloes pulv.	4 3	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	Ext. hellabor. nig. oz.	1 1	—	—	2 0	0 5	—
Ext. aloes Barb. glac. ..	oz. 3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	Ext. hematox. pulv.	3 6	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Ext. aloes Socot. pulv. ..	8 6	—	3 9	1 1	0 2	—	Ext. hydrastis (sicc.) Coz.	12 0	—	—	20 0	3 6	—
Ext. anthemid. pulv. '98	oz. 2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	Ext. hydrastis liq. .. Coz.	3 10	—	—	6 9	1 2	—
Ext. apocyni liq.	17 0	—	7 6	2 0	0 4	—	Ext. hyoscyami sicc. .. Coz.	1 11	—	—	3 3	0 8	—
Ext. belæ liq.	6 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	Ext. hyoscy. virid. '98 C	11 6	—	5 0	1 5	0 2½	—
Ext. belladon. sicc. .. B oz.	1 3	—	—	2 6	0 6	—	Ext. hyoscy. virid. pulv. Coz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—
Ext. belladon. liq. .. B	10 6	—	5 0	1 6	0 3	—	Ext. ipecac. acet. pulv. Coz.	5 5	—	—	9 5	1 7	0 7½
Ext. bellad. virid. '98 B	10 0	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	—	Ext. ipecac. liq. .. Coz.	1 11	—	—	3 5	0 7	—
Ext. bellad. vir. pulv. '98	B oz. 1 2	—	—	2 0	0 4	—	Ext. iridis B.P.C. oz.	1 8	—	—	2 11	0 6	—
Ext. boldo liq.	13 4	—	5 8	1 6	0 3½	—	Ext. jaborandi liq. '98 C	8 0	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	—
Ext. bone marrow	oz. 3 0	—	—	4 6	0 11	—	Ext. jalapæ pulv. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	—
Ext. buchu	oz. 3 4	—	—	5 0	1 0	—	Ext. kavæ liq.	12 6	—	5 4	1 5	0 3	—
Ext. buchu liq. B.P.C. ..	18 0	—	8 6	2 4	0 5	—	Ext. kolæ liq.	6 0	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—
Ext. cacti grandiflor. liq.	17 0	—	7 9	2 3	0 4	—	Ext. krameriæ pulv. .. oz.	1 8	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Ext. calendulæ	oz. 3 0	—	—	5 3	0 11	—	Ext. lactucæ pulv. oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—
Ext. calumbæ	oz. 1 0	—	—	1 6	0 3½	—	Ext. lupuli	oz. 1 7	—	—	2 6	0 6	—
Ext. cannabis indicæ C oz.	20 0	—	—	—	5 10	0 3	Ext. malti	0 10	1 4	—	—	—	—
Ext. cascar. sag. sicc. pulv.	10 6	—	4 7	1 4	0 3	—	Ext. malti pkd.	—	1 6	—	2-lb. 2 9	—	—
Ext. cascar. sag. liq. . .	3 4	5 8	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	Ext. malti ferrat.	1 2	1 10	0 7	—	—	—
Ext. casc. sag. liq. '98 ..	3 2	5 0	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	Ext. malti c. cascar. sag. wgt.	1 10	2 9	0 11	—	—	—
Ext. casc. sag. liq. glyc. .	2 6	5 1	1 8	0 6	—	—	Ext. malti c. glycerophos. wgt.	1 9	2 9	0 11	—	—	—
Ext. casc. sag. liq. insip. .	4 9	7 10	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	Ext. malti c. hæmoglobin. wgt.	1 3	2 0	0 9	—	—	—
Ext. caulophylli liq. ..	9 6	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	—	Ext. malti c. hypophosph. wgt.	1 8	2 9	0 10	—	—	—
Ext. cinchonæ flv. liq. '67	14 0	—	6 5	1 9	0 3	—	Ext. malti c. ol. mor. B.P.C. .	0 11	1 6	—	—	—	—
Ext. cinchonæ rub. .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 4	0 5	—	Ext. malti c. oleo morrh. pkd.	—	1 6	—	2-lb. 2 6	—	—
Ext. cinchonæ (rub.) liq. .	4 9	—	2 2	0 8	0 1½	—	P.F.	1 6	2 8	0 10½	—	—	—
Ext. cocæ liq. '98 .. B. F	11 6	—	5 5	1 6	0 3	—	Ext. mal. c. syr. fer. phos. co. wgt.	1 2	1 10	0 7	—	—	—
Ext. colchici (corm.) .. Coz.	1 9	—	—	3 2	0 6	—	Ext. malti liq.	1 4	2 8	1 0	0 3	—	—
Ext. colchici acet. .. Coz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	Ext. malti liq. c. casc. sag. .	2 3	—	1 3	0 5	—	—
Ext. colchici sem. .. Coz.	1 9	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	Ext. malti liq. c. glyceroph. C	2 6	4 9	1 7	0 5	—	—
Ext. colchici sem. acet. Coz.	2 0	—	—	4 0	0 8	—	Ext. malti liq. c. hæmoglob. :	2 0	3 6	1 4	0 5	—	—
							Ext. malti liq. c. hypophos. C	2 6	4 8	1 4	0 4½	—	—

Ex—Fe	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Fe—Fu	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or liq.		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or liq.
Extracta—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Ferrum—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ext. malti liq. c. syr. East. C	2 2	4 0	1 3	0 4	—	—	Ferri hypophosph. .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—
Ext. malti liq. c. syr. ferri	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ferri iodid. .. oz.	2 2	—	—	3 9	0 9	—
phos. co. C	1 8	3 3	1 0	0 3½	—	—	Ferri lactas oz.	0 11	—	—	1 8	0 3½	—
Ext. marubii liq.	5 6	—	2 10	0 9	0 2	—	Ferri lactophosphas .. oz.	1 6	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Ext. medullæ rub. liq. ..	6 0	—	3 1	0 11	0 2	—	Ferri limat.	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—
Ext. mezeiæ æther.	4 3	—	—	6 8	1 4	—	Ferri nitras	3 3	—	1 6	0 5	—	—
Ext. nucis vom. sic. .. B oz.	1 1	—	—	1 10½	0 4½	—	Ferri oleas	4 0	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Ext. nucis vom. liq. .. B	7 0	—	3 3	1 0	0 2	—	Ferri oxal. (ferric) ..	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
Ext. opii liq. B, F	7 6	—	3 6	1 3	0 3	—	Ferri oxid. præcip. rubr. ..	0 10	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	—
Ext. opii sic. B, F oz.	8 6	—	—	14 8	2 6	—	Ferri perchlorid. cryst. ..	1 0	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—
Ext. papav. P.B. '85 .. B, F oz.	1 0	—	—	2 0	0 4	—	Ferri phosphas '98 ..	3 8	—	1 7	0 6	—	—
Ext. papav. liq. B.P.C. C	4 0	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	Ferri phosphas sacchar. ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 6	—	—
Ext. pareiræ liq.	6 0	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	Ferri phosphas solubil. ..	5 6	—	2 5	0 8	—	—
Ext. picrorhizæ liq.	10 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 2½	—	Ferri pyrophosphas .. oz.	0 6	—	—	0 10	0 2	—
Ext. pini canadens. liq. ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	Ferri salicylas	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Ext. pulsatil. liq.	12 0	—	5 6	1 6	0 3	—	Ferri succinas oz.	1 6	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Ext. quassia pulv. oz.	1 8	—	—	2 11	0 6	—	Ferri sulphas pur.	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—
Ext. quillaia liq.	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	Ferri sulphas pur. gran. ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—
Ext. rhamni frang. liq. ..	5 6	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—	Ferri sulphas exsic.	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—
Ext. rhei pulv. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	Ferri sulphas coml.	0 4	0 6	0 1½	—	—	—
Ext. rhus. arom. liq.	10 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 2½	—	Ferri sulphas (ferric) ..	1 6	—	0 9	0 3	—	—
Ext. rhus. toxicod. liq. ..	17 10	—	8 0	2 2	0 4	—	Ferri sulphidum (cake) ..	0 10	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	—
Ext. rutæ oz.	2 3	—	—	4 0	0 9	—	Ferri tannas oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—
Ext. salicis nig. liq.	7 0	—	3 0	0 10½	0 1½	—	Ferri valerianas oz.	1 6	—	—	2 3	0 6	—
Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp. .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 4	0 5	—	Ferrier's snuff P.F. .. B, F	16 0	—	—	2 9	0 6	—
Ext. sarsæ Jam. co. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	Ferro-malt (Crookes) 8 oz.	2 7½	—	2 0	0 6	—	—
Ext. sennæ legum. liq. ..	4 9	—	2 3	0 8	0 1½	—	Ferro-malt glycerophos C 8 oz.	3 0	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—
Ext. serpentar. oz.	7 6	—	—	—	2 2	0 10*	Ferro-malt hypophos. C 8 oz.	3 0	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—
Ext. stramonii fol. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	Ferropyrin oz.	3 6	—	—	—	1 0	—
Ext. stramonii sem. oz.	3 0	—	—	5 3	0 11	—	Ferum redact. oz.	0 4	—	—	0 8	0 1½	—
Ext. strophanthi C oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	First-Aid Cases (refills):						
Ext. sumbul oz.	9 0	—	—	14 0	2 7	0 11*	Finger dressings .. gross	8 10	doz.	1 6	—	—	—
Ext. taraxaci	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	Hand dressings .. gross	17 1	doz.	2 10	—	—	—
Ext. taraxaci pulv.	10 6	—	4 7	1 3	0 2½	—	Body dressings .. gross	26 7	doz.	4 6	—	—	—
Ext. taraxaci liq. P.B. '98 ..	4 9	—	2 2	0 8½	0 1½	—	Burn dressings, small gross	10 3	doz.	1 9	—	—	—
Ext. thymus gland liq. .. oz.	3 2	—	—	5 0	1 0	—	Burn dressings, med. gross	13 0	doz.	2 2	—	—	—
Ext. thyroid. liq. oz.	3 4	—	—	5 10	1 0	—	Burn dressings, large gross	34 2	doz.	5 0	—	—	—
Ext. uvæ ursi oz.	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 3½	—	Cotton wool (small) gross	10 6	doz.	1 9	—	—	—
Ext. valerian. pulv. oz.	3 6	—	—	6 2	1 0	—	Cotton wool (large) gross	16 6	doz.	2 6	—	—	—
Ext. viburn. prunifol. .. oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	—	Eye dressings .. gross	25 9	doz.	4 2	—	—	—
Ext. viburni liq.	11 0	—	5 0	1 4	0 3	—	(v. "Bandages," "Iodine," "Cocaine eye-drops," "Ung. chrom.")						
F							Fluorescein oz.	1 11	—	—	3 4	0 7	—
Fehling's solution	3 8	5 6	1 5	0 5	—	—	Fluorescein sodium .. oz.	2 2	—	—	3 10	0 8	—
Fel bovinum pur. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 3	0 5	—	Fluorescein sod. sol. 2% oz.	0 5	—	—	1 0	0 3	—
Fel bovin. pur. pulv. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	Fly and maggot oils P.F. I.	0 6	0 9	—	—	—	—
Ferrum							Fly and maggot oils P.F. II.	0 5	0 7½	—	—	—	—
Ferri albuminas oz.	1 11	—	—	2 10½	0 7	—	Fly powder P.F.	1 7	2 5	—	—	—	—
Ferri alum. pur.	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	Feniculi fruct. pulv. ..	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—
Ferri arsenas B oz.	0 6	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	Feniculi fruct. pulv. (coarse)	1 7	2 8	0 8½	0 2½	—	—
Ferri cacodylas B oz.	4 8	—	—	—	1 4	0 6*	Fœnugreci sem. pulv. ..	0 11	1 5	0 5½	—	—	—
Ferri carb. sacch.	1 7	2 4½	0 8	0 2	—	—	Fœnugr. sem. pulv. (crs.) ..	0 8	1 0	0 4	—	—	—
Ferri citras	6 6	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	Fœnugr. sem. pulv. (crs.) cwt.	63 0	0 11	—	7 lb.	5 8	—
Ferri et ammon. cit.	3 2	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	Formamol oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—
Ferri et am. cit. eff. P.F. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	Formitrol 30	1 1	doz.	0 8	—	—	—
Ferri et amm. cit. virid. ..	4 4	—	1 11	0 7	0 1	—	Formolyptol, unstd. .. 3 oz.	0 10	—	—	0 5	—	—
Ferri et ammon. tart.	4 6	—	2 0	0 8	0 1½	—	Foot powder, antisept. P.F. ..	1 10	2 9	0 10½	0 3	—	—
Ferri et cinchon. cit. oz.	2 3	—	—	4 1	0 8	—	Foot-rot paste P.F.	0 8	1 0	0 4	—	—	—
Ferri et mangan. cit. oz.	0 9	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	Foot-rot powder P.F. ..	6 2	9 3	2 6	—	—	—
Ferri et potas. tart.	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	Frosting	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	—
Ferri et quin. cit.	15 6	—	6 8	1 9	0 3½	—	Fuchsin oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—
Ferri et quin. cit. c. strych. ..	2 9	—	—	4 6	0 10	—	Fuller's earth lump	0 4	0 6	0 2	—	—	—
Ferri et strych. cit. B oz.	1 2	—	—	2 1	0 4	—	Fuller's earth pulv.	0 4½	0 7	0 2½	—	—	—
Ferri glycerophos. pulv. .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	Fuller's earth levig.	0 5	0 9	0 3	—	—	—
							Fuller's earth levig. alb. ..	0 6	0 10	0 4	—	—	—

Ga—Gl	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
G	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Galangalæ rhizoma	1 0	1 6	0 7	0 2	—	—
Galbani pulv.	13 6	—	—	1 6	0 3	—
Gallæ cærul.	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—
Gallæ cærul. pulv.	2 5	3 8	1 1	0 4	—	—

Gauzes (M.O.H. sealed packets)	3 yd.		1 yd.		½ yd.	
	Cost doz.	Sell each	Cost doz.	Sell each	Cost doz.	Sell each
Absorbent sterilised ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Absorbent plain	6 4	1 1	2 5	0 6	1 5	0 3
Boric	6 4	1 1	2 5	0 6	1 5	0 3
Carbolic	6 11	1 2	2 9	0 6	1 7	0 3½
Double cyanide.	B	6 11	1 2	2 9	0 6	1 7
Iodoform	9 6	1 8	3 7	0 8	2 0	0 4
Picric	9 6	1 8	3 7	0 8	2 0	0 4
Sal alembroth.	C	6 11	1 2	2 9	0 6	1 7
Sublimate	C	6 11	1 2	2 9	0 6	1 7

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Gauze tissue, 4 oz. M.O.H. doz.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
" 16 oz. M.O.H. doz.	6 0	—	1 0	—	—	—
Gelatin. sheet No. 1 ..	4 3	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	—
Gelatin. incis.	6 0	9 0	2 8	0 9	—	—
Gelatum codeinæ et glycy. (Hardwick) P.F.	C	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	—
Gelatinum zinci P.F. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	—	—	—
Gelat. zinci dur. P.F. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	—	—	—
Gelsemin. hydrochlor. B gr.	2 0	—	—	—	—	4 8
Gentian. rad. incis. ..	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 3	—	—
Gentian. rad. pulv. ..	1 4	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—
Gentian. rad. pulv. (crs.) cwt.	60 0	7 lb.	5 5	14 lb.	10 6	—
Geraniol	oz.	1 9	—	3 1	0 7	—
Gingerin. (African) ..	oz.	2 6	—	3 9	0 9	—
Gingerin. (Jam.)	oz.	5 0	—	7 6	1 6	—
Glucosum (liq.)	wgt.	0 7	0 11	0 3	0 1	—
Glucosum (solid)	—	0 7	0 11	0 3	0 1	—
Glucos. (medicinal) ..	—	5 0	7 6	2 3	0 8	—
Glue, surg. (Sinclair) C. & D. "Diary '18	3 0	4 6	1 2	—	—	—
Glusidum (v. "Saccharin")	—	—	—	—	—	—

Glycerina						
Glycerinum	1 5	2 7	0 8½	0 2½	—	—
Glycerin.	wgt.	1 5	2 2	0 8	—	—
Glycerin. pkd.	—	3ij.	0 10	—	3viij.	2 6
Glyc. acid. boric.	2 4	4 8	1 4	0 5	—	—
Glyc. ac. carbol.	C	2 4	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
Glyc. ac. gallic.	3 8	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—
Glyc. ac. pepsin (Bullock) ½ lb.	7 2	—	6 0	1 7	0 4	—
Glyc. ac. tannic.	2 10	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	—
Glyc. aluminis	2 6	—	1 5	0 5	—	—
Glyc. amyli	2 4	—	1 0	0 4	—	—
Glyc. atropin.	B	3 9	—	2 5	0 8	—
Glyc. bellad. 50 per cent. B	6 0	12 0	3 5	1 0	—	—
Glyc. bismuth. carb. P.F. ..	10 0	—	5 3	1 5	0 3	—
Glyc. boracis	1 9	—	1 0	0 4	—	—
Glyc. carmin. B.P.C.	6 4	—	4 0	1 2	—	—
Glyc. croci B.P.C.	19 6	—	10 4	2 0	0 4	—
Glyc. diamorph. B.P.C. ..	C	2 4	—	1 7	0 6	—
Glyc. Eastoni	C	4 8	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½
Glyc. et cucum.	2 3	—	1 1	0 4	—	—

Gl—Ho	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Glycerina—cont.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Glyc. et aq. rosæ 1 in 3 ..	1 2	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—
Glyc. et aq. rosæ pkd. ..	—	3ij.	0 8	—	3iv.	1 2
Glyc. glyceroph. co.	C	3 3	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
Glyc. heroin. co. P.F. ..	C	3 9	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
Glyc. ichthamol.	2 8	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
Glyc. iodi B.P.C.	oz.	0 6	—	1 9	—	—
Glyc. pancreatin.	4 9	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—
Glyc. papain.	8 0	—	4 2	1 1½	0 2	—
Glyc. pepsin.	3 0	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Glyc. peps. acid. P.F. ..	5 0	—	3 2	1 0	—	—
Glyc. plumbi subacet. ..	2 2	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Glyc. thymol. co.	1 1	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—
Glyc. tragacanth.	5 6	—	2 5	0 9	0 1½	—
Glycerin base for suppos. ..	2 6	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—

Glycoheroin (Smith), unstd. C	8 2	—	3 9	1 0	—	—
Glycothymoline, unstd. ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Glycyrrh. rad. decort. ..	2 0	3 0	1 0	0 3½	—	—
Glycyrrh. rad. pulv.	1 2	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—
Glycyrrh. rad. dec. pulv. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—
Glycyrrh. rad. pulv. (crs.) ..	1 1	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	—
Glycyrrh. rad. pulv. (crs.) cwt.	60 0	7 lb.	5 5	14 lb.	10 6	—
Glycyrrhizin. ammon. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—
Glyphocal c. format. et strych. (Squire) .. C fl.	4 10½	—	2 0	0 6	0 1	—
Gossypii rad. cort. pulv. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Goudron de Guyot, unstd. abt. 12 oz.	2 0	—	1 0	0 3	—	—
Gran. parad. pulv.	2 3	3 6	1 2	0 4	—	—
Granati cort.	1 5	—	0 8	0 2½	—	—
Granati rad. cort.	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Granugenol paste .. gm. 50	2 0	—	—	1 10	—	—
Granugenol pulv. .. gm 100	1 0	—	—	0 6	—	—
Grindeline (Oppenheimer) ¼ lb.	2 11	—	4 4	1 2	0 3	—
Guaiaci lig. rass.	0 5	0 8½	0 3½	0 1	—	—
Guaiaci resin. pulv.	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—
Guaiacol (cryst.)	oz.	1 6	—	2 8	0 5	—
Guaiacol	oz.	1 1	—	1 11	0 4	—
Guaiacol. benz.	oz.	3 0	—	5 3	0 9	—
Guaiacol. carb.	oz.	1 1	—	1 11	0 4	—
Guaiacol. cinnamas	oz.	10 6	—	—	3 0	—
Guaiacol. salicyl.	oz.	9 6	—	14 6	2 9	0 1
Guipsine pills.	60	3 6	doz.	1 1	—	—
Gutta percha tissue (v. "Protectives")	—	—	—	—	—	—

H						
Hæmatox. lign. incis. ..	0 7½	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—
Hæmatox. lign. pulv. ..	1 2	1 9	0 6½	0 2	—	—
Hæmatoxylin	dr.	1 4	—	—	2 4	—
Hæmoglobin. pulv.	oz.	0 7	—	1 1	0 3	—
Hæmorrhaline (Hewlett) ..	6 9	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	—
Hamamelin.	oz.	2 0	—	3 6	0 8	—
Hazeline (B.W.)	fl.	4 5	6 8	1 8	0 5	0 1
Health salt, 4-oz. tin, sell 10d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heliotropin. cryst.	oz.	1 0	—	1 10	0 4	—
Hellebor. nig. rad. pulv. ..	2 0	3 0	0 11	0 4	—	—
Helmitol	oz.	3 9	—	—	1 2	—
Hennæ fol.	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
Hennæ fol. pulv.	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—
Hexamina	oz.	0 6	—	0 11	0 2	—
Hexamina resorcin.	oz.	2 0	—	3 6	0 8	—
Hirudines	doz.	4 6	ea.	0 10	—	—
Holocain hydroch. .. B dr.	3 6	—	—	—	4 8	—
Homatropina	B gr.	0 4½	—	—	—	0 9

Ho—Ic	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Ic—Io	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2	1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Homatrop. hydrobrom. B gr.	0 3 1/2	—	—	—	—	0 7	Ich'halbin. pulv.	oz.	3 6	—	—	1 0	—		
Hoof ointment V.C.P. I.	1 10	2 9	—	—	—	—	Ichthalbin tabs. gr. 5	30	1 10	doz.	1 3	—	—		
Hoof ointment V.C.P. II.	1 9	2 8	—	—	—	—	Ichthyocol Brazil. incis.	8 6	12 9	3 9	1 0	0 2	—		
Hordeum perlat.	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	Ichthyol	16 0	—	7 0	1 2	0 2	—		
Horse Balls, etc.:							Iglodine	6 fl. oz.	1 0	—	0 3	—	—		
Condition V.C.P. II.	—	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	—	Imogen sulphis	oz.	0 11	—	1 4 1/2	0 3	—		
Condition powder P.F. I...	1 6	2 3	—	—	—	—	Incense P.F. I.	4 3	6 5	1 10	—	—	—		
Condition powder P.F. II	2 1	3 2	—	—	—	—	Incitamin	4 oz.	7 6	—	2 10	0 7	—		
Condition powder P.F. III.	1 4	2 0	—	—	—	—	Indigo synthetic	oz.	1 9	—	2 5	0 6	—		
Cordial V.C.P. III.	—	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	—	Indigo (carmine paste)	3 6	—	1 5	0 4 1/2	—	—		
Cough P.F.	—	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6	—	Indigo sulph. sol.	3 6	—	1 8	0 6	—	—		
Cough electuary V.C.P. I.	6 0	—	2 7	—	—	—	Infusa recenta	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—		
Diuretic V.C.P. I.	—	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6	—	Infusa Concentrata 1-7								
Diuretic balls or pdrs. P.F.	—	ea.	0 8	—	—	—	Inf. agropyri conc.	3 0	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—		
Fever V.C.P.	—	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	—	Inf. anthem. conc.	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—		
Gripe draught V.C.P. II.	4 0	6 0	1 9	—	—	—	Inf. aurantii conc.	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—		
Physic P.F. I. (mass)	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	Inf. aurantii co. conc.	3 0	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—		
Physic P.F. II. (mass)	3 4	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	Inf. buchu conc.	4 0	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—		
Hydrargyrum							Inf. calumbæ conc.	1 8	—	0 10	0 3	0 1	—		
Hyd. bisulphid.	9 0	13 6	4 0	1 3	—	—	Inf. caryoph. conc.	3 0	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—		
Hyd. bromid.	oz.	2 6	—	4 5	0 9	—	Inf. cascarilæ conc.	5 9	—	2 7	0 9	0 1 1/2	—		
Hyd. cyanid.	B oz.	1 3	—	2 6	0 5	—	Inf. catechu conc.	4 0	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—		
Hyd. iodid. flav.	C oz.	1 10	—	3 3	0 7	—	Inf. cheledonii conc.	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—		
Hyd. iodid. rubr.	C oz.	1 9	—	3 2	0 7	—	Inf. chiratæ conc.	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—		
Hyd. iodid. virid.	C oz.	1 9	—	3 2	0 7	—	Inf. cinchonæ acid. conc.	3 6	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—		
Hyd. oleas '98	—	7 6	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	Inf. cinchonæ flav. conc.	5 0	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	—		
Hyd. oleas 10%	—	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	Inf. cinchonæ pallid. conc.	5 3	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	—		
Hyd. oxid. flav.	C	7 3	—	0 11	0 2	—	Inf. cuspariæ conc.	5 6	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	—		
Hyd. oxid. rubr.	C	7 6	—	1 0	0 2	—	Inf. digitalis conc.	C	2 4	—	1 0	0 3 1/2	0 1	—	
Hyd. oxycyanid.	B oz.	1 9	—	3 1	0 6	—	Inf. dulcamaræ conc.	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—		
Hyd. perchlorid.	B	5 6	—	1 0	0 2	—	Inf. ergotæ conc.	B	5 3	—	2 4	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	
Hyd. persulph. (alb.)	—	6 6	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	Inf. gentian. (simp.) conc.	1 11	—	0 10 1/2	0 3	0 1	—		
Hyd. salicyles.	oz.	1 8	—	3 4	0 7	—	Inf. gentian. co. conc.	1 10	—	0 10	0 3	0 1	—		
Hyd. subchlorid.	—	6 0	—	0 8	0 1 1/2	—	Inf. jaborandi conc.	C	3 6	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	
Hyd. subchl. præc. subtil.	oz.	0 8	—	1 2	0 2 1/2	—	Inf. krameriæ conc.	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—		
Hyd. subsulphas flav.	12 0	—	5 3	1 6	0 3	—	Inf. lupuli conc.	4 2	—	2 0	0 8	0 1 1/2	—		
Hyd. sulph. c. sulph.	7 6	—	3 4	1 0	0 2	—	Inf. maticæ conc.	3 10	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	—		
Hyd. sulphocy.	C oz.	1 0	—	2 0	0 4	—	Inf. pruni virg. conc.	3 4	—	1 6	0 5	—	—		
Hyd. tannas	oz.	1 6	—	3 0	0 6	—	Inf. quassiæ conc.	1 7	—	0 9	0 3	0 1	—		
Hydrargyrum]	wgt.	6 8	10 0	3 0	1 1	—	Inf. rhei conc.	3 4	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	—		
Hyd. ammon.	C	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	Inf. rosæ acid. conc.	3 8	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—		
Hyd. cum creta	—	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	Inf. scoparii conc.	2 8	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—		
							Inf. senegæ conc.	3 8	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—		
							Inf. sennæ conc.	2 8	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—		
Hydrastina	B gr.	0 8	—	—	—	1 4	Inf. serpentariæ conc.	6 6	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—		
Hydrastinina hydrochlor. Bgr.	0 7	—	—	—	—	1 4	Inf. uvæ ursi conc.	2 11	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—		
Hydrated bismuth (P.D.)	8 fl. oz.	3 4	—	2 6	0 8	0 2	Inf. valerianæ conc.	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—		
Hydrated magnesia (P.D.)	8 fl. oz.	1 0	—	0 9	0 3	—	Injections								
Hydraurum (B. & C.)	2 oz.	8 6	4 6	—	—	—	Inf. apomorph. hypod.	C oz.	1 11	—	3 10	0 7	—		
Hydrog. perox. (v. "Liq. hyd. perox.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inject. cocain. hypod. B, F oz.	3 9	—	—	7 6	1 1	—		
Hydroquinine hydrochlor.	ampls. gm. 1,12	1 2	doz.	1 9	—	—	Inject. coc. hyp. (10%) B, F oz.	4 9	—	—	9 6	1 5	—		
Hydroquinone	—	7 0	—	3 0	0 9	0 2	Inject. ergotæ hypod. B oz.	2 0	—	—	4 0	0 9	—		
Hyoscine hydrobrom. B gr.	0 5	—	—	—	—	0 10	Inject. morph. hypod. B, F oz.	2 3	—	—	4 6	0 10	—		
Hyoscyami sem.	3 4	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	Inject. strych. hypod. B oz.	0 6	—	—	1 0	0 2	—		
Hyoscyamina cryst.	B gr.	0 5	—	—	—	0 10	Ink, writing	pint	1 3	1 10	0 6	—	—		
Hyoscyaminæ sulph.	B gr.	0 5	—	—	—	0 10	Insect powder (Dalm.)	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	—		
Hypnal	oz.	3 0	—	—	1 0	—	Insect powder sec.	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—		
Hypoph. cereb. (Squire)	fl.	9 0	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	Insect powder in tins	2 oz.	1 2	0 8	—	—	—		
I							Insulin	5cc.	2 2	orig. bot.	2 8	—	—		
Ice bags:							Insulin	10cc.	4 4	orig. bot.	5 4	—	—		
Check circ. 9 in.	doz.	21 0	ea.	2 6	—	—	Insulin (Lilly unit)	5cc.	4 0	orig. bot.	5 0	—	—		
Rubber black, 9 in.	doz.	22 6	ea.	2 8	—	—	Inulæ rad. pulv.	2 4	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—		
							Inulæ rad. pulv. (crs.)	2 0	3 5	1 0	0 3 1/2	—	—		
							Inulin	1 6	—	—	3 0	0 6	—		
							Iodato 10%	oz.	1 3	—	1 10 1/2	0 4 1/2	—		

Io—La	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						La—Li	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ				16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ	
Iodato 125% oz.	2 6	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		Lamellæ—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Iodermiol (Hewlett)	12 7	—	5 4	1 6	0 3	—		Lam. cocain. (ʒʒʒ) et homat.	3 0	tube	5 3	—	—	—	
Iodine, alcoholic sol. (Factory)	7 6	—	2 10	0 9	—	—		(ʒʒʒ) B, F 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iodipin 10% 100 gm.	4 6	—	—	2 0	0 4	—		Lam. cocain. (ʒʒʒ) et homat.	5 0	tube	8 9	—	—	—	
Iodival oz.	8 0	—	—	—	2 4	—		(ʒʒʒ) B, F 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iodival tabs. gr. 5 20	3 9	doz.	3 5	—	—	—		Lam. cocain (ʒʒʒ) et physostig.	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—	
Iodoform oz.	2 4	—	—	4 1	0 8	—		(ʒʒʒʒʒ) B, F 100	4 0	tube	7 0	—	—	—	
Iodoformvarnish (Whitehead's)	9 0	—	4 0	1 3	—	—		Lam. duboisin. (ʒʒʒʒʒ) B 100	4 0	tube	7 0	—	—	—	
Iodol oz.	8 7	—	—	—	2 6	—		Lam. homatropin. (ʒʒʒʒ) B 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iodothyrene tabs. gr. 3 20	4 6	doz.	4 0	—	—	—		Lam. hyoscin. (ʒʒʒʒ) (ʒʒʒʒ)	3 0	tube	5 3	—	—	—	
Iodum resubl. oz.	2 1	—	—	3 8	0 8	—		B 100	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—	
Iononum 10% oz.	3 6	—	—	7 0	1 2	—		Lam. hyoscyamin. (ʒʒʒʒʒʒʒ) B 100	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—	
Ipecac. rad. (Rio) pulv.	18 0	—	7 9	2 0	—	—		Lam. morph. (ʒʒʒʒʒ) B, F 100	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—	
Ipecac. rad. pulv. s.emet. oz.	3 0	—	—	5 3	0.11	—		Lam. physostig. B, 100	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—	
Iridin (v. "Ext. iridis sicc.")	—	—	—	—	—	—		Lapis cariosi pulv.	0 6	0 9	0 2½	0 1	—	—	
Iridis rad. flor.	1 1	—	0 7	0 2	—	—		oz.	1 0	—	—	1 8	0 3	—	
Iridis rad. flor. trimmed	10 6	—	4 7	1 3	—	—		Lapis divinus (sticks)	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Iridis rad. flor. pulv.	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—		Lapis Hibern. pulv.	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Iridis rad. flor. (fingers)	10 2	—	4 4	1 2	—	—		Lapis pumicis elect.	0 9	1 1	0 3½	0 1	—	—	
J															
Jaborandifol. (P. Microph.) ..	1 9	—	0 10	0 3	—	—		Lapis pumicis pulv.	0 5	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Jaconet (v. "Protectives") ..	—	—	—	—	—	—		Lapis pumicis pulv. levig. ..	0 7½	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	—	
Jalapæ rad. (V.C.) pulv.	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—		Laricis cort.	1 6	—	0 9	0 2	—	—	
Jalapæ resinæ pulv. oz.	3 4	—	—	5 3	1 0	—		Laricis cort. pulv.	2 6	—	1 1	0 3½	—	—	
Jalapin oz.	4 3	—	—	7 5	1 3	—		Lauri fruct.	1 1	—	0 6	0 1½	—	—	
Jubol tablets 60	4 2	doz.	1 3	—	—	—		Lauri fruct. pulv.	1 8	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Juniperi fruct.	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	—		Lavand. flor. Ang.	8 6	—	3 9	1 2	0 2	—	
Juniperi fruct. contus.	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—		Lavand. flor. Gall. opt. ..	3 4	5 0	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Juniperi gum.	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 6	—	—		Lavand. flor. Gall. sec. ..	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4½	—	—	
K															
Kainit	0 3	0 5	0 2	—	—	—		Lecithin (brain) oz.	7 0	—	—	10 6	2 0	0 1	
Kamala (sifted)	9 6	—	4 2	1 3	—	—		Lecithin (ovo) oz.	4 3	—	—	7 6	1 5	0 1½	
Kaolin pur. pulv.	0 10½	1 4	0 5	1 1	—	—		Leeming's ess. P.F.	3 0	4 6	1 4	—	—	—	
Kaolin cornl. pulv. opt.	0 4½	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—		Lenigallol oz.	3 6	—	—	—	1 0	—	
Kasak elixir (Squire) fl.	3 9	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—		Leptandrin oz.	1 2	—	—	2 0	0 4	—	
Kasena (Squire) 12 fl. oz.	4 2	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—		Ligroin	1 3	—	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Kerocain Bdr.	5 8	—	—	—	8 6	0 3		Limon. cort. sicc. Ang. ..	5 3	—	2 3	0 9	0 1½	—	
Kerol caps. (intest.) 50	2 1	doz.	0 9	—	—	—		Lincti							
Kerol caps. (stom.) 50	1 8½	doz.	0 8	—	—	—		Linctus diamorph. C	3 3	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	
Ketchup (mushroom) gal.	17 6	3 0	1 0	—	—	—		Linctus scillæ (Gee) C	1 10	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—	
Ketchup (walnut) gal.	10 6	1 9	0 9	—	—	—		Linctus tussi P.F.I. C	2 6	5 0	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Kieselguhr (alb.)	0 9	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—		Lini sem. cwt.	50 0	7 lb.	4 7	14 lb.	8 6	—	
Kieselguhr (grey)	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—		Lini sem. Ang. sifted	0 7	0 11	0 3½	—	—	—	
L															
Lac bismuthi (Symes) 8 oz.	2 4	—	—	0 6	0 1	—		Lini sem. contus. cwt.	50 0	7 lb.	4 7	14 lb.	8 6	—	
Lact. pepsin (v. "P. peps. co.")	—	—	—	—	—	—		Lini sem. contus.	0 7	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—	
Lactopeptine, unstd. oz.	3 4½	—	—	5 3	1 0	—		Lini sem. farin. (sine oleo) ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	—	
Lactopept. elix., unstd.	5 10	8 9	2 3	0 7	0 1	—		Linimenta							
Lactopept. tab. gr. 5, unstd. ..	3 4	doz.	0 10	—	—	—		Lin. A.B.C. B	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	
Lactucarium dr.	5 0	—	—	—	9 0	0 3		Lin. A.B.C. meth. B	4 0	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Lævulose oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—		Lin. aconiti B	9 9	—	3 11	1 2	0 2½	—	
Lambing oils V.C.P.	2 4	3 6	—	—	—	—		Lin. aconiti. meth. B	3 2	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	
Lamb's wool (cartons)	—	—	—	—	—	—		Lin. æruginis P.L.	2 10	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	
1 oz. doz.	6 0	ea.	1 0	—	—	—		Lin. alb. (acetic.)	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 2½	—	—	
2 oz. doz.	10 9	ea.	1 9	—	—	—		Lin. alb. (ammon.)	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Lamellæ (ophthalmic)															
Lam. adrenalin 50	2 0	tube	3 6	—	—	—		Lin. album (B.P.C.)	1 6	2 6	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Lam. atropin. B 100	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—		Lin. ammoniæ E	3 6	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Lam. cocain. B, F 50	1 4	tube	2 6	—	—	—		Lin. belladonnæ B	9 0	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	—	
Lam. cocain. (ʒʒʒ) et atropin.	—	—	—	—	—	—		Lin. bellad. meth. B	3 0	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	
(ʒʒʒ) B, F 50	1 8	tube	3 0	—	—	—		Lin. bellad. meth. et chlor. B	5 4	—	3 0	0 11	—	—	
Lam. cocain. (ʒʒʒʒʒ) et homat.	—	—	—	—	—	—		Lin. betulæ co. (Hewlett) ..	9 8	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	
(ʒʒʒʒʒ) B, F 100	2 0	tube	3 6	—	—	—		Lin. calcis	1 6	2 3	0 8½	0 2½	—	—	
								Lin. camphoræ	2 4	3 8	1 1	0 4	—	—	
								Lin. camph. 2-oz. bot. sell 1s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
								Lin. camph. ammon.	6 9	—	2 8	0 9	—	—	
								Lin. camph. ammon. meth...	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
								Lin. capsici B.P.C.	8 3	—	3 7	1 0	—	—	
								Lin. capsici meth.	2 9	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	

Li	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Li	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ	1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ		
Linimenta—(cont.)															
Lin. capsici. co. ("N.W.")								Liquores—(cont.)							
C. & D. D. 19 ..	3 6	5 6	1 7	0 6	—	—		Liq. calcis chlorinat ..	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 2	—		
Lin. chloroformi ..	C 4 6	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—		Liq. calcis chlor. c. ac. bor.							
Lin. crotonis ..	C 10 6	—	4 7	1 3	0 2½	—		B.P.C. ..	0 9	1 0	0 3½	—	—		
Lin. hydrargyri ..	5 3	—	5 0	1 4	0 3	—		Liq. calcis saccharatus ..	0 10	1 5	0 5	0 1½	—		
Lin. hydrargyri '98 ..	5 6	—	5 0	1 4	0 3	—		Liq. calcis sulphuratus ..	0 11	1 5	0 5	0 1½	—		
Lin. menthol ..	oz. 2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—		Liq. caoutchouc. ..	5 0	—	3 3	1 0	—		
Lin. methyl salicyl. ..	7 6	—	3 3	0 10	0 2	—		Liq. carb. deterg. (Wright) pt.	4 9	—	—	0 5	0 1		
Lin. methyl salicyl. co.	8 3	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	—		Liq. carmini ..	5 8	9 4½	2 8	0 9	0 1½		
Lin. opii ..	B, ex F 9 0	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	—		Liq. cauloph. et puls. co.							
Lin. opii meth. ..	B, ex F 5 3	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—		(Oppenheimer) ..	8 5	—	3 9	1 0	—		
Lin. opii ammon. ..	B, ex F 10 0	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	—		Liq. cauloph. et pulsat. B.P.C.	8 6	—	4 2	1 3	0 2½		
Lin. potas. iodid. B.P.C. ..	7 10	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—		Liq. chlori ..	1 3	2 0	0 8	—	—		
Lin. potas. iodid. c. saponi	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—		Liq. cocci cact. ..	2 10	—	1 4	0 4½	—		
Lin. saponis ..	5 6	—	2 3	0 8	—	—		Liq. cocci cact. B.P.C. ..	6 8	—	3 0	0 10	—		
Lin. saponis meth. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—		Liq. coq. et buch. et							
Lin. sinapis B.P. ..	9 6	—	4 2	1 3	0 3	—		cubebæ B.P.C. ..	5 9	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½		
Lin. terebinth. ..	2 1	3 2	0 11	0 3	—	—		Liq. cornu cervi ..	0 8	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—		
Lin. terebinth. acet. ..	2 7	3 11	1 2	0 4	—	—		Liq. cresol. glycerinat. C	1 4	2 5	0 10	0 3	—		
Lin. universal. C. & D. D. '19	2 4	3 6	1 1	0 4	—	—		Liq. cresol. sap. ..	1 4	2 3	1 1	0 4	—		
Lints, M.O.H. (sealed pkts.)															
Plain, 16 oz. ..	doz. 31 5	4 7	—	—	—	—		Liq. epispasticus ..	C oz. 1 6	—	—	2 5	0 6		
Plain, 8 oz. ..	doz. 16 2	—	—	—	8 oz.	2 8		Liq. epispasticus '98	C oz. 2 2	—	—	3 6	0 9		
Plain, 4 oz. ..	doz. 8 3	—	1 4	—	—	—		Liq. ethyl nitritus ..	oz. 1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4		
Plain, 2 oz. ..	doz. 4 4	—	—	—	2 oz.	0 9		Liq. euonymi et cascaræ	8 0	—	3 9	1 0	0 2		
Plain, 1 oz. ..	doz. 2 3	—	—	0 5	—	—		Liq. euonymi et iridin.	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1		
Boric, 16 oz. ..	doz. 22 0	3 2	—	—	—	—		Liq. euonymin. et papein.	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½		
Boric, 8 oz. ..	doz. 11 7	—	—	—	8 oz.	1 10		Liq. euonymin. et pepsin.	6 0	—	2 9	0 10	0 2		
Boric, 4 oz. ..	doz. 5 11	—	1 0	—	—	—		Liq. euonymin. et pepsin. c.							
Boric, 2 oz. ..	doz. 3 2	—	—	—	2 oz.	0 6		bis. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	8 5	—	3 9	1 0	—		
Boric, 1 oz. ..	doz. 1 9	—	—	0 3½	—	—		Liq. ferri acet. ..	1 5	—	0 8½	0 2½	—		
Lip salve 14 0															
Liquores															
Liq. actæ rac. conc. (Hewlett)	9 11	—	4 3	1 2	0 3	—		Liq. ferri albuminat. B.P.C.	5 0	—	2 2	0 8	—		
Liq. acid. chromic. ..	5 0	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	—		Liq. ferri dialysat. '85	1 10	—	1 0	0 3½	—		
Liq. acriflav. B.P.C. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—		Liq. ferri peptonat. ..	5 0	—	2 3	0 8	—		
Liq. adrenalin. hyd. ..	oz. 2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—		Liq. ferri perchlor. fort.	0 10	—	0 8	0 2½	—		
Liq. aloes V.C.P. ..	1 2	1 9	0 7	—	—	—		Liq. ferri perchlor. ..	0 8	—	0 6	0 2	—		
Liq. aluminii acet. ..	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 2½	—	—		Liq. ferri pernit. ..	1 0	—	0 6	0 2	—		
Liq. alumin. aceto-tart.	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 2½	—	—		Liq. ferri persulph. ..	1 4	—	0 9	0 3	—		
Liq. ammon. ..	E 0 8½	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	—		Liq. formaldehydi ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—		
Liq. ammon. fort. 0.688	E 0 9	1 2	0 4	0 2	—	—		Liq. formaldehyd. saponat.	3 8	5 6	1 9	0 6	—		
Liq. ammon. fort. 0.680	E 0 10½	1 4	0 5	0 2	—	—		Liq. gutta-percha B.P.C.	C 10 0	—	6 7	1 9	—		
Liq. ammon. acet. ..	0 11	1 4½	0 5	0 1½	—	—		Liq. hamamelidis ..	1 11	3 0	0 11	0 3	—		
Liq. ammon. acet. fort. (1 to 4)	1 1	—	0 9	0 3	—	—		Liq. helalin. et culverin. co.							
Liq. ammon. acet. conc. (1 to 7)	1 2	—	0 9	0 3	—	—		(Oppenheimer) ..	8 5	—	3 9	1 0	0 2		
Liq. ammon. arom. P.F. ..	1 4	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—		Liq. helal. et pepsin. co.							
Liq. ammon. citrat. ..	1 7	2 9	0 9	0 3	—	—		(Oppenheimer) ..	8 5	—	3 9	1 0	0 2		
Liq. ammon. citr. fort. (1 to 3)	2 8	—	1 10	0 6	—	—		Liq. hydrarg. nit. acid.	4 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2		
Liq. antim. chlor. '85	1 3	2 9	0 11	0 3	—	—		Liq. hydrarg. perchlor. C	0 8½	—	0 4½	0 1½	—		
Liq. antim. chlor. coml.	1 0	2 0	0 8	0 2½	—	—		Liq. hydrogen. perox. 10 vol.	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—		
Liq. arsenicallis ..	B 1 4	—	0 9	0 3	—	—		Liq. hydrogen. perox. 20 vol.	1 4	2 0	0 8	0 2½	—		
Liq. arsenici bromat. ..	B 2 4	—	1 2	0 4	—	—		Liq. magnes. bicarb.	0 10½	1 4½	0 5	0 1½	—		
Liq. arsenici hydrochlor.	B 1 4	—	0 9	0 3	—	—		Liq. mag. bicarb. pkd. ..		5 vj.	1 0	—	—		
Liq. arsen. et hydr. iodid. B	2 2	—	1 0	0 4	—	—		Liq. morph. acetat. ..	B, F 7 3	—	3 2	0 10	0 2		
Liq. atropine sulph. B oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—		Liq. morph. bimec. ..	B, F 10 3	—	4 6	1 3	0 2½		
Liq. auri et arsen. bromat. B oz.	1 5	—	—	2 2	0 5	—		Liq. morph. hydroch. B, F	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2		
Liq. bismuthi et am. cit. ..	2 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—		Liq. morph. sulphat. ..	B, F 7 3	—	3 2	0 10	0 2		
Liq. bismuthi (Schacht) ..	4 6	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—		Liq. morph. tart. ..	B, F 9 9	—	4 2	1 3	0 2½		
Liq. bromidi co. B.P.C. ..	8 0	—	3 8	1 1	0 2	—		Liq. nuclein. (Squire) 4 oz.	7 3	—	—	2 9	0 5		
Liq. bromochloral co. B.P.C. C	6 6	—	3 2	0 11	—	—		Liq. opii sed. B.P.C. B, F	11 0	—	5 0	1 6	0 3		
Liq. calcii bisulphitis ..	0 3½	0 7	0 3	—	—	—		Liq. opii sed. P.F. ..	B, F 10 9	—	5 0	1 6	0 3		
Liq. calcii chlorid. ..	0 9	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	—		Liq. opii sed. (Battley) B, F	21 0	—	9 0	2 5	0 5		
Liq. calcis ..	gal. 1 5	pint 0 4	—	—	—	—		Liq. pancreaticus P.F.	6 6	—	2 10	0 9	—		
								Liq. pancreat. (Benger) fl.	8 7	—	3 2	0 10	0 2		
								Liq. pancreatis ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2		
								Liq. papain. et iridin B.P.C.	7 2	—	3 2	0 10	0 2		
								Liq. pepsini P.F. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 8	0 1½		
								Liq. pepsin. et papain.	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2		
								Liq. pepticus B.P.C. ..	2 8	—	1 3	0 4	—		

Luminal Boz.	15 0	—	—	—	4 3	1 6*	(Van It.) C. & D.D. '18 ..	3 8	—	1 5	0 4	—	—
Luminal tabs. gr. 1½ B 100	9 6	doz.	1 10	—	—	—	Maw seed	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—

Ma—Mo	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Mo—Ol	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥			1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Mayer's reagent .. C	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	Morph. tartras B, F dr.	4 8	—	—	—	8 2	0 3	—
Medinal .. B oz.	4 7	—	—	—	1 4	—	—	Moschus Chin. in gran. dr.	32 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 4
Medinal tabs. gr. 7½ .. B 10	1 0	doz.	1 6	—	—	—	—	Moschus artificial. .. oz.	2 3	—	—	4 0	0 8	—	—
Mel Ang.	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—	—	Mucilago acaciæ	1 7	2 4½	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—
Mel Calif.	1 5	2 2	0 8½	0 3	—	—	—	Mucilag. tragac.	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—
Mel Jam.	1 2	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	—	Mustard F	3 2	4 5	1 3½	0 4	—	—	—
Mel W.I.	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	—	Mustard D.S.F.	3 6	4 11	1 5	0 4½	—	—	—
Mel boracis	1 6	2 3	0 10	0 3	—	—	—	Mustard bran	0 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	—	—
Mel depuratum	1 7	3 4	1 0	0 4	—	—	—	Mustard leaves	—	ea.	0 2	7 for	1 0	—	—
Mel rosæ	2 11	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	—	Myristicæ 64's	4 9	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	—
Mentha pulegium	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	—	Myristicæ 80's	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	—	—	—
Menthol oz.	5 8	—	—	9 10	1 8	0 7*	—	Myrrh. pulv.	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	—
Menthol, synthetic .. oz.	3 6	—	—	6 2	1 0	0 4*	—	Myrrh. elect.	5 6	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	—
Menthol cones (4 to oz.) oz.	6 9	ea.	3 4	—	—	—	—	Myrrh. sorts	3 6	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	—	—
Menthol cones (8 to oz.) oz.	7 3	ea.	2 0	—	—	—	—	Myrrh. sorts, parv.	2 9	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	—
Menthol snuff P.F. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	—	Myrrh. pulv. opt.	6 3	—	2 9	0 9	—	—	—
Menthol camphoras .. oz.	10 6	—	—	16 0	3 0	—	—	Myrrh. pulv. sec. (vet.) ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	—	—	—	—
Menthol. valerianas .. oz.	7 3	—	—	12 9	2 2	—	—	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mercurial cream wgt. C oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 3½	—	—	N.C.I. vermicide, C. & D. D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mesotan oz.	3 6	—	—	—	1 0	—	—	'18	5 10	8 9	2 8	—	—	—	—
Metagen (P.D.) 50	3 2	doz.	1 6	—	—	—	—	Naphtha (mineral) .. gal.	7 0	1 2	0 4½	—	—	—	—
Methylacetanilid. .. oz.	3 0	—	—	5 3	0 11	—	—	Naphtha (wood) .. gal.	12 0	pint	2 3	—	—	—	—
Methyl orange oz.	1 6	—	—	2 9	0 6	—	—	Naphthalin. pur.	3 0	—	1 4	0 4½	—	—	—
Methyl orange sol.	8 0	—	3 6	1 0	—	—	—	Naphthalin. coml. flake ..	0 5	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Methyl salicylas	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	—	Naphthal. coml. glob. ..	0 5	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Methylene blue	2 9	—	—	5 0	0 10	—	—	Naphthol (beta) oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	—
Methylsulphonal .. C oz.	2 10	—	—	5 0	0 10	—	—	Naphthol salicyl. .. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 6	0 6	—	—
Metol oz.	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 4	—	—	Narcotina B oz.	4 6	—	—	—	1 4	0 6*	—
Mezerei cort.	1 6	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	—	Neo-bornyval perles ..	25	2 6	doz.	1 9	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia (Phillips)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nepenthe .. 4 oz. B, F.	3 4	—	5 0	1 4	0 3	—	—
Misturæ .. 4 fl. oz.	0 11	—	1 4½	0 5	—	—	—	Nessler's solution	3 6	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	—
Mistura alba	0 8½	1 0	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	—	Neuronal oz.	8 7	—	—	—	2 6	—	—
Mist. ammoniac. co. conc. (1 to 7) ..	10 0	—	4 3	1 1½	0 2½	—	—	Nickel chlorid.	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—
Mist. amygdalæ	1 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	—	Nickel sulphas coml. ..	1 0	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—	—
Mist. bismuth. c. morph. C	4 3	7 0	2 2	0 7	—	—	—	Nicotina coml. .. B oz.	2 3	—	—	4 0	0 8	—	—
Mist. bismuth. co. B.P.C. ..	3 8	6 2	1 10	0 6	—	—	—	Nicotine fumigant P.F. III. B	13 6	—	—	1 8	—	—	—
Mist. bismuth. co. c. pepsin.	5 6	—	2 5	0 8	—	—	—	Nicotine fumig. (Sarg.) P.F. B	13 6	—	—	1 8	—	—	—
Mist. bismuthi (Seller) fl.	10 3	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	—	Nitrobenzenum	1 7	—	0 8	0 2	—	—	—
Mist. carminativa B.P.C. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	—	Nourry's wine .. abt. 10 oz.	4 8	12 0	3 0	0 9	0 2	—	—
Mist. cascaræ co. B.P.C. ..	1 2	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—	—	Novaspirin oz.	5 0	—	—	—	1 5	—	—
Mist. chlori B.P.C.	1 9	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	—	—	Novocain B gm.	1 6	—	—	—	—	0 3	—
Mist. chlorof. co. B.P.C. ..	2 2	3 8	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	Nucis vomicæ pulv. .. B	1 10	2 9	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	—
Mist. diarrhœa (B. of H.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P.F. Ia	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—	Oculent. acid. boric .. oz.	0 4	—	—	0 6	0 1	—	—
Mist. ferri aromat.	3 2	5 0	1 7	0 5	—	—	—	Oculent. atrop. .. B oz.	1 2	—	—	2 0	0 4	—	—
Mist. ferri co.	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 3½	—	—	—	Oculent. flav. oz.	0 2½	—	—	0 4	0 1	—	—
Mist. guaiaci	2 0	3 3	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	Oculent. flav. c. atropina B oz.	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	—
Mist. magnes. hydrox. ..	1 3	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	—	Oculent. physostigmin. B oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—	—
Mist. olei ricini	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	—	Oiled silk, flav.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mist. pepsin. co.	2 6	4 0	1 3	0 4½	—	—	—	(v. "Protectives")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mist. pepsin. et bis. (Hewlett)	11 3	—	4 10	1 3	—	—	—	Oleo-resin. cubeb. .. oz.	2 10	—	—	4 6	0 10	—	—
Mist. pro arthriti (Hewlett)	3 7	—	1 6	0 6	—	—	—	Olea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mist. sennæ co.	1 2	2 1	0 7	0 2	—	—	—	Oleum abietis (v. "Ol. pini")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mist. senecio. co. (Hewlett)	11 3	—	4 10	1 3	—	—	—	Ol. adipis	1 8	—	0 8	0 3	—	—	—
Mist. tonic sedat. (Hewlett)	3 2	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	—	Ol. allii dr.	13 0	—	—	—	19 6	0 10	—
Mist. tussi rub. (Hewlett) ..	2 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	Ol. amygd. Ang. ess. s.a.p. oz.	3 10	—	—	6 9	1 2	—	—
Mist. veronigen co. (Hewlett)	9 8	—	4 0	1 2	—	—	—	Ol. amygdal. (Ang.) ..	5 6	—	2 5	0 9	—	—	—
Mithridate (vet.) P.F. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	—	—	—	—	Ol. amygd. dulc. exot. ..	5 0	7 9	2 3	0 8	—	—	—
Morphina pur. B, F dr.	4 8	—	—	—	8 2	0 3	—	Ol. anethi Ang. .. oz.	3 9	—	—	6 7	1 1	—	—
Morph. præcip. B, F dr.	4 8	—	—	—	8 2	0 3	—	Ol. angelicæ rad. .. oz.	11 0	—	—	—	3 2	—	—
Morph. acetas B, F dr.	3 9	—	—	—	6 7	0 3	—	Ol. animale gal.	4 3	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Morph. bimeconas B, F dr.	4 8	—	—	—	8 2	0 3	—	Ol. anisi stellat.	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	—	—
Morph. hydrochlor. B, F dr.	3 9	—	—	—	6 7	0 3	—	Ol. anthemidis oz.	20 0	—	—	—	5 9	0 1	—
Morph. sulph. B, F dr.	3 10	—	—	—	6 9	0 3	—	Ol. apii graveol. .. oz.	4 6	—	—	7 11	1 4	—	—
								Ol. apii petroselinii .. oz.	3 3	—	—	5 9	1 0	—	—

OI	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Gr. or 1/2		OI	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Gr. or 1/2	
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.					1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.			
Olea—(cont.)	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			Olea—(cont.)	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Ol. arachis	1 4	2 1	0 7	0 2	—	—			Ol. menth. pip. redest. ..	105 0	—	—	13 0	1 10	—		
Ol. aurantii amar. .. oz.	1 10	—	—	3 2	0 7	—			Ol. menth. pip. exot. ..	54 0	—	—	6 0	0 11	—		
Ol. aurantii dule. .. oz.	1 10	—	—	3 2	0 7	—			Ol. menth. vir. Ang. .. oz.	8 4	—	—	14 8	2 6	—		
Ol. bergamot. oz.	2 10	—	—	5 0	0 10	—			Ol. menth. vir. exot. .. oz.	5 0	—	—	8 9	1 6	—		
Ol. betul. alb. rect. (v. "O. rusci")	—	—	—	—	—	—			Ol. morrhuae (Newfl.) gal.	8 6	1 6	0 7	0 2	—	—		
Ol. cadinum	2 10	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—			Ol. morrhuae (Nor.) .. gal.	12 0	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—		
Ol. cajuput. oz.	0 6	—	—	0 10	0 2	—			Ol. morrhuae, pkd.	—	3 vi.	1 5	3 xij.	2 4	—		
Ol. calam. arom. oz.	3 0	—	—	5 3	0 11	—			Ol. morrhuae (vet.) .. gal.	8 0	pint	1 6	gal.	12 0	—		
Ol. camph. ess. alb. ..	1 4	—	0 7	0 2	—	—			Ol. myrrica acris ess. .. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 1	0 6	—		
Ol. camph. ess. tusc. ..	1 4	—	0 7	0 2	—	—			Ol. myristica Ang. oz.	1 5	—	—	2 6	0 5	—		
Ol. canafga oz.	2 0	—	—	3 0	0 7	—			Ol. myristica exot. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 3	0 5	—		
Ol. carbolic. 5 per cent. C	1 9	2 8	9 10	0 3	—	—			Ol. myristica express. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 5	—		
Ol. carbol. (vet.) 5 per cent. C	1 6	2 3	0 8	—	—	—			Ol. neatsfoot lb.	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—		
Ol. carui exot. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—			Ol. neroli oz.	36 0	—	—	—	—	0 3		
Ol. caryophyll. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 8	0 4	—			Ol. neroli Ital. oz.	30 0	—	—	—	8 8	—		
Ol. cassia oz.	1 3	—	—	2 3	0 5	—			Ol. neroli synth. oz.	9 0	—	—	14 0	2 8	—		
Ol. cedri lig. (micros.) ..	1 6	—	—	2 7	0 6	—			Ol. olivæ (cream) gal.	17 6	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	—		
Ol. cedri ligni	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	—			Ol. olivæ opt. pkd. 1/4-pt. bot.	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ol. cetacei gal.	5 9	1 0	0 5	0 1 1/2	—	—			sell 1s. 3d.; 1/2-pt., 2s 3d.;	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ol. chaulmoogra oz.	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 2 1/2	—			1-pt., 4s. 0d.	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ol. chenopodii oz.	3 3	—	—	5 9	1 0	—			Ol. olivæ (sublime) gal.	15 6	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—		
Ol. cinereum oz.	0 8	—	—	1 6	0 3	—			Ol. olivæ. (fine) gal.	13 0	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	—		
Ol. cinnamoni oz.	5 6	—	—	8 3	1 7	—			Ol. origani alb. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 8	0 4	—		
Ol. cinnamom. fol. oz.	1 1	—	—	1 11	0 4	—			Ol. origani coml.	6 0	—	2 7	0 8 1/2	0 1 1/2	—		
Ol. citronellæ oz.	0 6	—	—	0 10	0 2	—			Ol. palmæ	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—		
Ol. cocois nucif.	1 3	1 11	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—			Ol. palmarosæ oz.	2 9	—	—	4 10	0 10	—		
Ol. colzæ (quantity) .. gal.	6 0	gal.	9 0	pint	1 4	—			Ol. patchouli Ang. oz.	3 0	—	—	5 0	1 0	—		
Ol. copaibæ oz.	0 6	—	—	1 0	0 2	—			Ol. persicæ Ang.	3 11	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—		
Ol. coriandri Ang. oz.	5 6	—	—	9 7	1 8	—			Ol. persicæ Ang. pall. ..	4 2	6 4	1 11	0 7	—	—		
Ol. coriandri exot. oz.	4 6	—	—	8 0	1 4	—			Ol. petitgrain oz.	1 8	—	—	3 0	0 6	—		
Ol. crotonis oz.	0 9	—	—	1 5	0 4	—			Ol. phosphoratum oz.	0 11	—	—	1 8	0 4	—		
Ol. cubebæ Ang oz.	3 6	—	—	6 2	1 0	—			Ol. picis	1 1	2 3	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—		
Oleum Deelinæ 4 oz.	2 0	—	3 0	0 9	0 2	—			Ol. picis rect.	1 4	2 4	0 8	0 2 1/2	—	—		
Ol. eucalypt.	3 4	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	—			Ol. pimentæ exot. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	—		
Ol. eucalypt. pkd.	—	—	1 oz.	0 10	2 oz.	1 2			Ol. pini (abietis)	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—		
Ol. eucalypt. amygd. ..	2 6	—	1 1	0 4	—	—			Ol. pini pumilio. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 4	0 5	—		
Ol. eucalypti citriod. ..	1 4	—	—	2 4	0 5	—			Ol. pini sylvest. fact. ..	9 0	—	—	1 1	0 3	—		
Ol. eucalypti glob.	4 3	—	1 11	0 7	—	—			Ol. pini (spruce)	16 0	—	6 10	1 9	0 3	—		
Ol. fœniculi Ang. oz.	4 6	—	—	—	1 4	—			Ol. piperis	3 6	—	—	5 0	1 0	—		
Ol. fœniculi exot. oz.	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 3	—			Ol. puleg. Ang. oz.	8 4	—	—	14 0	2 5	—		
Ol. gaultheriæ oz.	1 9	—	—	3 1	0 6	—			Ol. puleg. exot.	14 6	—	6 2	1 8	0 3	—		
Ol. geranii Afric. oz.	3 3	—	—	5 9	1 0	—			Ol. rapii gal.	9 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—		
Ol. geranii E.I. oz.	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 9	—			Ol. rhodii (fact.) oz.	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 9	—		
Ol. geranii Gall. oz.	5 0	—	—	9 9	1 6	—			Ol. ricini Ital. insip. ..	1 9	2 8	1 0	0 4	—	—		
Ol. gossypii sem. gal.	7 6	1 4	0 5	0 2	—	—			Ol. ricini Ital. insip. 4-oz. bot.	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ol. gurgun.	2 10	—	1 4	0 5	—	—			sell 1s. 4d.; 8-oz. 2s. 0d.	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ol. iris concret. dr.	9 6	—	—	—	14 3	—			Ol. ricini (first)	1 5	2 3	1 0	0 4	—	—		
Ol. jasmin oz.	1 3	—	—	2 3	0 5	—			Ol. ricini (cattle)	1 3	1 11	0 8	—	—	—		
Ol. juniperi bacc. Ang. ..	4 0	—	—	6 0	1 2	—			Ol. ricini (cattle) gal.	8 6	pint	2 6	gal.	13 0	—		
Ol. juniper. bacc. exot. ..	1 1	—	—	1 11	0 4	—			Ol. ricini aromat.	4 0	—	1 10	0 6	—	—		
Ol. juniper. lign.	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—			Ol. rosæ color.	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	—	—		
Ol. lavand. Ang. oz.	12 6	—	—	—	3 8	—			Ol. rosmarini Ang. oz.	12 0	—	—	18 0	3 6	—		
Ol. lavand. ab flor.	45 0	—	—	5 3	0 9	—			Ol. rosmarini exot.	4 3	—	3 2	0 10 1/2	0 2	—		
Ol. lavand. sec.	34 6	—	—	3 10	0 7	—			Ol. rosmarini super. ..	11 6	—	5 0	1 5	0 3	—		
Ol. lavand. Gall.	30 0	—	—	2 10	0 7	—			Ol. rosmarini Gall.	7 6	—	3 4	1 0	0 2	—		
Ol. lavand. spic. ver. ..	16 0	—	7 0	1 11	0 4	—			Ol. rusci B.P.C.	2 6	—	1 3	0 5	—	—		
Ol. lavand. spic. coml. ..	10 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	—			Ol. rusci ver.	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—		
Ol. limettæ dest.	17 0	—	7 3	2 0	0 4	—			Ol. rutæ oz.	1 8	—	—	2 11	0 6	—		
Ol. limettæ (hand pressed) ..	36 0	—	—	4 6	0 6	—			Ol. sabinæ oz.	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 9	—		
Ol. limonis	9 6	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	—			Ol. salviæ oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—		
Ol. limonis (Messina) ..	8 9	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—			Ol. sambuci virid.	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—		
Ol. linaloes oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 10	—			Ol. santal. flav. Ang. ..	3 0	—	—	5 1	1 0	—		
Ol. lini opt. gal.	7 0	pint	1 5	0 3	—	—			Ol. santal. flav. E.I. ..	2 11	—	—	5 0	1 0	—		
Ol. lini (boiled) gal.	7 6	pint	1 6	0 3	—	—			Ol. sassafras nat.	10 0	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	—		
Ol. menth. Jap. (dementh.) ..	36 0	—	15 6	4 0	0 7	—			Ol. sassafr. artif. (v. "Safrol.")	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ol. menth. pip. (Mitcham) oz.	8 0	—	—	14 0	2 4	—			Ol. sesami	1 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—		

Ol—Pa	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Pa—Ph	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or fl.			16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or fl.
Olea—(cont.)													
Ol. sinapis express. ..	1 1	1 3	0 6	0 2	—	—	Parolein (B.W.) ..	3 8	5 0	1 3	0 4	0 1	—
Ol. sinapis volat. ..	3 6	—	—	5 6	1 1	—	Pasta bism. et iodoform. ..	27 0	11 6	3 0	0 6	—	—
Ol. staphisagria ..	19 0	—	6 2	2 3	0 4	—	Pasta zinci co. B.P.C. ..	1 8	2 6	0 10	0 3	—	—
Ol. staphisagria (ether.) ..	1 10	—	—	3 3	0 7	—	Pasta zinci et gelat. B.P.C. ..	2 9	4 3	1 3	0 4	—	—
Ol. succini rect. ..	1 8	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	Pasta zinci et ichtham. B.P.C. ..	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—
Ol. terebinth. ..	gal. 8 6	pint 1 7	0 2	—	—	—	Pastilles, fumigating ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 8	—	—
Ol. terebinth. rect. ..	2 0	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—	Pastilli						
Ol. theobromet. opt. ..	4 0	6 0	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	Past. antiseptic ..	5 6	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Ol. thymi alb. ..	1 2	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	Past. black currant and glycerin ..	5 6	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Ol. thymi com. ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	—	—	Past. catarrh ..	5 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—
Ol. thymi rub. ..	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	Past. delectable ..	5 6	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Ol. "train" opt. ..	gal. 5 7	pint 1 1	—	—	—	—	Past. eucalyptus ..	5 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—
Ol. verbeena ..	oz. 0 10	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	Past. glycerin ..	5 6	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Ol. vetiver ..	oz. 8 6	—	—	—	2 9	—	Past. linseed, liq. & chlor. ..	2 9	—	1 5	0 4	—	—
Ol. "white" opt. ..	gal. 6 6	pint 1 3	—	—	—	—	Past. magnan bonum ..	5 6	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Ol. ylang-ylang ..	oz. 10 0	—	—	15 0	2 10	—	Past. menthol and eucalyptus ..	5 10	—	2 0	0 8	—	—
							Past. throat ..	3 6	—	1 9	0 7	—	—
							Past. voice ..	5 6	—	1 6	0 9	—	—
Oilivum ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	Pavon tabs. .. B, F 100	7 11	doz.	1 6	—	—	—
Omnipon pdr. (Roché) B, F	3 7	—	—	—	—	0 6	Pelletieria tannas .. gr.	0 3	—	—	—	—	0 6
Omnipon tabs. .. B, F 20	2 3	doz.	2 0	—	—	—	Pellidol .. oz.	5 2	—	—	—	1 6	—
Opium Turc. .. B, F, oz.	5 3	—	—	9 3	1 6	—	Pepsencia (Fairchild) fl.	7 11	—	3 0	0 9	0 2	—
Opia pulv. .. B, F 5 gm.	5 0	—	—	9 3	1 6	—	Pepsin. c. bism. co. (Schacht)						
Opoidine .. B, F 5 gm.	5 0	—	—	—	—	0 4	Pepsin. liquid. (Schacht) ½ lb.	5 6	—	4 1	1 1	0 2	—
Opoidine tab. gr. ½ B, F 100	3 6	doz.	0 11	—	—	—	Pepsin. porci .. oz.	1 6	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Optanin .. oz.	1 9	—	—	—	0 6	—	Pepsin. (scale) .. oz.	1 6	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Optanin tabs. gr. 7½ 20	0 11	doz.	0 10	—	—	—	Peptenzymel elixir, unstd. 8 oz.	5 4	—	4 0	1 0	0 2	—
Optum tannas .. oz.	9 9	—	—	—	3 0	0 11*	Peptenzymel pdr. unstd. oz.	5 4	—	—	7 4	1 1	—
Oritholom .. oz.	9 6	—	—	—	2 9	—	Peptonum siccum .. oz.	2 1	—	—	3 3	0 8	—
Os sepiæ (medium) ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	Perfume essences (Fr.) ..	27 6	—	10 6	2 10	0 6	—
Os sepiæ pulv. subtil. ..	5 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	Perichthol ..	4 0	6 0	2 8	0 5	0 1	—
Osm rose (virgin.) .. dr.	9 0	—	—	—	16 0	0 4	Pessi						
Osm rose (synthetic) dr.	3 6	—	—	—	6 9	0 2	Pes. acid. carbol. gr. 2 C, doz.	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—
Oxygen, medical, charge, 10 ft. 5s. 9d.; 20 ft. 7s. 6d.; 40 ft. 12s. 9d.; rent of cylinder, 1s. a week; rent of fittings, 1s. a week.							Pes. acid. tannic. gr. 10 doz.	2 0	doz.	4 0	—	—	—
Oxymel ..	1 4	2 9	0 9	0 3	—	—	Pes. acid. tannic. (gr. 10) et opii (gr. 2) .. B, F, doz.	2 6	doz.	4 6	—	—	—
Oxymel ipecac. ..	2 2	3 10	1 4	0 5	—	—	Pes. aluminis gr. 15 .. doz.	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—
Oxymel scille ..	1 1	2 4	0 8	0 2½	—	—	Pes. bellad. ext. gr. 2 B, doz.	2 0	doz.	4 0	—	—	—
Oxyquinolin sulph. (ortho.) oz.	2 2	—	—	3 10	0 8	—	Pes. cocaine gr. 1 B, F, doz.	3 0	doz.	6 3	—	—	—
							Pes. perichthol gr. 10 vel gr. 15 doz.	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—
P							Pes. iodoformi gr. 10 doz.	2 3	doz.	4 6	—	—	—
Pancreatin. pulv. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 11	0 6	—	Pes. iodoformi (gr. 5) ol. eucal. (M) 5) doz.	2 0	doz.	4 0	—	—	—
Papain .. oz.	3 2	—	—	5 7	1 0	—	Pes. lactic doz.	2 9	doz.	5 6	—	—	—
Papaver, cap. Ang. .. 100	16 0	ea.	0 4	—	—	—	Pes. opii pulv. gr. 2 B, F, doz.	2 0	doz.	4 0	—	—	—
Papaver, cap. cont. ..	1 0	1 9	0 6	—	—	—	Pes. plumbi acet. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 2) .. B, F, doz.	2 0	doz.	4 0	—	—	—
Papaverin. .. oz.	8 0	—	—	14 0	2 4	—	Pes. quinine (solub.) gr. 5 doz	1 9	doz.	3 6	—	—	—
Papine (Bantle) .. 8 oz.	4 7	—	—	0 10	0 2	—							
Paracodin tabs. .. 20	2 0	doz.	1 10	—	—	—	Phenacetinum .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
Paraffin. dur. ..	0 10	1 3	0 4½	0 2	—	—	Phenalgol powder .. oz.	4 9	—	—	—	1 4½	—
Paraffin. liq. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	Phenalgol tablets gr. 5 .. oz.	4 9	doz.	1 2	—	—	—
Paraffin liq. phd. ..	—	—	0 10½	—	5 ½	2 6	Phenazonum .. oz.	0 11	—	—	1 8	0 4	—
Paraffin. liq. Sav. ..	0 9	1 2	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	Phenazon. caff. cit. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—
Paraffin. molle alb. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	Phenazon. salicyles .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 4	0 5	—
Paraf. molle alb. ..	2 0	1-lb. tins	3 0	—	—	—	Phenocol. hydroch. .. oz.	5 3	—	—	8 0	1 6	—
Paraf. molle Sav. ..	0 10	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—	Phenolphthalein .. oz.	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 3	—
Paraf. molle Sav. ..	1 3	1-lb. tins	2 0	—	—	—	Phenylenediamin. hyd. .. oz.	1 11	—	—	3 0	0 7	—
Paraffin. (toilet) ..	1 3	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	Phenylhydraz. hydroch. .. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 8	—
Paraffin. (toilet). phd. ..	—	—	1 6	—	5 ½	1 0	Phloroglucin. .. gm.	0 8	—	—	—	—	0 2
Paraformaldehyd. .. oz.	0 6	—	—	0 11	0 2	—	Phosphoric anhydride .. oz.	0 6	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
Paraldehytum .. oz.	0 4	—	—	0 8	0 2	—	Phosphorus, amorph. .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 1	0 3	—
Paramidophenol hyd. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 3	0 6	—	Phosphorus, yellow .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 1	0 3	—
Paronol (alb.) B.P.C. ..	2 6	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	—							
Paronol liq. (alb.) B.P.C. ..	3 6	5 6	1 7	0 5	—	—							
Parogenum B.P.C. ..	5 0	—	2 6	0 8	—	—							
Parogenum sodi B.P.C. ..	10 0	—	6 5	1 9	0 3	—							

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES

Dry Plates

Apem, Barnet, Ilford, Illingworth, Imperial, Paget, Marion, Wellington.
 Standard selling prices. Exceptions given below.

Boxes of 6 or 12	2 1/4 x 1 1/2	3 1/4 x 2 1/4	4 1/4 x 3 1/4	5 1/4 x 3 1/2 5 x 4	6 1/4 x 4 1/2	8 1/4 x 6 1/2	12 x 10
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary and Rapid	12 1 6 6 0 10	1 10 1 0	2 9 1 6	4 6 2 4	6 0 3 2	11 6 —	28 0 —
Exceptions							
Ilford monarch	12 1 8	2 0	3 0	5 0	6 6	12 6	30 0
Imperial flashlight	6 —	1 1	1 8	2 7	3 5	—	—
Ilford monarch							
Imperial flashlight	12 2 0	2 6	3 6	5 9	7 6	14 6	35 0
Wellington spectrum							

Lantern and Transparency Plates

Description	3 1/4 x 3 1/4 Per doz.	4 1/4 x 3 1/4 Per doz.	6 1/4 x 4 1/4 Per doz.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Barnet, Griffin, Ilford "Alpha," Ilford			
"Gaslight," Ilford "Special," Imperial			
"Special," Imperial Gaslight and Trans-			
parency, Paget "Gravura," Paget "Rapid,"			
Paget "Slow," Wellington S.C.P., Wel-			
lington Lantern	2 6	2 9	6 0

Austin Edwards, Eastman Portrait, Ilford and Imperial Flat Films

Size	s. d.
4 1/2 x 6 c.m. (2 1/8 x 1 1/2 in.)	1 4
3 1/4 x 2 1/4 in.	1 8
3 1/2 x 2 1/2 in.	1 8
4 1/4 x 3 1/4 in.	2 6
5 x 4 in.	4 2
5 1/2 x 3 1/2 in.	4 2
5 1/2 x 3 1/2 in.	4 2
6 1/2 x 4 1/2 in.	5 6
7 x 5 in.	6 8
8 1/2 x 6 1/2 in.	10 4

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING—Developing

Size	FILMS		PLATES	
	6 exp.	12 exp.	Size	Per doz.
V.P. (2 1/2 x 1 1/8)	s. d. 0 8 (8 exp.)	s. d. —	Up to 2 1/2 x 3 1/2	s. d. 1 6
2 1/4 x 2 1/4 to 2 1/4 x 3 1/4	0 6	1 0	2 1/4 x 4 1/4	2 0
2 1/4 x 4 1/4	0 9	1 6	1/2-plate	2 6
1/2-plate and 3 1/2 x 3 1/2	1 0	2 0	Postcard	3 0
Postcard	1 3	2 1	4 x 5	3 0
1/2-plate	1 6	3 0 (10 exp.)	1/2-plate	3 6
			—	—
			1/1-plate	6 6

Printing

Size.	Per doz.	Size.	Per doz.
Up to 2 1/2 x 2 1/2	2 0	6 1/2 x 8 1/2	7 6
2 1/4 x 4 1/4	2 6	10 x 8	12 0
3 1/2 x 3 1/2 or 1/2-plate	3 0	Postcards	3 6
2 1/2 x 4 1/2 or 4 x 5	3 6	Postcard enlargements	6 0
4 1/2 x 6 1/2	4 6		

Lantern Slides: Contact 1s. 3d. ea., 12s. doz.; from prints 2s. and 21s.

Roll Films

Apem*, Ensign, Griffin, Ilford*, Imperial*, Kodak, Rajar.* Wellington.

Size	Ordering Number (See note below).	Camera Fitted.	EXPOSURES.	
			6 or 12 or as stated	6 12
1 1/2 x 2 1/4	28	No. 1 Ensignette	s. d. 0 11	s. d. —
2 x 3	29	No. 2 Ensignette	1 3	—
1 1/8 x 2 1/2	21	No. 0 Graphic (Kodak only) ..	0 11	1 9
1 1/8 x 2 1/2	27	{ Brownie No. 0	1 2	—
		{ Vest Pocket Kodak	(8 exp.)	—
2 1/4 x 3 1/4	—	{ Apem Vest Pocket	1 5	—
		{ No. 2J Ensignette Junior ..	(7 exp.)	—
1 1/2 x 2	02	Pocket Kodak	—	1 6
1 1/8 x 2 1/2	21	F.P.K. No. 0	0 11	1 9
2 1/4 x 2 1/4	17	{ Ensign 2 1/4 A	0 11	—
		{ Brownie No. 1		
		{ W.P. Carbine, 0, 1, 2, 3, Maxim 1		
2 1/4 x 3 1/4	20	{ No. 1 Auto Kodak B	1 2	—
		{ Ensign 2 1/4 B		
		{ Brownie No. 2		
		{ W. P. Carbine, 6, 7, 8, Maxim 2		
2 1/4 x 3 1/4	05	{ Apem Box No. 2, Altrex and	1 2	2 4
		{ Beltrex		
		{ Carbine 2 1/4 x 3 1/4		
		{ F.P.K. No. 1		
2 1/2 x 4 1/4	16	{ No. 1 Panoram†	1 5	2 9
		{ Ensign 2 1/2		
		{ Brownie No. 2A		
		{ F.P.K. 1A Maxim 3		
2 1/2 x 4 1/2	30	{ Apem Box No. 2, and Celtrex ..	2 0	Kodak only
		{ Popular Ensign 2 1/2		3 4
		{ Popular Carbine 2 1/2		(10 exp.)
		{ F.P.K. 2C		
3 1/4 x 4 1/4	18	{ No. 3 F.P. Kodak	2 0	4 0
		{ Ensign 3 1/4		
		{ Carbine 1/2-pl. Maxim 4 ..		
3 1/4 x 5 1/2	22	{ Apem Box No. 3, and Feltrex ..	2 6	4 0
		{ Ensign 3 1/4 A		
		{ P.C. Carbine		
		{ F.P.K. No. 3A		
3 1/4 x 4 1/4	24	{ Apem and Laltrex	2 0	4 0
3 1/4 x 5 1/2	25	{ Brownie No. 3 and No. 3 B.E. ..	2 6	4 0
		{ Stereo Brownie No. 2		(10 exp.)
3 1/2 x 3 1/2	01	{ Bull's Eye No. 2	1 8	3 4
		{ F.P.K. No. 2		
4 x 5	03	{ Ensign 4 x 5	2 6	4 0
		{ No. 4 Panoram†		(10 exp.)
4 x 5	23	{ Bull's Eye No. 4	2 6	5 0
		{ F.P.K. No. 4		
4 1/4 x 3 1/4	19	{ Cartridge Kodak No. 3	2 0	4 0
		{ Apem Focalplane		
4 1/4 x 6 1/2	26	{ Carbine 1/2-plate	3 6	—
		{ F.K. No. 4A		
5 x 4	04	{ Ensign Model D	2 6	5 0
		{ Cartridge Kodak No. 4		
7 x 5	15	{ Sanderson Roll Film, 1/2-plate ..	4 4	—
		{ Cartridge Kodak No. 5		

* 12-spools not issued. † For No. 1 Panoram, 3 and 6 exposures only.

‡ For No. 4 Panoram, 2 and 4 exposures.

NOTE.—When ordering the following brands, insert manufacturers' figure, or letter, in front of ordering number:—Kodak 1 (one), Ensign E, Ilford X, Imperial I, Wellington W.

"Kli-Cam" Film Packs

3¼×2¼, 2/4; 3¼×4¼, 4/-; 4¼×2½, 2/9; 5¼×3, 4/8.

Postcards (sensitised)

	8 to 9	10	144
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
All P.O.P.	—	1 0	13 6
Self-toning	1 0	—	15 0*
Gaslight and Bromide	1 0	—	14 0

* Gevaert, Kosmos, Paget and Seltone 15s. 6d.

Printing Frames

	2½×1½	3½×2½	4½×3½	5½×3½	5×4	6½×4½
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
White wood (For plates)	0 10	0 10	1 0	1 5	1 10	1 10
Size ..	2½×1½	3½×2½	4½×3½	4½×2½	5½×3½	5×4
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
" " (With glass)	0 11	0 11	1 1	1 4	1 6	2 0

Printing Papers

	Single Weight	Double Weight
	s. d.	s. d.
P.O.P., self-toning } .. Small pkt.	0 6	0 8
Gas-light, bromide } .. Large "	1 0	1 3
All sizes up to (excluding) ½-plate. No small packets beyond ½-plate.		
Whole-plate (8½×6½)—		
P.O.P. Only size	1 3	8½×6½—
Bromide or gas-light, Small (6 sheets)	1 6	Kodak small
Large (12 in.)	2 11	" large
Self-toning, all .. Only size	1 6	Ilford P.O.P.
		" Intona
		Bromide
Except Gevaert, Paget, Rajar, Seltone and Hyptona Only size	1 9	Other makes, add 20 per cent. to single weight price.

ENLARGEMENTS—Standard Rate

	½-Plate	1/1-plate	10×8	12×10	15×12
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Unmounted	1 4	2 4	3 0	3 9	5 0
Mounted on plate, sunk mount, and spotted ..	2 6	3 3	4 3	5 3	7 6

Where negative is made, add 1s. 6d. extra to above prices.

Note.—Sepia toning one-third extra.

Ph—Pi

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Phylacogens						
Erysipelas .. 5×1 c.c.	6 9	per box	9 0	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa .. 5×1 c.c.	6 9	per box	9 0	—	—	—
Mixed infection 5×1 c.c.	6 9	per box	9 0	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. 5×1 c.c.	6 9	per box	9 0	—	—	—
Rheumatism .. 5×1 c.c.	6 9	per box	9 0	—	—	—
Typhoid .. 10 c.c.	8 9	per box	11 8	—	—	—
Phyllosan tablets, unstd. 60	3 3	doz.	1 3	—	—	—
Phytin powder .. 25 gm.	5 2	—	—	9 3	1 9	—
Phytin tabs 100	6 6	doz.	0 10	—	—	—
Phytolaccin. oz.	4 8	—	—	7 0	2 0	0 9*
Picrotoxin dr.	5 0	—	—	—	8 0	0 3
Pig powders P.F. I. ..	0 9	—	½-oz.	3d. ea.	—	—
Pig powders P.F. II. ..	1 7	2 6	0 8½	0 3	—	—
Pigmentum caseini B.P.C. ..	5 0	—	2 3	0 7	—	—

Pi

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Pig. chrysarob. B.P.C. .. oz.	1 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—
Pig. iodi (Mandl)	5 0	—	2 9	0 10	—	—
Pilocarpin. hyd. .. B gr.	0 3	—	—	—	—	0 6
Pilocarpin. nitr. .. B gr.	0 3	—	—	—	—	0 6
Pilulæ						
Pil. aloes pulv.	4 10	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—
Pil. aloes gr. 4 .. gross	0 9	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. aloes et asafet. pulv. ..	5 6	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—
Pil. aloes et asafet. gr. 4 gross	1 0	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. aloes et ferri pulv. ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—
Pil. aloes et ferri gr. 4 gross	0 9	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. aloes et myrrh. pulv. ..	6 4	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	—
Pil. aloes et myrrh. gr. 4 gross	0 9	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. aloes socot. pulv. ...	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—
Pil. cal. et col. B.P.C. gross	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. cal. col. et hyos. B.P.C. gross	1 8	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. cambog. co. pulv. ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—
Pil. cambog. co. '98 gr. 4 gross	1 2	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. cochiae	5 4	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—
Pil. codeinae gr. ½ B gross	7 4	doz.	1 9	—	—	—
Pil. coloc. co. pulv.	9 0	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	—
Pil. coloc. co. gr. 4 .. gross	1 0	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. coloc. et hyoscy. pulv. ..	13 6	—	5 10	1 7	0 3	—
Pil. coloc. et hyoscy. gr. 4 gross	1 4	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. conii co. B.P.C.	4 4	—	1 10½	0 6	0 1	—
Pil. digitalis co. B.P.C. C gross	1 0	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. ferri	2 8	—	1 2	0 3	0 1	—
Pil. ferri (Blaud) gr. 5 gross	0 8	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. ferri, 100-bot. sell 1s. 3d.	0 11	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. fer. et arsen. B.P.C. B gross	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 3½	—
Pil. ferri iodi.	1 9	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. ferri iodi. '85 gr. 4 gross	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—
Pil. galban. co. pulv.	1 8	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. galbani co. '98 gr. 4 gross	6 3	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	—
Pil. hydrarg. pulv.	0 11	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. hydrarg. gr. 4 .. gross	1 0	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. hyd. c. cret. et opio B.P.C. B, ex F gross	1 2	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. hyd. c. rheo. B.P.C. gross	9 6	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	—
Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. pulv.	1 2	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. gr. 4. gross	9 6	—	4 6	1 4	0 3	—
Pil. ipecac. c. scill. B, ex F gross	1 5	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. ipecac. c. scill. gr. 4 B, F gross	1 6	doz.	0 5	—	—	—
Pil. opii gr. ½ B, F gross	1 11	doz.	0 6	—	—	—
Pil. opii gr. 1 B, F gross	0 7½	—	—	1 0	0 2	—
Pil. phosphori. oz.	1 3	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. phosphori gr. 1 .. gross	0 10	—	—	1 8	0 4	—
Pil. plumbi c. opio B, ex F oz.	1 4	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. plumbi c. opio gr. 4 B, ex F gross	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. podoph. co. B.P.C. gross	4 3	—	—	7 2	1 3	—
Pil. quin. sulph. oz.	1 6	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. quin. sulph. gr. 1 gross	2 6	doz.	0 6	—	—	—
Pil. quin. sulph. gr. 2 gross	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—
Pil. rhei co. pulv.	0 11	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. rhei co. gr. 4 .. gross	16 6	—	7 2	2 0	0 4	—
Pil. saponis co. pulv. B, F gross	1 8	doz.	0 5	—	—	—
Pil. saponis co. gr. 2 B, F gross	1 9	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Pil. saponis co. gr. 4 B, F gross	2 0	doz.	0 4	—	—	—
Pil. scammon. co. pulv. oz.	7 0	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	—
Pil. scammon. co. '98 gr. 4 gross	1 1	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. scilla co. pulv.	1 1	doz.	0 3	—	—	—
Pil. scilla co. gr. 4 .. gross	1 1	doz.	0 3	—	—	—

Pi—Po	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Pimenta fruct. ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	s. d.	
Pimenta fruct. pulv. ..	1 6	1 11	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Pinheroin (Oppenheimer) C	6 10	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	
Piper alb. ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—	
Piperis alb. pulv. ..	2 10	4 3	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Piper longum ..	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 3½	—	—	
Piper nigrum extra ..	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Piperis nigri pulv. ..	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Piperazin. .. oz.	5 0	—	—	8 9	1 6	—	
Piperina .. oz.	5 0	—	—	7 6	1 5	—	
Pituitrin 0.5 ..	—	5 amps.	6 0	—	12 amps.	11 0	
Pituitrin 1.0 ..	—	6 amps.	10 6	—	—	—	
Pix Burgundica ver. ..	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 2½	—	—	
Pix Burgundica fact. ..	1 3	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Pix carbonis præp. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Pix liquida ..	0 8½	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Planadalin tabs., gr. 5	25 3 2	doz.	2 4½	—	—	—	
Platini chlorid. .. gm.	10 6	—	—	—	1 4	—	
Platini chlorid. sol. 2%	oz.	5 4	—	8 0	1 3	—	
Platinum foil or wire	gr.	2 0	—	—	—	3 6	
Plumbum							
Plumbi acet. pur. ..	1 2	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Plumbi acet. coml. ..	0 11	1 4½	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	
Plumbi arsen. wash P.F. A, B	1 1	1 8	—	—	—	—	
Plumbi carb. pur. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	
Plumbi iodid. .. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	
Plumbi oleas (normal) ..	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 7	—	—	
Plumbi oxid. (litharge) ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Plumbi oxid. rubr. ..	1 2	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Podophyll. resin .. oz.	2 6	—	—	4 5	0 9	—	
Pot-pourri P.F. II. ..	7 0	10 6	3 0	0 10	—	—	
Potassium							
Potassa caustic. (sticks) ..	3 0	4 6	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Potassa caustic. (black ash) ..	2 0	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Potassa caustic. (granular) ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Potassa caustic. lump coml. ..	1 2	1 9	—	—	—	—	
Potassa sulphurata ..	1 4	2 8	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Potassii acetat gran. ..	1 10	2 9	11 0	0 4	—	—	
Potassii arsenas A, B oz.	0 6	—	—	1 0	—	—	
Potassii benzoas nat. .. oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	
Potassii benz. synth. .. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	
Potassii bicarb. pulv. ..	1 1	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Potassii bichromas ..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Potassii borotart. ..	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 7	—	—	
Potassii bromid. cryst. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	
Potassii carb... ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Potassii carb. coml. ..	0 9	1 2	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	
Potassii chloras. pur. pulv. ..	1 3	—	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Potassii chlor. pulv. coml. ..	0 9	—	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	
Potassii chloridum pur. ..	1 3	1 10	0 7	0 3	—	—	
Potassii chlorid. coml. ..	0 8	1 0	0 4	—	—	—	
Potassii chloroplatinis gm.	13 6	—	—	—	2 0	—	
Potassii chromas ..	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Potassii citras ..	2 11	4 0	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	
Potassii citras eff. ..	3 9	—	1 9	0 7	—	—	
Potassii cyanid. (40%) B	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	
Potassii ferricyan. ..	4 3	6 5	1 11	0 7	0 2	—	
Potassii ferricyan. coml. ..	3 3	4 10	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Potassii ferrocyan. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Potassii formas .. oz.	0 4	—	—	0 8	0 2	—	
Potassii glyceroph. (50%) ..	0 6	—	—	1 1	0 3	—	
Potassii guaiacolsulphon. ..	0 9	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	
Potassii hippuras. .. oz.	4 6	—	—	7 11	1 4	—	
Potassii hypophosphis ..	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	
Potassii iodidum ..	21 9	—	9 5	2 7	0 6	—	

Po—Pu	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Potassium—(cont.)							
Potassii metasulph. ..	1 2	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	s. d.	
Potassii nitras ..	1 3	2 0	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Potassii nitras coml. ..	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Potassii nitras coml. cwt.	64 0	7 lb.	5 10	14 lb.	10 10	—	
Potassii oxalas neut. E	1 10	—	0 11	0 4	0 1	—	
Potassii permang. ..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Potassii persulphas ..	2 3	—	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	
Potassii phosphas ..	3 3	4 11	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	
Potassii phosphas coml. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Potassii salicylas .. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	
Potassii succinas .. oz.	1 6	—	—	3 0	0 7	—	
Potassii sulphas pulv. ..	1 6	—	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	
Potassii sulphas coml. ..	0 10	1 4	0 5	0 2	—	—	
Potassii sulphis ..	6 4	—	2 8½	0 9	—	—	
Potassii sulphocarb. .. oz.	0 6	—	—	1 0	0 2	—	
Potassii sulphocyan. ..	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	
Potassii tartaras ..	3 3	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	
Potassii tartaras acid. ..	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Potassii tartaras acid. 92% ..	1 0	7 lb.	10 6	—	—	—	
Proflavin. .. 5 gm.	5 0	—	—	—	7 6	0 2	
Protargol .. oz.	4 6	—	—	—	1 4	—	

Protectives (M.O.H.)	12 in. × 12 in.		12 in. × 18 in.		36 in. × 36 in.	
	Cost doz.	Sell each	Cost doz.	Sell each	Cost doz.	Sell each
Gutta percha .. doz.	2 3	0 6	—	—	20 0	3 0
Jaconette .. doz.	2 10	0 6	—	—	25 6	3 6
Oiled silk .. doz.	—	—	6 6	1 0	38 0	5 6
Oiled cambric .. doz.	3 0	0 6	—	—	24 0	3 6

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Protein reactions—							
Single groups and control ..	—	ea.	1 0	—	—	—	
Complete outfit ..	—	ea.	21 0	—	—	—	
Psicain .. B gm.	2 6	—	—	—	—	0 4	
Pulveres							
Pulv. acetanilid. co. ..	8 2	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	
Pulv. aloes c. canella ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Pulv. aloes c. canella (super) ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	
Pulv. amygdal. co. ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	—	
Pulv. antimonialis ..	3 9	—	—	0 6	0 1	—	
Pulv. aromatic co. ..	24 0	—	10 4	2 9	0 5	—	
Pulv. catechu co. ..	5 9	—	2 6	0 7	0 1½	—	
Pulv. cinnam. co. ..	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	
Pulv. conf. aromat. ..	12 6	—	5 5	1 5	0 3	—	
Pulv. cretæ aromat. ..	2 4	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Pulv. cretæ aromat. c.op. B, ex F	4 8	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	—	
Pulv. elaterin. co. .. oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 3	—	
Pulv. glycyrrh. co. ..	1 6	2 4	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	
Pulv. glycyrrh. co. 4-oz. kali	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	
Pulv. ipecac. co. B, ex F	10 0	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	—	
Pulv. jalapæ co. ..	3 9	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	
Pulv. kino co. B, ex F	10 6	—	4 8	1 4	0 3	—	
Pulv. opii co. B, F	11 0	—	5 0	1 6	0 4	—	
Pulv. pepsin. co. (lact.) .. oz.	0 10	—	—	1 8	0 3	—	
Pulv. pro mist. cretæ. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 3	0 1	—	

Pu—Rh		Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Pulveres—(cont.)								
Pulv. rhei co	..	3 6	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	—	
Pulv. rhei co. pkd.	..	—	5 iii.	1 10	—	—	—	
Pulv. scammon. co.	..	7 6	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	—	
Pulv. seidlitz	..	1 2	ea.	3d.	—	—	—	
Pulv. stramonii co. B.P.C.	..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	
Pulv. thymol. co. (B. & C.).	—	—	—	3 6	—	8-oz.	6 6	
Pulv. tragacanth. co.	..	3 4	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	
Purgen (Kirby), unstd.	100	3 0	doz.	0 6	—	—	—	
Pyramidon	.. oz.	4 3	—	—	—	1 2	—	
Pyrethri rad. pulv.	..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	
Pyridin. pur.	.. oz.	1 2	—	—	2 0	0 6	—	
Pyrogallol monoacet. sol.	.. oz.	3 3	—	—	5 7	1 2	—	
Pyrogallol triacet.	.. oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 10½	—	
Q								
Quassia lig. rass.	..	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	—	
Quassia lig. pulv.	..	1 4	—	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—	
Quassin amorph.	.. gr.	0 2½	—	—	—	—	0 5	
Quebracho cort.	..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Quercus cortex	..	0 9	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—	—	
Quillaia cort.	..	0 11	—	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Quillaia cort. contus.	..	1 3	2 0	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Quillaia cort. pulv.	..	1 5	—	0 8	0 3	—	Gr.x.	
Quinidina	.. oz.	6 0	—	—	—	1 10	0 4	
Quinidina sulph.	.. oz.	4 3	—	—	—	1 4	0 3	
Quinina								
Quinina	.. oz.	6 3	—	—	—	1 10	0 5	
Quinin. acetat.	.. oz.	6 9	—	—	—	2 0	0 5	
Quinin. acetylsal.	.. oz.	5 9	—	—	—	1 9	0 5	
Quinin. arsenas. B	.. oz.	6 9	—	—	—	2 0	0 5	
Quinin. benzoas	.. oz.	5 9	—	—	—	1 9	0 5	
Quinin. citras	.. oz.	5 0	—	—	—	1 6	0 4	
Quinin. ethylcarb.	.. oz.	6 6	—	—	—	2 0	0 5	
Quinin. glycerophos.	.. oz.	7 9	—	—	—	2 5	0 6	
Quinin. hydriodid.	.. oz.	6 9	—	—	—	2 0	0 5	
Quinin. hydriodid. ac.	.. oz.	7 3	—	—	—	2 1	0 5	
Quinin. hydrobrom...	.. oz.	4 2	—	—	—	1 5	0 3	
Quinin. hydrobrom. ac.	.. oz.	5 6	—	—	—	1 7	0 4	
Quinin. hydrochlor.	.. oz.	3 8	—	—	—	1 1	0 3	
Quinin. hydrochlor. bi	.. oz.	4 2	—	—	—	1 5	0 3	
Quinin. hypophos.	.. oz.	5 9	—	—	—	2 0	0 5	
Quinin. lactas	.. oz.	6 9	—	—	—	2 0	0 5	
Quinin. phosphas	.. oz.	5 0	—	—	—	1 6	0 4	
Quinin. salicylas	.. oz.	4 6	—	—	—	1 4	0 3	
Quinin. sulph.	.. oz.	2 10	—	—	—	0 10	0 3	
Quinin. sulph. acid.	.. oz.	3 8	—	—	—	1 1	0 3	
Quinin. tannas	.. oz.	3 6	—	—	—	1 1	0 3	
Quinin. urea hyd.	.. oz.	8 6	—	—	—	2 6	0 6	
Quinin. valerian.	.. oz.	7 6	—	—	—	2 2	0 6	
Quinol (v. "Hydroquinone")								
Quinophan	.. oz.	4 6	—	—	6 9	1 6	0 6	
R								
Ramul (B. & C.).	..	—	12-oz.	3 6	—	—	Gr. or ℥	
Rapii sem.	..	1 3	—	1 10½	0 6½	0 2	—	
Red squill compound	..	2 3	—	3 4½	0 11½	0 3½	—	
Resina (amber)	..	0 7½	—	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—	
Resin. flav. pulv.	..	0 11	—	1 5	0 6	0 1½	—	
Resorcinum	.. oz.	0 9	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	
Resorciniacetat.	.. oz.	2 3	—	—	4 0	0 8	—	
Rhei rhizoma Ang. pulv.	..	3 3	—	—	1 5	0 5	—	
Rhei rhiz. "E. I." elect.	..	20 0	—	—	8 6	2 4	0 4	

Rh—Sa		Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Rhei rhiz. "E. I." (trimmed)								
Rhei rhiz. "E. I." sec.	..	7 3	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	—	
Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. elect.	..	10 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	—	
Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. sec.	..	8 6	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	
Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv.	..	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	
Rheumatin	.. oz.	16 0	—	—	—	4 6	0 1	
Ringworm oint. (vet.) V.C.P.	..	1 8	2 6	0 9	—	—	—	
Rosmarini folia	..	1 1	1 7½	0 6	0 1½	—	—	
Rouge, jewellers'	..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 4½	—	—	
Roup pills P.F.	..	—	doz.	0 8	—	—	—	
Rosæ pet. Ang.	..	10 0	15 0	4 3	1 2	—	—	
Rosæ pet. exot.	..	9 6	14 3	4 1	1 2	—	—	
S								
Saccharinum 550	.. oz.	6 0	—	—	—	1 9	0 1	
Saccharin. soluble 500	.. oz.	5 6	—	—	—	1 8	0 1	
Saccharum pur. pulv. subtil.	..	0 7½	—	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Saccharum lactis pulv.	..	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Saccharum ustum Ang.	..	1 3	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Saccharum ustum exot.	..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Sachet powder opt. (var.) P.F.	..	—	—	—	1 4	—	—	
Sachet powder sec. P.F.	..	—	—	—	1 0	—	—	
Safrol	..	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	
Sales								
Sal. acetos. pulv. P.F.	E	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Sal. antisepticus (Huxley) 8 oz.	..	1 10	—	1 7	0 5	—	—	
Sal. Carlsbad. artif. N.F.	..	1 0	1 10	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Sal. carol. fact. eff. pulv.	..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1	—	
Sal. Cheltenham, artif.	..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Sal. Harrogate, artif.	..	3 0	4 6	1 3	0 4½	—	—	
Sal. hepatica	.. 3 oz.	1 4	—	—	0 9	0 2	—	
Sal. Kissingen, artif.	..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Sal. limonis P.F.I.	E	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	
Sal. limon. (non-toxic) P.F. II.	..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Sal. prunella glob.	..	1 4	2 0	0 7½	0 2	—	—	
Sal. prunella glob. parv.	..	1 10	2 10	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Sal. Vichy, artif.	..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Salicinum	.. oz.	1 10	—	—	3 3	0 7	—	
Saline effervesc. P.F. III.	..	1 11	2 10	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Salipyrin	.. oz.	3 9	—	—	—	1 1	—	
Salol	.. oz.	0 7	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	
Salophen	.. oz.	5 0	—	—	—	1 6	—	
Saloquinine	.. oz.	16 0	—	—	—	4 6	0 1	
Sambuci flor. sicc.	..	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4	—	—	
Sandaraca	..	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Sanguis draconis pulv. opt.	..	14 0	—	5 10	1 7	0 3	—	
Sanguis draconis pulv. sec.	..	6 0	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	
Sanguinaria radix	..	2 4	—	1 1	0 4	—	—	
Santoninum	.. dr.	9 6	—	—	—	16 8	0 4	
Santyl	.. ½ oz.	3 9	—	—	—	2 2	—	
Santyl capsules	.. 30	3 9	doz.	2 3	—	—	—	
Sapones								
Sapo alb. pulv.	..	1 8	2 6	0 8½	0 3	—	—	
Sapo animalis	..	1 3	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Sapo animal. pulv.	..	1 8	2 6	0 8½	0 3	—	—	
Sapo arsen. (taxid.) P.F.I. B	..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 4½	—	—	
Sapo Cast. mottled	..	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Sapo "coconut oil"	..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Sapo durus	..	1 5	2 2	0 7½	0 2	—	—	
Sapo dur. pulv.	..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	—	
Sapo Hebra rect.	..	14 6	—	6 2	1 8	0 3	—	
Sapo kalinus	..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	
Sapo mollis virid.	..	1 6	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	—	

Sa—Se	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sapo mollis coml. opt. ..	0 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	—
Sapo Napol. ..	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4½	—	—	—
Saponinum ..	oz. 1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	—
Sarsæ rad. Jam. ..	3 9	5 8	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	—
Sarsæ rad. Jam. incis. ..	4 9	7 2	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	—
Sassafras radix incis. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	—
Scammon. resin. pulv. oz.	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 3	—	—
Scammon. virgin. pulv. oz.	13 9	—	—	—	3 9	0 1½	—
Schlippe's salt ..	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	—
Scopolamin. (v. "Hyoscin.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sedobrol tablets ..	100 12 2	doz. 2 4	—	—	—	—	—
Sedobrol tablets, tins of 10	—	ea. 2 5	—	—	—	—	—
Seltzogene charges gross 3-pt.	1 0	doz. 3 0	—	—	—	—	—
Seltzogene charges gross 5-pt.	26 0	doz. 4 0	—	—	—	—	—
Sennæ folia Alex. opt. ..	6 0	9 0	2 7	0 8	—	—	—
Sennæ fol. Alex. pulv. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	—
Sennæ fol. Tinnev. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	—
Sennæ fol. Tinnev. pulv. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	—
Sennæ fructus Alex. (picked)	5 6	8 3	2 5	0 8	—	—	—
Sennæ fruct. Tinnev. ..	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	—	—
Serpentariæ rhizoma ..	7 6	—	3 3	1 0	0 2	—	—

Serums and Antitoxins

		Selling Price				
		A. & H.	B.W.	P.D.	Evans	Jenner
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Anthrax (human) ..	10 c.c.	—	—	—	3 6	5 6
Anthrax (vet.) ..	30 c.c.	—	—	8 6	—	—
Blackleg (vet.) ..	45 c.c.	—	—	9 6	—	—
Colon bacillus ..	10 c.c.	—	3 6	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	500 units	—	1 6	1 3	1 3	—
Diphtheria ..	1,000 units	—	1 9	—	2 0	—
Diphtheria ..	2,000 units	—	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Diphtheria ..	3,000 units	—	5 0	5 0	5 0	—
Diphtheria ..	4,000 units	—	6 6	—	6 0	6 0
Diphtheria ..	8,000 units	—	—	11 8	10 0	—
Diphtheria ..	10,000 units	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, conc. ..	1,000 units	2 0	2 6	—	—	—
Diphtheria, conc. ..	2,000 units	3 6	5 0	7 0	5 0	—
Diphtheria, conc. ..	4,000 units	7 0	7 6	10 6	7 6	—
Diphtheria, conc. ..	6,000 units	9 6	9 6	15 9	9 6	—
Diphtheria, conc. ..	8,000 units	10 6	10 6	20 6	10 6	—
Diphtheria, prophyl. ..	1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	—
Diphtheria, prophyl. ..	5 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—	—
Distemper (canine) ..	6×5 c.c.	—	—	15 0	—	—
Dysentery ..	20 or 25 c.c.	7 6	8 6	8 6	7 0	—
Gonococcus ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Hæmorrhagic-septic. (bovine, ovine, or porcine) ..	100 c.c.	—	—	18 0	—	—
Influenza (equine) ..	30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	—	—
Meningococcus ..	10 c.c.	—	—	—	4 0	—
Meningococcus ..	15 c.c.	5 0	—	—	—	6 6
Meningococcus ..	20 c.c.	—	—	—	7 0	—
Meningococcus ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Meningococcus ..	30 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—	—
Normal (horse) ..	10 c.c.	1 6	1 6	—	1 6	1 9
Normal (horse) ..	25 c.c.	3 0	3 0	—	2 6	—
Plague ..	20 c.c.	7 6	—	—	7 6	—
Pneumonia, polyval. ..	10 c.c.	—	—	—	4 0	4 6
Pneumonia, polyval. ..	20 c.c.	—	—	—	7 0	—
Schick's Test ..	per set	2 6	2 6	—	—	—
Schick's Test ..	per set	6 0	—	—	—	—
Staphylococcus, polyval. ..	10 c.c.	—	3 6	—	3 6	—
Streptococcus, polyval. ..	10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	4 7	3 6	4 6

Se—So		Selling Price				
		A. & H.	B.W.	P.D.	Evans	Jenner
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Serums, etc. (cont.)						
Streptococcus, polyval. ..	20 c.c.	—	—	—	6 0	—
Streptococcus, polyval. ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus, erysipelas ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus, puerp. fever ..	10 c.c.	—	3 6	—	3 6	—
Streptococcus, puerp. fever ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	6 0	—
Streptococcus, rheum. fever ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococ., ulcer. endocard. ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus (equine) ..	oz.	—	—	9 6	—	4 6
Tetanus ..	1,500 units	—	4 0	4 7	—	—
Tetanus, refined ..	500 units	1 6	1 9	—	—	—
Tetanus, refined ..	1,500 units	4 0	—	—	3 6	4 6
Tetanus, refined ..	8,000 units	20 0	—	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) ..	500 units	—	—	2 6	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) ..	1,000 units	—	2 6	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) ..	1,500 units	3 0	—	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) ..	3,000 units	—	5 0	6 0	5 0	—
Tetanus (vet.) ..	5,000 units	—	—	9 6	—	—
Typhoid ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
White scour (bovine) ..	10 c.c.	—	—	4 0	—	—
White scour (bovine) ..	30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	—	—

	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sevum benzoatum ..	3 4	—	1 5	0 4½	—	—	—
Sevum præparatum ..	3 0	—	1 3½	0 4	—	—	—
Sevum phosphoratum oz.	0 11	—	—	1 6	0 3½	—	—
Shampoo pdr. (borax soap)	2 4	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	—
Shampoo pdr. (coconut soap)	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—	—
Shellac alb. ..	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 8	—	—	—
Shellac aurant. ..	5 0	7 6	2 4	0 8	—	—	—
Shellac aurant. sec. ..	4 0	6 0	1 11	0 6	—	—	—
Sherbet P.F. I. ..	1 7	2 5	0 8½	0 3	—	—	—
Silica pur. præcip. ..	oz. 0 4	—	—	0 8	—	—	—
Silica coml. ..	0 6½	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	—	—
Sinapis alb. sem. ..	0 9½	1 2½	0 4	0 1½	—	—	—
Sinapis pulv. (v. "Mustard")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sodium							
Soda caustica (sticks) pur. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	—
Soda caust. (gran. or flake)	0 11	1 5	0 6	0 2	—	—	—
Soda lime ..	1 3	1 10½	0 6½	0 2	—	—	—
Sodii acet. pur. cryst. ..	1 3	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	—
Sodii acetylal. ..	oz. 1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	—
Sodii ammon. phos. ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	—
Sodii arsen. anhyd. A, B oz.	0 5	—	—	0 10	0 3	—	—
Sodii benzoas nat. ..	oz. 3 0	—	—	4 6	0 10	—	—
Sodii benz. artif. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	—
Sodii bicarb. (Howards) ..	0 6	0 9	0 3	0 1½	—	—	—
Sodii bicarb. opt. pulv. ..	0 5	0 7½	0 2½	0 1	—	—	—
Sodii bicarb. opt. pkd. ..	—	—	0 4½	0 1½	—	—	—
Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv. ..	0 4	0 6	0 2	0 1	—	—	—
Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv., cwt.	22 0	7 lb. 2 0	14 lb. 3 6	—	—	—	—
Sodii bichrom. ..	0 10	1 4	0 5	0 2	—	—	—
Sodii bisulphas pur. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	—
Sodii bitartras ..	4 3	6 5	1 11	0 7	0 1	—	—
Sodii bromidum ..	3 4	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	—	—
Sodii cacodylas ..	B oz. 2 3	—	—	4 0	0 8	—	—
Sodii carbolas ..	oz. 0 3	—	—	0 6	0 1	—	—
Sodii carbonas cryst. ..	0 4½	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—	—	—
Sodii carbonas exsic. ..	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	—	—
Sodii carb. coml. ..	0 3	0 5	0 2	0 1	—	—	—
Sodii chloridum pur. ..	0 10	1 3	0 6	0 2	—	—	—

So—Sp	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ
Sodium—(cont.)							
Sodii cinnam. oz.	s. d.	1 3	—	—	2 3	0 5	—
Sodii citras	2 9	4 8	1 4	0 5	0 1	—
Sodii citro-tart. eff.	3 0	4 2	1 4	0 5	—	—
Sodii formas oz.	..	0 2	—	—	0 4	0 1	—
Sodii glycerophos. 50%	oz.	0 6	—	—	1 2	0 3	—
Sodii guaiacas oz.	..	2 2	—	—	3 3	0 8	—
Sodii gynocardas oz.	..	4 6	—	—	7 3	1 4	—
Sodii hippuras oz.	..	3 6	—	—	5 10	1 0	—
Sodii hydnocarp. oz.	..	4 6	—	—	7 11	1 4	—
Sodii hypophosphis oz.	..	0 8	—	—	1 0	0 2	—
Sodii hyposulphis opt.	0 4½	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—
Sodii hyposulphis (photog.)	0 3	0 5	—	—	—	—
Sodii iodidum oz.	..	2 2	—	—	3 9	0 8	—
Sodii lactas (syrupy) oz.	..	0 6	—	—	1 3	0 3	—
Sodii mangan. coml.	1 9	2 9	0 9	0 3	—	—
Sodii metasilphis	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
Sodii morrhuas oz.	..	4 6	—	—	7 10	1 4	—
Sodii nitras pur.	2 0	—	0 11	0 3	—	—
Sodii nitras coml.	0 5	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—	—
Sodii nitris pur. cryst.	1 6	—	0 8	0 5	0 1	—
Sodii nitroprussid. oz.	..	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—
Sodii perboras	2 4	3 6	1 1	0 4	0 1	—
Sodii peroxidum	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
Sodii persulphas	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Sodii phosphas "pea"	1 1	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	—
Sodii phosph. "feathery"	1 2	2 0	0 8	0 2	—	—
Sodii phosph. pulv.	1 4	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
Sodii phosph. pulv. excis.	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Sodii phosph. acidus	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Sodii phosph. eff.	3 0	4 6	1 3½	0 4	—	—
Sodii potas. tart. pulv.	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—
Sodii salicylas cryst.	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Sodii salicylas nat. oz.	..	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 10	—
Sodii silicat. solut.	0 4½	0 8	0 3	—	—	—
Sodii stearas	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
Sodii succinas oz.	..	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—
Sodii sulphas "pea"	0 4½	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—
Sodii sulph. "feathery"	0 5	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	—
Sodii sulph. pulv.	0 6	0 10	0 3½	0 1	—	—
Sodii sulph. pulv. excis.	0 7	1 0	0 4½	0 1½	—	—
Sodii sulph. coml. cryst. cwt.	..	18 0	0 3½	—	7 lb.	1 8	—
Sodii sulph. coml. pulv. cwt.	..	24 6	0 4½	—	7 lb.	2 4	—
Sodii sulph. eff.	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—
Sodii sulph. vet. cwt.	..	14 8	7 lb.	1 5	14 lb.	2 8	—
Sodii sulphid. cryst.	1 6	—	0 9	0 3	—	—
Sodii sulphis	0 6	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	—
Sodii sulphocarbolas pulv.	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	—
Sodii tartras (neutral)	3 6	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	—
Sodii tauroglycochol. B.P.C.	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. . . . oz.	..	1 3	—	—	2 3	0 5	—
Sodii tungstas pur.	4 6	—	—	0 8	0 2	—
Sodii valerianas oz.	..	2 0	—	—	3 10	0 7	—
Sol. ætheris nitrosi (1-7)	9 6	12 9	3 9	—	—	—
Solurol tabs. (A. & H.) 120	..	7 10½	doz.	1 2	—	—	—
Solvella—see next column							
Soy (Chin.)	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—
Soziodol, hydrarg. oz.	..	10 9	—	—	—	2 2	0 9
Soziodol, sodium oz.	..	12 6	—	—	—	3 7	1 3
Soziodol, zinc. oz.	..	4 6	—	—	—	1 4	0 6
Sparteinae sulphas B dr.	..	0 6	—	—	—	1 0	0 1
Spigelia	11 0	—	4 9	1 4	0 3	—
Spiritus							
Spiritus ætheris	6 4	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	—
Sp. æther. comp.	9 0	—	3 8	1 0	0 3	—
Sp. æther. nitrosi	5 6	7 9	2 2	0 7	0 1	—

So—St	Cost	Selling Price (in containers)			
	per 1,000	100	50	25	
Solvellæ					
Alum. et zinci sulph. aa. gr. 15 ..	..	s. d. 6 6	s. d. 1 10	s. d. 1 2	s. d. 0 9
Alum. et zinci s'carb. aa. gr. 30 ..	..	8 6	2 2	1 4	0 10
Boracis co. B.P.C. ..	C	8 0	2 2	1 4	0 10
Hyd. perchlor. gr. 8.75 ..	C	14 6	3 6	2 0	1 4
Hyd. et pot. ioidid. gr. 8.75 ..	C	39 0	8 9	4 8	2 7
"Mouth-wash, eff." ..	..	9 0	2 4	1 4	0 10
Nasal., alk. N.H.I. ..	..	6 9	2 1	1 4	0 11
Nasal., alk. co. gr. 10 ..	..	5 6	1 10	1 2	0 10
Nasal., eucal. co. gr. 18 ..	..	8 3	2 4	1 4	0 10
Nasal., phenol. co. gr. 15 ..	C	8 0	1 9	1 1	0 7
Nasal-pharyngeal. co. No. 2. ..	B, F	22 6	4 6	2 8	1 6
Sodii chlorid. gr. 60 ....	..	6 9	2 1	1 4	0 11

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ	
Spiritus—(cont.)							
Sp. æther. nit. substit. P.F.	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 3 0	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	
Sp. ammon. arom. ..	4 2	5 10	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Sp. am. ar. pkd. (std. bot.)..	..	..	2 9	..	3ij.	1 6
Sp. amm. fetid. ..	8 3	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	—	
Sp. anisi ..	23 3	—	9 0	2 4	0 4	—	
Sp. armoraciæ co. ..	6 0	—	2 5	0 8	0 2	—	
Sp. cajuputi ..	8 6	—	3 4	1 0	0 2	—	
Sp. camphoræ ..	6 3	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	
Sp. chloroformi ..	5 4	—	2 1	0 7	0 2	—	
Sp. cinnamomi ..	33 0	—	—	3 8	0 7	—	
Sp. juniperi ..	9 3	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	—	
Sp. juniperi co. P.L. ..	18 0	—	7 0	1 2	0 2	—	
Sp. lavand. Ang. ..	55 0	—	—	5 0	0 10	—	
Sp. lavand. exot. ..	32 0	—	12 3	3 6	0 6	—	
Sp. menthæ pip. Ang. ..	36 0	—	14 0	3 8	0 7	—	
Sp. menthæ pip. exot. ..	32 0	—	12 3	3 3	0 7	—	
Sp. myristicæ ..	25 0	—	9 8	2 7	0 5	—	
Sp. nucis juglandis ..	11 0	—	4 3	1 3	0 2½	—	
Sp. rectificat. sine rebate pint	20 0	24 0	6 6	1 9	0 4	—	
Sp. rectificat. c. rebate pint	9 0	11 0	3 3	1 0	0 2	—	
Sp. rosmarini exot.	23 9	—	9 4	2 6	0 5	—	
Sp. saponatus ..	5 0	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	—	
Sp. saponis kalini meth. ..	2 2	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Sp., sick-room .. gal.	8 6	pint	1 8	—	—	—	
Sp. vini meth. 64 o.p. gal.	5 6	0 11	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Sp. vini meth. 64 o.p. gal.	4 0	pint	0 10	gal.	6 0	—	
(10 gall. lots)							
Splints, arm. .set of 8 pairs	2 0	3 0	—	—	—	—	
Stanni oxid. pulv. coml. opt.	5 3	7 10½	2 3	0 8	0 1½	—	
Stannum gran. pur.	5 6	8 3	2 5	0 8	0 3	—	
Stannoxyd tablets, unstd. 80	3 8	doz.	0 10½	—	—	—	
Stovain. gm.	1 1	—	—	—	—	2 9*	
Stramonii folia ..	1 4	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Stramon. fol. pulv. ..	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Strontii bromid. cryst. ..	oz. 0 7	—	—	1 1	0 2	—	
Strontii bromid. exsic. ..	oz. 0 9	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	
Strontii iodidum ..	oz. 2 4	—	—	4 0	0 8	—	
Strontii lactas ..	oz. 1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	
Strontii nitras coml. pulv. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Strontii salicylas ..	oz. 1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	
Strophanthin. .. B gr.	0 6	—	—	—	—	1 0	
Strychnina cryst.	B oz. 4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	—	
Strych. pulv. ..	B oz. 4 0	—	—	7 0	1 2	—	
Strych. hydrochlor.	B oz. 3 6	—	—	6 2	1 0	—	
Strych. nitras ..	B oz. 3 9	—	—	6 7	1 1	—	
Strych. sulphas ..	B oz. 3 0	—	—	5 3	1 0	—	

St—Su	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Stypticin tabs. .. B 20	s. d. 1 9	s. d. doz. 1 9	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	
Styptol tabs. .. B 20	2 4	doz. 2 1	—	—	—	—	
Styracol .. oz.	5 0	—	—	—	1 6	—	
Styracol tablets gr. 7½	15 2 3	doz. 2 8	—	—	—	—	
Styrax præparatus ..	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	
Succi							
Succus allii ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	
Succ. belladonnæ .. C	3 2	—	1 4	0 4½	—	—	
Succ. conii .. C	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Succ. digital. .. C	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Succ. glycyrrh. (Solazzi) ..	3 1	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	
Succ. glycyrrh. (stick) ..	2 3	3 5	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	
Succ. hyoscy. .. C	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Succ. limettæ .. gal.	8 6	1 8	0 7	0 3	—	—	
Succ. limonis .. gal.	11 0	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Succ. scoparii ..	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Succ. taraxaci ..	3 0	—	1 3½	0 4½	—	—	
Sulphonal .. Coz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	
Sulphur chlor. (liq.) ..	2 0	—	1 3	0 5	—	—	
Sulphur lotum ..	0 9½	1 3	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Sulphur præcip. ..	1 3	—	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Sulphur rotund. ..	0 5	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Sulphur sublim. ..	0 4	0 6	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Sulphur sub. sec. .. cwt.	20 0	7 lb. 2 0	14 lb. 3 9	—	—	—	
Sulphur viv... ..	0 4½	0 7	0 3	—	—	—	
Sulphur viv... .. cwt.	28 0	7 lb. 2 6	—	—	—	—	
Sulphur wash P.F. ..	0 6	1 0	—	—	—	—	
Sulphuris iodid. .. oz.	2 3	—	—	4 6	0 8	—	
Suppositoria							
Sup. acid. boric. gr. 3 gross	6 0	doz. 1 0	—	—	—	—	
Sup. acid. carbolic. B.P. gross C	6 0	doz. 1 0	—	—	—	—	
Sup. acid. gallic. gr. 3 gross	6 0	doz. 1 0	—	—	—	—	
Sup. acid. gallic. (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) .. B, F gross	8 0	doz. 1 6	—	—	—	—	
Sup. acid. tannic. B.P. ..	6 0	doz. 1 0	—	—	—	—	
Sup. acid. tannic. (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) .. B, F gross	8 0	doz. 1 6	—	—	—	—	
Sup. bellad. ext. ad gr. 2 B gross	7 0	doz. 1 4	—	—	—	—	
Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. 1) et morph. (gr. ½) B, F gross	12 0	doz. 2 6	—	—	—	—	
Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. ½) et opii (gr. ¼) .. B, F gross	9 0	doz. 1 9	—	—	—	—	
Sup. bellad. (gr. ½) et opii (gr. ¼) .. B, F gross	11 0	doz. 2 4	—	—	—	—	
Sup. bism. oxychlor. gr. 5 gross	8 0	doz. 1 4	—	—	—	—	
Sup. cocaine gr. ¼ B, F gross	14 0	doz. 2 9	—	—	—	—	
Sup. gallæ pulv. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 1) .. B, F gross	8 0	doz. 1 9	—	—	—	—	
Sup. glycerini:							
adult .. per doz. box	7 6	box 1 2	—	—	—	—	
child .. per doz. box	5 9	box 1 0	—	—	—	—	
infant .. per doz. box	5 0	box 0 10	—	—	—	—	
Sup. hamamelin. gr. 3 gross	7 0	doz. 1 2	—	—	—	—	
Sup. hydrarg. ung. gr. 5 gross	7 0	doz. 1 2	—	—	—	—	
Sup. iodoformi B.P. ... gross	8 0	doz. 1 4	—	—	—	—	
Sup. iodoformi gr. 5. ... gross	10 0	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—	
Sup. iodof. (gr. 5) et eucalypti ol. (℥j) .. gross	10 0	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—	
Sup. iodogal (B. & C.) box	3 0	box 4 6	—	—	—	—	
Sup. morph. gr. ½ B, F gross	8 0	doz. 1 8	—	—	—	—	
Sup. morph. gr. ¼ B, F gross	9 0	doz. 1 9	—	—	—	—	
Sup. morph. gr. ¼ B, F gross	10 0	doz. 2 0	—	—	—	—	
Sup. morph. gr. 1 B, F gross	14 0	doz. 2 8	—	—	—	—	
Sup. opii pulv. gr. 1 B, F gross	10 0	doz. 2 0	—	—	—	—	
Sup. opii pulv. gr. 2 B, F gross	10 0	doz. 2 0	—	—	—	—	

Su—Sy	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Suppositoria—(cont.)							
Sup. plumbi co. B.P. B, ex F	s. d. 7 0	s. d. doz. 1 2	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	
Sup. quin. sulph. gr. 2 vel gr. 3 .. gross	12 0	doz. 2 0	—	—	—	—	
Sup. quin. sulph. gr. 5 gross	16 0	doz. 2 8	—	—	—	—	
Surgical dressings (v. "Bandages" "Cotton-wool," etc.)							
Surgical spirit (v. "Sp., sick-room").							
Syringes, glass, m. and l., ¼-oz., cost 3¼d., sell 6d.; ½-oz., cost 3¼d., sell 8d. 1-oz., cost 5¼d., sell 1s.; 2-oz., cost 9d., sell 1s. 4d. 3-oz., cost 1s. 4d., sell 2s. 6d.; 4-oz., cost 1s. 7d., sell 3s.							
Syringes, glycerin, 2 drin., cost 9d., sell 1s. 6d.; ½-oz., cost 1s. 2½d., sell 2s.							
Syrupi							
Syrupus ..	0 9	1 11	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Syr. ac. glycerophos. (Huxley) ..	4 8	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	—	
Syr. ac. hydriodici ..	2 7	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Syr. ac. hydriod. (Gardner) fl.	9 0	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	—	
Syr. allii ..	2 3	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Syr. althææ ..	1 7	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Syr. anisi ..	2 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Syr. apomorph. B.P.C. C	2 8	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Syr. aromaticus ..	5 10	—	3 2	0 10	0 1½	—	
Syr. aurantii ..	3 0	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Syr. aurant. flor. ..	2 0	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Syr. bromoformi (Martind.) ..	4 6	—	2 3	0 7½	—	—	
Syr. butyl-chloral hyd. ..	3 3	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
Syr. calcii hypophosph. ..	1 7	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Syr. calc. lactophos. ..	1 9	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Syr. calc. lactophos. c. ferro	2 4	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	
Syr. camph. co. .. C	2 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Syr. cascar. arom. ..	4 5	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	
Syr. chloral .. C	2 4	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	
Syr. cocillanæ co. ..	4 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
Syr. cocillan. co. (P.D.) fl.	6 9	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—	
Syr. codeinæ phosph. C	3 6	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	—	
Syr. croci ..	5 0	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	
Syr. cydoniæ ..	3 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	
Syr. eucal. gum. ..	4 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
Syr. ferri bromid. ..	2 9	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Syr. ferri bromid. c. quin. et strych. .. C	4 9	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	
Syr. ferri dial. ..	1 7	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Syr. ferri hypophosph. ..	1 11	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Syr. ferri iodidi ..	2 6	—	1 7	0 5	—	—	
Syr. ferri lactophosph. ..	2 6	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Syr. ferri phosph. ..	1 5	3 2	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Syr. ferri phosph. co. ..	1 1	2 4	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Syr. ferri phos. co. pkd. ..	—	—	1 1	—	3 viij. 1 11	—	
Syr. ferri phosph. c. mang. ..	3 2	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Syr. ferri phosph. c. quin. et strych. .. C	2 8	—	1 7	0 5	—	—	
Syr. fici ..	2 0	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Syr. fici ..	1 9	3 4	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Syr. format. co. .. C	3 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Syr. glucosi ..	1 3	—	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Syr. glycerophosph. flav. ..	3 5	6 5	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Syr. glyceroph. c. form. B.P.C. C	2 6	4 9	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Syr. glycerophos. co. B.P.C. C	2 3	4 9	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Syr. glycerophosph. co. c. medulla rub. .. C	3 0	6 0	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	
Syr. glycerophos. co. (Robin) C	2 6	5 2	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Syr. hemidesmi ..	1 11	—	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Syr. hydrobrom. co. (Hewlett) ..	5 5	—	3 0	0 9	0 2	—	
Syr. hypophos. co. B.P.C. C	1 5	2 10	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Syr. hypophos. co. pkd. ..	—	—	1 3	—	3 ij. 0 11	—	

Sy-Ta	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		15 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥
Syrupi—(cont.)	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Syr. hypo. co. Fellows 3 vij. C	2 8	—	3 3	0 10	0 1½	—
Syr. iodo-tannic. ..	4 5	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½	—
Syr. ipecac. ..	2 9	—	1 7	0 5	—	—
Syr. limonis ..	1 10	4 1	1 2	0 4	—	—
Syr. marrubii ..	1 8	3 5	1 1	0 4	—	—
Syr. mori ..	2 8	5 3	1 7	0 6	—	—
Syr. papaveris alb. .. C	1 7	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Syr. picis liq. ..	1 8	—	1 0	0 4	—	—
Syr. pini B.P.C. ..	3 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Syr. pruni cerasi ..	3 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Syr. pruni virg. ..	1 4	—	0 10	0 3	—	—
Syr. quin. hypophos. ..	3 3	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Syr. quin. iodid. ..	3 3	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Syr. quin. phosph. ..	3 3	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Syr. rhamni ..	1 10	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Syr. rhamni frang. ..	2 6	—	1 8	0 6	—	—
Syr. rhei ..	1 6	—	1 0	0 4	—	—
Syr. rhezados ..	1 7	3 2	1 2	0 4	—	—
Syr. ribis nig. ..	2 6	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
Syr. ribis rub. ..	4 3	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—
Syr. robor. (Roberts), unstd. fl.	6 7	—	2 6	0 8	0 1½	—
Syr. rosæ ..	2 8	—	1 6	0 5	—	—
Syr. rubi fruticos. ..	2 11	—	1 8	0 6	—	—
Syr. rubi idæi ..	2 9	—	1 8	0 6	—	—
Syr. rutæ ..	2 3	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Syr. scillæ ..	0 11	—	0 8	0 2½	—	—
Syr. senega ..	4 0	—	2 6	0 9	—	—
Syr. sennæ Alex. ..	2 11	—	1 8	0 6	—	—
Syr. sennæ Tinn. ..	1 7	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Syr. sennæ fruct. Alex. ..	3 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Syr. tamarindi ..	1 10	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Syr. tolutanus ..	1 3	—	0 9	0 3	—	—
Syr. triplex B.P.C. ..	2 2	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
Syr. tussilaginis ..	2 3	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
Syr. violæ ..	1 8	—	1 1	0 4	—	—
Syr. zingiberis ..	1 6	—	1 0	0 3½	—	—

Tabellæ

	Cost per 1,000	Selling Price (in containers)			
		100	50	25	
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Ac. arsen. gr. 100 ..	B 5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9	
Ac. arsen. gr. 50 ..	B 5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9	
Acetanilid. gr. 3 ..	4 0	1 5	1 0	0 8	
Acetanilid. gr. 5 ..	5 9	1 9	1 2	0 9	
Acetanilid. co. ..	5 9	1 9	1 2	0 9	
Acetanilid. (3) caffein. (½) ammon. carb. (1)	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9	
Acetanilid. (3) caffein. (½) sod. bic. (1)	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9	
Aloes et ferri gr. 4 ..	6 3	2 0	1 2	0 10	
Aloin. gr. ¼ ..	6 3	2 0	1 2	0 10	
Aloin. gr. ½ ..	6 3	2 0	1 2	0 10	
Aloin. co. ..	B 5 9	1 10	1 1	0 9	
Amidopyrin. gr. 5 ..	24 0	5 3	2 10	1 8	
Ammon. brom. gr. 5 ..	4 0	1 4	0 11	0 8	
Aspirin gr. 5 ..	4 6	1 7	1 1	0 8	
Aspirin gr. 10 ..	9 6	2 11	1 10	1 1	
Aspirin (Howards) gr. 5 ..	5 3	2 6	1 6	0 10	
Aspirin (4) et caffein (1) ..	11 3	2 10	1 8	1 1	
Aspirin (2½) et phenac. (2½) ..	8 3	2 2	1 4	0 10	
Aspirin (2½) et phenac. (2½) et caffein. (1) ..	12 0	3 2	1 10	1 1	
Aspirin (5) phenacet. (2½) ipecac. co. (2½) BF	15 0	3 4	2 0	1 2	
Aspirin (3) et p. ipec. co. (2) ..	B 6 0	1 10	1 2	0 9	
Aspirin (4) et quin. sul. (1) ..	12 6	3 2	1 10	1 1	
Barbitonum gr. 5 ..	B 21 6	5 0	2 7	1 8	
Barbiton. sodium gr. 5 ..	B 27 0	6 1	3 3	1 10	
Beta-naphthol gr. 3 ..	7 3	2 11	1 4	0 10	

Ta

Tabellæ—(cont.)

	Cost per 1,000	Selling Price (in containers)			
		100	50	25	
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Beta-naphthol, gr. 5 ..	9 3	2 6	1 6	1 0	
Beta-naphthol co. ..	7 3	2 1	1 4	0 10	
Benzonaphthol ..	15 6	3 9	2 2	1 4	
Bismuthated magnes. ..	5 9	—	1 3	—	
Bismuthi carb. gr. 5 ..	15 6	3 6	2 0	1 2	
Bism. carb. (2½) et sod. bic. (2½) ..	10 3	2 6	1 6	0 11	
Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (2) p. zingib. (1) ..	8 3	2 2	1 4	0 10	
Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (1½) p. zing. (½) ..	—	—	—	—	
p. rhei (1) ..	10 0	2 6	1 6	0 11	
Bism. carb. (2) pepsin. (1) carb. lig. (2) ..	10 0	2 6	1 6	0 11	
Bism. salicyl. gr. 5 ..	13 6	3 2	1 10	1 1	
Bism. subnit. gr. 5 ..	14 6	3 4	2 0	1 2	
Blaud pil. gr. 5 ..	4 3	1 6	1 0	0 8	
Blaud pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. (1000) C	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9	
Blaud pil. (5) ac. arsenios. (1000) ..	—	—	—	—	
strychnine (1000) ..	B 5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9	
Blaud pil. (5) aloin. (300) ..	5 0	1 8	1 1	0 9	
Blaud pil. (5) et casc. sag. (½) ..	4 3	1 6	1 0	0 9	
Blaud pil. mang. diox. (1) ac. arsen. (1000) C	6 3	2 0	1 2	0 10	
Calcii lact. gr. 5 ..	4 3	1 6	1 0	0 9	
Calc. sulphid. ad gr. 1 ..	3 2	1 3	0 10½	0 8	
Carbonis lig. (salicis) gr. 5 ..	3 2	1 3	0 10½	0 8	
Casc. sag. ext. gr. 2 ..	4 3	1 6	1 0	0 8	
Casc. sag. ext. gr. 5 ..	7 3	2 2	1 3	0 10	
Casc. sag. ext. gr. 5 ..	10 3	2 8	1 8	1 0	
Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. ½ ..	6 6	1 10	1 2	0 9	
Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 2 ..	8 0	2 2	1 4	0 10	
Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 5 ..	10 6	2 10	1 8	1 0	
Cinnam. et quin. ..	15 0	3 7	2 1	1 3	
Codein. gr. ¼ ..	B 29 0	6 4	3 5	2 0	
Codein. gr. ½ ..	B 47 6	10 0	5 2	2 10	
Codein. gr. 1 ..	B 87 6	18 0	9 3	4 10	
Codein. phosph. gr. ¼ ..	B 25 0	5 6	3 0	1 8	
Codein. phosph. gr. ½ ..	B 41 0	8 5	4 8	2 7	
Codein. phosph. gr. 1 ..	B 67 6	13 10	7 4	3 10	
Corpus luteum gr. 2 (fresh gland) ..	30 0	6 6	3 6	1 10	
Cotamin. hyd. gr. ¼ ..	35 0	—	4 0	2 3	
Cotarnin. phthal. gr. ¼ ..	35 0	—	4 0	2 3	
Cretæ arom. pulv. gr. 5 ..	5 9	1 10	1 2	0 9	
Cretæ arom. c.op., gr. 5 ..	B, ex F 6 3	2 0	1 2	0 10	
Diamorph. hyd. gr. 1½ ..	B, F 18 0	4 0	2 4	1 4	
Diamorph. hyd. gr. 2½ ..	B, F 13 9	3 3	1 10	1 1	
Didymine. gr. 5 (fresh gland) ..	17 6	4 0	2 0	1 3	
Digitalin. amorph. ..	B 15 0	3 8	2 1	1 4	
Doveri pulv. gr. 5 ..	B, ex F 11 9	2 11	1 8	1 1	
Emetin. bism. iod. ..	C 5 3	—	—	10 0	
Ergotæ ext. gr. 1 ..	B 16 6	4 0	2 3	1 4	
Ergotæ ext. gr. 2 ..	B 25 6	5 5	3 1	1 10	
Ergotæ ext. gr. 3 ..	B 37 0	8 0	4 3	2 4	
Ferri alginas gr. 5 ..	15 0	3 8	2 0	1 2	
Ferri redact. gr. 3 ..	5 9	2 0	1 2	0 10	
Ferri carb. sacch. gr. 5 ..	4 6	1 8	1 1	0 9	
Formaldeh. B.P.C. gr. 15 ..	4 3	—	1 2	—	
Formald. et cinnam. gr. 12 ..	4 9	—	1 2	—	
Fucus ext. gr. 4 ..	9 0	2 6	1 6	0 11	
Fucus ext. gr. 5 ..	10 3	2 10	1 10	1 0	
Galbani pil. co. gr. 4 ..	10 6	3 0	2 0	1 1	
Glycyrrh. pulv. co. gr. 30 ..	6 0	—	(40) 10	—	
Guaiaci resin. gr. 5 ..	9 0	2 5	1 6	1 0	
Guaiaci resin. (3) sulph. (3) ..	8 3	2 4	1 5	0 11	
Guaiacol. carb. gr. 5 ..	14 6	3 4	1 10	1 2	
Hæmoglobin. co. ..	7 6	2 3	1 4	0 11	
Hexamine gr. 5 ..	6 9	2 0	1 3	0 10	
Hyd. c. cret. gr. ½ ..	2 3	1 0	0 9	0 7	
Hyd. c. cret. gr. 1 ..	2 3	1 0	0 9	0 7	
Hyd. c. cret. gr. 2 ..	3 0	1 2	0 10	0 8	

Ta

Selling Price
(in containers)

per 1,000

100

50

25

Tabellæ—(cont.)

		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Hyd. c. cret. (1) et p. ipec. co. (1)	B	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9
Hyd. c. cret. (½) sod. bic. (½)	..	2 6	1 1	0 9	0 7
Hyd. c. cret. (1) sod. bic. (3)	..	3 6	1 5	1 0	0 8
Hyd. iod. rub. gr. ⅓	..	3 0	1 3	0 11	0 8
Hyd. iod. rub. gr. ⅔	C	3 0	1 3	0 11	0 8
Hyd. iod. vir. gr. ⅓	..	3 0	1 3	0 11	0 8
Hyd. iod. vir. gr. ⅔	C	3 0	1 3	0 11	0 8
Hyd. subchlor. gr. ½	..	2 3	1 0	0 9	0 7
Hyd. subchlor. gr. 1	..	2 6	1 1	0 10	0 8
Hyd. subchlor. gr. 3	..	4 3	1 5	1 0	0 9
Hyd. subchlor. gr. 5	..	6 3	1 10	1 2	0 9
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. ⅓	B	15 0	4 0	2 0	1 2
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. ⅔	B	12 0	3 0	1 10	1 0
Lactic. bacilli	..	25 0	5 6	3 1	1 9
Lithii carb. gr. 5	..	12 3	3 2	1 10	1 1
Lithii. cit. gr. 5	..	12 3	3 0	1 10	1 1
Lithii cit. eff. gr. 5 in gr. 15	..	21 0	4 6	2 1	1 5
Mammary gland gr. 5 (fresh gland)	..	27 6	6 0	3 2	1 9
Methylsulphonal gr. 5	..	29 0	6 4	3 4	2 0
Mixed gland (female)	..	22 6	5 0	2 8	1 7
Mixed gland (male)	..	20 0	4 6	2 6	1 5
Mixed gland (tetra)	..	50 0	10 0	5 5	3 0
Nitroglycerin. gr. ⅓, ⅔, ⅔	..	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9
Ovarian. gr. 5 (fresh gland)	..	27 6	6 0	3 0	1 9
Ox bile (purif.) gr. 5	..	20 0	4 8	2 7	1 6
Parathyroid. gr. ⅓ (desiccated)	..	62 6	11 4	6 6	3 6
Parathyroid. gr. ⅔ (desiccated)	..	40 0	7 5	4 3	2 3
Pepsin. gr. 2½ (coated)	..	11 0	2 10	1 8	1 0
Phenacetin. gr. 5	..	8 3	2 2	1 4	0 11
Phenacetin., quin., caffein.	..	13 6	3 4	2 0	1 2
Phenac. (4) et caff. cit. (1)	..	9 3	2 6	1 6	0 11
Phenazoni. gr. 5	..	14 6	3 5	2 0	1 2
Phenazon. (4) et caff. cit. (1)	..	17 0	4 0	2 3	1 4
Phenolphthalein gr. 1	..	5 9	1 8	1 1	0 9
Phenolphthalein gr. 2	..	7 3	2 0	1 4	0 10
Phenolphthalein gr. 5	..	11 9	3 0	1 9	1 1
Pituitar. gr. 2 (whole gland)	..	50 0	9 3	5 4	2 10
Pituitar. (anterior) gr. 2	..	50 0	9 3	5 4	2 10
Pituitar. (posterior) gr. ⅓ (desiccated)	..	55 0	10 2	4 6	3 0
Potas. bicarb. gr. 5	..	3 2	1 4	0 11	0 8
Potas. brom. gr. 5	..	3 9	1 3	0 11	0 8
Potas. chlor. gr. 5	..	1 4	0 10	0 8	0 6
Potas. chlor. et boracis gr. 5	..	2 10	1 3	0 10	0 8
Pot. chlor. et. bor. et cocain. (gr. ⅔) C	..	5 0	1 9	1 1	0 9
Prostrate gland gr. 5 (fresh gland)	..	28 0	6 0	3 4	2 0
Quin. ammon. ⅓ 30	..	7 9	2 2	1 4	0 10
Quin. ammon. ⅓j.	..	12 6	3 0	1 9	1 1
Quin. ammon. et cinnam. ⅓j.	..	15 0	3 6	2 1	1 3
Quin. bisul. gr. 1	..	8 3	2 1	1 4	0 10
Quin. bisul. gr. 2	..	15 6	3 8	2 1	1 3
Quin. bisul. gr. 3	..	24 0	5 5	2 10	1 8
Quin. bisul. gr. 5	..	38 6	8 4	4 4	2 3
Quin. ethyl carb. gr. 5	..	65 0	13 8	7 2	3 9
Quin. hydroch., gr. 2	..	19 6	4 6	2 5	1 5
Quin. hydroch., gr. 3	..	28 0	6 6	3 4	1 10
Quin. hydroch., gr. 5	..	45 0	9 8	5 2	2 9
Quinin. salicyl. gr. 2	..	19 6	4 6	2 5	1 5
Quinin. salicyl. gr. 5	..	45 0	9 8	5 1	2 9
Rhei (3) et sod. bic. (2)	..	7 3	2 2	1 4	0 19
Rhei (3) zingib. (½) sod. bic. (1½)	..	7 3	2 0	1 3	0 11
Rhei pil. co. gr. 4	..	6 6	2 0	1 3	0 10
Rhei pulv. co. gr. 5	..	6 3	2 0	1 2	0 10
Saccharin. 550 gr. 0.3 (500—200—100)	..	4 6	5 0	2 0	1 1
Salicin. gr. 5	..	20 6	4 8	2 7	1 6
Salol. gr. 5	..	7 3	2 1	1 4	0 11
Santonin. gr. 1	..	155 0	—	—	8 0

Ta

Selling Price.
(in containers)

per 1,000

100

50

25

Tabellæ—(cont.)

		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Santonin. co. B.P.C.	..	157 6	—	—	8 4
Santonin. (½) et hyd. subchl. (½)	..	80 0	—	—	4 5
Soda-mint gr. 5	..	1 1	0 9	0 8	0 6
Sodii bicarb. gr. 5	..	1 10	0 9	0 8	0 6
Sodii cit. gr. 2	..	2 8	1 2	0 10	0 8
Sodii cit. gr. 5	..	5 3	1 8	1 1	0 9
Sodii phosph. ac. (5) hexamin. (5)	..	9 0	2 6	1 6	0 11
Sulphonal gr. 5	C	24 0	5 3	3 0	1 8
Sulph. præcip. (5) et pot. bitart. (1)	..	4 3	1 6	1 1	0 9
Suprarenal gr. 5 (trimmed gland)	..	22 6	5 2	2 10	1 7
Syr. Eastoni ⅓ 30	B	7 3	2 2	1 6	0 10
Syr. Eastoni ⅓j.	B	11 3	2 10	1 9	1 1
Syr. glyceroph. co. ⅓ 30	C	13 6	3 4	2 0	1 2
Syr. hypoph. co. ⅓j.	C	9 3	2 6	1 6	1 0
Theobrom. et sod. sal. gr. 5	..	16 0	3 9	2 2	1 4
Theophyllin sod. acet. gr. 4	..	135 0	21 0	13 0	7 2
"Three Syrups"	C	11 3	2 10	1 8	1 0
Thymus gland gr. 5 (fresh gland)	..	20 0	4 6	2 6	1 5
Thyroid. B.P.C.	..	11 0	2 10	1 8	1 1
Thyroid. succ. gr. ½	..	5 6	1 9	0 11	0 8
Thyroid. succ. gr. ⅓	..	6 3	2 0	1 2	0 10
Thyroid. succ. gr. 1	..	11 0	2 10	1 8	1 1
Thyroid. succ. gr. 2	..	20 0	4 6	2 6	1 5
Thyroid. succ. gr. 5	..	35 0	7 8	4 2	2 3

Tabellæ, Hypodermic

(Tubes of ten tablets)

Cost
per doz.

each

		s. d.	s. d.
Adrenalin. gr. ⅓	..	5 0	0 10
Apomorph. hydroch. gr. ⅓	C	5 0	0 10
Atropinæ sulph. gr. ⅓	B	3 3	0 7
Caffein sodio-salic. gr. ½	..	5 0	0 10
Cocainæ hydroch. gr. ⅓	B, F	5 0	0 10
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅓	B, F	5 0	0 10
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅓	B, F	5 0	0 10
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅓	B, F	5 0	0 10
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅓	B, F	6 0	1 0
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅓	B, F	5 0	0 10
Diamorph. hydroch. gr. ⅓	B, F	6 0	1 0
Digitalin. gr. ⅓	B	3 6	0 7
Homatropin. hydrobr. gr. ⅓	B	3 6	0 7
Hyoscinæ. hydrobr. gr. ⅓	B	3 6	0 7
Morphinæ sulph. gr. ⅓	B, F	5 0	0 10
Morphinæ sulph. gr. ⅓	B, F	5 6	1 0
Morphinæ sulph. gr. ⅓	B, F	5 6	1 0
Morphinæ sulph. gr. ⅓	B, F	6 0	1 0
Morphinæ sulph. gr. ⅓	B, F	7 0	1 2
Morph. sulph. (½) et atropin. sulph. (⅓)	B, F	5 0	0 10
Morph. sulph. (½) et atrop. sulph. (⅓)	B, F	5 6	1 0
Morph. sulph. (½) et atrop. sulph. (⅓)	B, F	5 6	1 0
Morph. sulph. (½) et atrop. sulph. (⅓)	B, F	5 6	1 0
Morph. sulph. (½) et atrop. sulph. (⅓)	B, F	6 0	1 0
Morph. tart. gr. ⅓	B, F	5 0	0 10
Morph. tart. gr. ⅓	B, F	6 0	1 0
Physostigmin. salicyl. gr. ⅓	B	3 9	0 8
Pilocarpin. nitr. gr. ⅓	B	6 6	1 1
Pilocarpin. nitr. gr. ⅓	B	7 0	1 2
Pilocarpin. nitr. gr. ⅓	B	7 0	1 2
Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. ½	..	6 0	1 0
Sparteine sulph. gr. ½	B	4 0	0 8
Strychninæ hydroch. gr. ⅓	B	3 3	0 7
Strychninæ hydroch. gr. ⅓	B	3 3	0 7
Strychninæ sulph. gr. ⅓	B	3 3	0 7
Strychninæ sulph. gr. ⅓	B	3 3	0 7
Strychninæ sulph. gr. ⅓	B	3 3	0 7

Ta—Ti	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Taka diastase elixir (P.D.) 4 fl. oz.	3 0	—	4 6	1 2	0 2	—	
Taka dias. liq. (P.D.) 4 fl. oz.	2 8	—	4 0	1 0	0 2	—	
Taka dias. pdr. (P.D.) oz.	8 8	—	—	13 0	2 0	—	
Takadiaz. tab. (P.D.) gr. 2½ 100	6 5	doz.	1 3	—	—	—	
Talc. opt.	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Talc. coml.	0 5½	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—	—	
Tallow	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 1½	—	—	
Tamarindi pulpa	3 2	4 9	1 5	0 5	—	—	
Tamarindus W.I.	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Tannalbin oz.	1 9	—	—	—	0 6	—	
Tannalbin tabs. gr. 7½ 20	1 3	doz.	1 2	—	—	—	
Tannigen oz.	6 0	—	—	—	1 9	—	
Tannoform .. 100 gm.	3 9	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	
Taraxaci rad. Ang. incisi. ..	2 6	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	—	
Terebinthum	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Terebinth. chia. .. oz.	1 4	—	—	2 0	0 4½	—	
Terebinth. Venet. fact. ..	1 4	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Tereb. Venet. ver.	2 2	3 3	0 11	0 3	—	—	
Terpin. hydras oz.	0 4	—	—	0 7	0 1	—	
Terpineol	4 6	—	—	0 7	—	—	
Terpinol oz.	0 5	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	
Terra rosæ	2 3	3 4½	1 0	0 3½	—	—	
Test Papers in Books							
Congo red doz.	1 6	each	0 3	—	—	—	
Litmus red or blue doz.	1 0	each	0 3	—	—	—	
Litmus neutral doz.	1 3	each	0 3	—	—	—	
Methyl orange .. doz.	1 6	each	0 3	—	—	—	
Phenolphthalein .. doz.	2 3	each	0 5	—	—	—	
Starch doz.	1 3	each	0 3	—	—	—	
Starch and iodide.. doz.	1 3	each	0 3	—	—	—	
Turmeric doz.	2 3	each	0 5	—	—	—	
Tetronal C oz.	9 0	—	—	—	2 7	—	
Thallin. sulph. .. oz.	15 9	—	—	—	4 6	1 8*	
Theobromina oz.	1 10	—	—	3 2	0 7	—	
Theobromin. acetyl sal oz.	2 3	—	—	4 0	0 8	—	
Theobromin. sod. acet. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 1	0 6	—	
Theobromin. sod. sal. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 3	0 5	—	
Theocin sod. acet. .. oz.	16 0	—	—	—	2 4	0 10*	
Theophyllin. sod. acet. oz.	9 6	—	—	—	1 5	0 5*	
Thiocol powder oz.	7 3	—	—	—	2 1	0 9*	
Thiocol syrup .. 6 fl. oz.	3 7	—	—	0 11	0 2	—	
Thiocol tablets .. 25	2 3	doz.	1 8	—	—	—	
Thioform oz.	2 4	—	—	3 6	0 8	—	
Thiol powder oz.	5 0	—	—	7 6	1 6	—	
Thiosinamin oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	0 3*	
Thio-urea oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	0 3*	
Thorii nit. pur. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 8	0 6	—	
Thresh's reagent	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Thus	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Thymo! oz.	2 1	—	—	4 1	0 8	—	
Thymol. carbonas .. oz.	6 6	—	—	11 4	2 0	0 8*	
Thymol. iodid. oz.	3 3	—	—	5 9	1 0	—	
Thyroideum sicc. .. oz.	4 0	—	—	6 6	1 3	—	
Tilia flores	2 0	3 0	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Thymotussin	7 3	—	3 3	0 10	—	—	
Tincturæ							
Tr. aconiti B	6 0	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. aconiti Fleming B	9 0	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	
Tr. adonis vernalis.. ..	7 0	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. aloes	3 10	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	
Tr. ammon. co. B.P.C. ..	3 3	4 6	1 4½	0 4½	—	—	
Tr. antheridis	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. antiperiodica B.P.C. C	8 6	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	
Tr. apocyni	7 6	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	—	
Ti							
Tincturæ—(cont.)							
Tr. arnicæ flor.	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Tr. arnicæ rad.	6 0	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. asafetida	6 8	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	—	
Tr. aurantii	20 0	—	8 0	2 2	0 4	—	
Tr. aurantii P.B. '85 ..	16 0	—	6 4	1 8	0 3	—	
Tr. auranti dulc. B.P. ..	23 3	—	9 3	2 4	0 4	—	
Tr. belladonnæ C	5 6	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	—	
Tr. benzoin comp	5 3	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
Tr. benz. simp.	7 0	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. berberidis	6 10	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. boldo	6 6	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. bryonia	6 0	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. buchu	6 6	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. cacti grandiflor. ..	13 0	—	5 7	1 6	0 3	—	
Tr. calendula	8 6	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	
Tr. calumbæ	4 6	—	1 4	0 6	0 1	—	
Tr. camph. co. C	3 6	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	—	
Tr. cannab. ind. C	26 0	—	—	3 3	0 6	—	
Tr. cantharidini	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 1½	—	
Tr. cantharidis P.B. '98 C	7 11	—	3 4	1 0	0 2	—	
Tr. cantharidis acet. C	8 2	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—	
Tr. capsici	4 4	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Tr. capsici fort. B.P.C. ..	8 6	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	
Tr. cardamomi	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	
Tr. card. co.	2 11	—	1 3	0 5	0 1	—	
Tr. carminativa	10 6	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	—	
Tr. cascara	6 6	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. cascariæ	8 0	—	3 5	1 2	0 2	—	
Tr. castorei oz.	1 2	—	—	2 0	0 4	—	
Tr. catechu	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Tr. chirata	5 6	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. chlorof. comp.	5 8	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. chlor. et morph. P.B. '85 B	3 2	—	2 2	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. chlorof. et morph. co. B.F	11 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	
Tr. cimicifugæ	5 6	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. cinchonæ (rub.)	5 6	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
Tr. cinchon. co.	5 6	—	2 3	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. cinchon. flav.	6 6	—	2 9	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. cinnamomi	21 0	—	8 3	2 4	0 4	—	
Tr. cinnam. co.	6 0	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. coca B, F	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	
Tr. cocci	12 10	—	5 5	1 6	0 3	—	
Tr. colchici C	6 6	—	2 10	0 9	0 2	—	
Tr. colchici cormi C	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. collinson. canad. ..	7 0	—	2 11	0 10	0 1½	—	
Tr. colic.	8 6	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	—	
Tr. condurango	7 6	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	
Tr. conii C	6 9	—	2 8	0 8½	0 1½	—	
Tr. convallariæ	6 8	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	
Tr. coto	10 0	—	4 6	1 3	0 2½	—	
Tr. croci	21 0	—	9 0	2 6	0 4½	—	
Tr. cubebæ	9 0	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	
Tr. curcumæ	25 6	—	10 2	2 8	0 5	—	
Tr. cuspariæ	7 6	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	—	
Tr. damianæ	9 0	—	3 11	1 1	0 2	—	
Tr. daturæ sem. C	10 3	—	4 2	1 2	0 2½	—	
Tr. digitalis C	5 9	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	
Tr. droser. rot.	10 0	—	—	1 3	0 2½	—	
Tr. ergotæ B	6 6	—	2 8	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. ergot. ætherea B	10 0	—	4 2	1 3	0 2½	—	
Tr. ergot. ammon. B	7 0	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. eucalypti fol.	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. eucal. gum.	9 0	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	
Tr. euonymi	7 0	—	2 10	0 9	0 1½	—	
Tr. euonymin. virid. ..	11 0	—	4 9	1 3	0 2½	—	
Tr. euphorbiæ	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	

Ti	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					Ti—Tr	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or $\frac{1}{4}$		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinctura—(cont.)	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	Tinctura—(cont.)	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Tr. ferriacet. ..	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	Tr. quinin. ammon. ..	4 4	6 3	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Tr. ferri perchlor. ..	2 0	3 8	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	Tr. quin. am., pkd.(std.bot.)	—	2 6	—	3 ij.	1 6	—
Tr. ferri pomat. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	Tr. quin. ammon. c. cinna.	6 0	—	2 4	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Tr. gallæ ..	5 8	—	2 5	0 8	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tr. rhei co. ..	3 3	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	—
Tr. gelsemii ..	C 5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	Tr. rhei '85 ..	8 6	12 9	3 9	1 0	0 2	—
Tr. gentian. co. ..	3 3	4 9	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	Tr. rhus toxicod. ..	6 6	—	2 10	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Tr. gossypii ..	8 8	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	—	Tr. scillæ ..	4 4	—	1 11	0 7	0 1	—
Tr. grindelæ ..	7 2	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	Tr. senegæ ..	5 6	—	2 5	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Tr. guaiaci ..	7 6	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	—	Tr. sennæ co. Alex. ..	4 3	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	—
Tr. guaiaci ammon. ..	6 9	—	2 8	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tr. sennæ co. Tinnev. ..	4 0	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Tr. guaranæ ..	10 0	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	Tr. serpentariæ ..	7 9	—	3 2	0 10	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Tr. hamamelidis ..	4 3	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	Tr. stramonii ..	C 4 3	—	1 11	0 7	0 1	—
Tr. helleb. nig. ..	6 4	—	2 8	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tr. stramonii sem. ..	C 5 2	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—
Tr. hibisci ..	23 0	—	9 9	2 6	0 5	—	Tr. strophanthi ..	C 8 6	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—
Tr. hydrastis ..	C 10 6	—	4 4	1 3	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tr. sumbul ..	10 0	—	6 4	1 9	0 3	—
Tr. hyoscyami ..	C 6 0	—	2 6	0 8	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tr. tolutana ..	8 6	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—
Tr. ignatiæ amaræ ..	C 8 6	—	3 9	1 2	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tr. valerianæ ..	6 6	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	—
Tr. iodi æth. ..	19 0	—	7 9	2 0	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tr. valerian. æth. ..	9 0	—	3 11	1 1	0 2	—
Tr. iodi fortis ..	9 0	—	4 0	1 2	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tr. valerian. ammon. ..	5 6	—	2 4	0 8	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Tr. iodi mitis ..	6 8	10 4	2 9	0 9	0 2	—	Tr. veratri ..	C 7 4	—	3 1	0 10	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Tr. iodi (French Cdx.) ..	11 6	—	4 6	1 3	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tr. viburn. prunifol. ..	7 8	—	3 1	0 10	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Tr. iodi decolorata ..	8 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	Tr. zingiberis ..	6 6	—	2 7	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Tr. iodi decolorat. fort. B.P.C.	10 0	—	4 3	1 3	0 3	—	Tr. zingiber. fort. P.B. '85	7 4	—	2 10	0 10	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Tr. ipecac. ..	7 6	—	3 3	1 0	0 2	—	Tr. zingib. fort. pkd. ..	—	3 ij.	2 0	1 2	—	—
Tr. ipecac. et opii ..	B, F 6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—							
Tr. iridis ..	24 9	—	—	2 10	0 5	—	Toilet vinegar P.F. IV. ..	14 3	—	6 9	1 10	0 4	—
Tr. jaborandi ..	C 4 6	—	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 1	—	Toilet vinegar (indust.) pkd.	—	—	2 0	—	3 ij.	1 3
Tr. jalapæ ..	7 4	—	2 10	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Toncæ fab. Para frosted ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	—
Tr. jalapæ co. ..	6 0	—	2 6	0 8	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Toncæ fabæ Angostura ..	18 0	—	7 9	2 0	0 4	—
Tr. kino ..	5 3	—	2 6	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tooth Pastes						
Tr. kolæ ..	6 0	—	2 5	0 8	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Antiseptic P.F. ..	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Tr. krameræ ..	5 6	—	2 4	0 8	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Areca P.F. I. ..	3 4	—	1 6	0 6	—	—
Tr. laricis ..	9 0	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—	Carbolic P.F. II. ..	5 5	—	2 4	0 8	—	—
Tr. lavand. co. ..	7 0	—	2 10	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Cherry P.F. I. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
Tr. limonis ..	22 6	—	8 10	2 9	0 5	—	Red Rose P.F. ..	2 6	—	1 1	0 4	—	—
Tr. limonis '85 ..	15 3	—	6 6	1 9	0 3	—	Thymol P.F. ..	3 4	—	1 6	0 6	—	—
Tr. lobeliæ ..	5 6	—	2 4	0 8	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tooth Powders						
Tr. lobeliæ ætherea ..	8 0	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	—	Antacid P.F. I. ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—
Tr. lupuli ..	5 4	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	Antiseptic P.F. I. ..	8 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—
Tr. lycopodii ..	11 0	—	4 8	1 3	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Aromatic P.F. ..	7 6	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	—
Tr. maticæ ..	6 8	—	2 8	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Carbolic P.F. I. ..	2 3	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—
Tr. myrrhæ ..	6 9	—	2 8	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Quinine P.F. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3	—	—
Tr. myrrh. co. vet. P.F. ..	9 4	15 0	4 3	1 2	—	—	Rhatany P.F. ..	4 2	6 3	2 0	0 8	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Tr. myrrh. et boracis P.F. II.	8 0	11 3	3 0	0 10	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Rose P.F. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
Tr. myrrh. et boracis B.P.C.	8 0	—	3 4	1 0	—	—	Saponaceous P.F. I. ..	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—
Tr. myrrh. et boracis c. eau							Thymol P.F. II. ..	1 8	2 6	1 1	0 4	—	—
de Cologne P.F. IV. ..	21 10	—	8 6	2 3	—	—							
Tr. nucis vomicæ ..	C 4 6	—	1 10	0 6	0 1	—	Tow ..	0 7	1 2	—	—	—	—
Tr. odontalg. P.F. V. ..	C 15 3	—	—	1 8	0 4	—	Tow carbol. ..	0 10	1 6	—	—	—	—
Tr. opii ..	B, F 8 9	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	—	Tragacantha ..	8 0	—	3 5	1 0	—	—
Tr. opii B.P. '98 ..	B, F 8 0	—	3 5	0 11	0 2	—	Tragacanth. pulv. opt. ..	15 0	—	6 5	1 9	0 3	—
Tr. opii ammon. ..	C 6 9	—	2 11	0 10	0 2	—	Tragacanth. pulv. sec. ..	9 6	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	—
Tr. opii aq. (1% morph.) B, F	7 3	—	3 2	1 0	0 2	—	Triferrin ..	oz. 3 6	—	—	—	1 0	—
Tr. opii crocata B.P.C. B, F	18 6	—	8 0	2 3	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Triferrin tabs. gr. 5. ..	30 2 0	doz. 1 3	—	—	—	—
Tr. opii deod. U.S.P. B, F	10 2	—	4 8	1 3	0 3	—	Tripoli, photographic ..	1 8	2 6	0 8	0 2	—	—
Tr. persionis B.P.C. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	Tripoli, polishing ..	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	—	—
Tr. phosph. co. ..	14 9	—	6 4	1 7	0 3	—	Trochisci						
Tr. podophylli ..	8 6	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	—	Troch. absorb. ..	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	—	—
Tr. podophylli ammon. ..	9 0	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	—	Troch. ac. benzoic. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Tr. pruni virg. ..	4 9	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	Troch. ac. benzoic. T.H. ..	5 0	—	2 0	0 8	—	—
Tr. pulsatillæ ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Troch. ac. benz. co. T.H. B, F	6 3	—	2 9	0 8	—	—
Tr. pyrethri ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	Troch. ac. carbol. ..	3 0	—	1 5	0 5	—	—
Tr. pyrethri flor. ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	Troch. ac. carbol. T.H. ..	2 6	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Tr. quassia ..	4 0	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—	Troch. ac. tannic. ..	3 0	—	1 5	0 5	—	—
Tr. quillaia ..	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	Troch. ac. tannic. T.H. ..	4 3	—	1 10	0 7	—	—
Tr. quina ..	22 9	—	9 8	2 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Troch. althææ T.H. ..	3 6	—	2 3	0 8	—	—

Tr	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Tr—Un	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ	1 lb. or as stated		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ʒ		
Trochischi—(cont.)															
Troch. amm. chlor. T.H. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—		Troch. sod. bic. et zingib. ..	2 3	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Troch. anisi ..	2 0	—	0 10½	0 3	—	—		Troch. sulphuris ..	2 9	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Troch. antacid. (Roberts) ..	3 3	—	1 6	0 5	—	—		Troch. sulph. (Garrod) ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Troch. aromat. (cachou) ..	3 6	—	1 8	0 6	—	—		"Sulphur tablets" ..	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Troch. bismuthi co. ..	3 8	—	1 8	0 6	—	—		Troch. tereben. ..	2 9	—	1 4	0 4½	—	—	
Troch. bism. et magnes. ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 5	—	—		Troch. tolut. ...	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Troch. bism. et sodæ ..	3 6	—	1 8	0 6	—	—		Troch. tussi ..	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Troch. bism. et zingib. ..	3 6	—	1 4	0 5	—	—		Troch. zingiberis ..	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Troch. bis., sodæ et zingib. ..	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—									
Troch. boracis T.H. ..	4 9	—	2 0	0 7	—	—		Tuberculins (v. "Vaccines")							
Troch. "Brompton Hosp." opt. ..	2 0	—	1 0	0 3	—	—		Tumenol ammon. .. oz.	1 0	—	—	—	0 4	—	
Troch. "Brompton Hosp." sec. ..	1 6	—	0 9	0 3	—	—									
Troch. "bronchial" ..	2 3	—	1 2	0 4	—	—									
Troch. capsici ..	3 3	—	1 6	0 5	—	—		U							
Troch. carbonis ..	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—		Ulm fulvæ cort. ..	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Troch. catechu ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—		Ulm fulvæ cort. pulv. ..	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Troch. catechu T.H. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—		Ultramarine ..	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Troch. chlorodyn opt. ..	3 2	—	1 5	0 5	—	—		Unguenta							
Troch. cinnam. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—		Unguentum acid. borici ..	1 5	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	—	
Troch. cubebæ T.H. ..	5 0	—	2 4	0 8	—	—		Ung. acid. benz. co. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Troch. digest. ..	3 3	—	1 5	0 5	—	—		Ung. ac. boric. flav. ..	1 2	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	—	
"Digestive candy" ..	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—		Ung. ac. carbolic. ..	C 1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—	
Troch. eucalypti T.H. ..	5 0	—	2 4	0 8	—	—		Ung. ac. carbol. co. ..	C 3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	
Troch. eucalypti co. T.H. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—		Ung. ac. salicyl. ..	2 0	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—	—	
Troch. ferri redact. ..	3 6	—	1 9	0 6	—	—		Ung. aconitinæ .. B oz.	6 0	—	—	9 0	1 9	—	
Troch. fructi ..	4 3	—	2 0	0 7	—	—		Ung. adrenin. .. oz.	3 0	—	—	4 6	0 10½	—	
Troch. fructi et capsici ..	4 3	—	2 0	0 7	—	—		Ung. althææ ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Troch. fructi, capsici et tannin. ..	4 3	—	2 0	0 7	—	—		Ung. anilin. vir. (1 i,000) ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 5	—	—	
Troch. gelatin. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—		Ung. anilin. coccin. 5% ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Troch. glycyrrh. ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 6	—	—		Ung. anilin. coccin. 8% ..	7 0	—	3 2	0 10	0 1½	—	
Troch. guaiaci res. ..	5 6	—	2 2	0 8	—	—		Ung. antim. tart. .. B	5 3	7 10	2 3	0 8	—	—	
Troch. guaiaci T.H. ..	5 9	—	2 7	0 9	—	—		Ung. aq. rosæ ..	7 0	—	3 0	0 10	—	—	
Troch. guaiac. et sulph. ..	2 6	—	1 1	0 4	—	—		Ung. atropinæ .. B oz.	1 9	—	—	3 1	0 6	—	
Troch. ipecac. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—		Ung. belladonnæ .. B oz.	0 8	—	—	1 2	0 2½	—	
Troch. kino eucalypt. ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—		Ung. bismuth. oleat. B.P.C. ..	5 0	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
Troch. kino T.H. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—		Ung. boracis ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Troch. krameræ ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 6	—	—		Ung. cadmii iodidi ..	10 6	—	4 6	1 2	0 2	—	
Troch. kramer. et coc. B. F	6 0	—	2 8	0 9	—	—		Ung. calaminæ ..	2 9	4 2	1 3	0 5	0 1	—	
Troch. lavand. ..	2 4	—	1 2	0 4	—	—		Ung. camph. B.P.C. ..	2 9	4 2	1 2½	0 4	—	—	
"Licorice pellets" ..	2 9	—	1 3	0 5	—	—		Ung. cantharidin. .. C	4 6	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	
"Licorice and menthol pel- lets" ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 6	—	—		Ung. cantharidis .. C	4 9	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	—	
"Lime juice and sulphur tablets" ..	1 4	—	0 7	0 2	—	—		Ung. capsici ..	2 3	3 5	1 1	0 4	0 1	—	
Troch. lini, glyc. et chlor. opt. ..	2 10	—	1 5	0 5	—	—		Ung. cetacei ..	2 8	4 0	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Troch. lini, glyc. et chlor. sec. ..	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	—	—		Ung. chaulmoogra ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Troch. magnesiae ..	3 0	—	1 6	0 5	—	—		Ung. chrom. (factory) ..	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Troch. menth. pip. opt. ..	4 0	—	1 8	0 6	—	—		Ung. chrysarobini ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	
Troch. menth. pip. C.S. ..	5 7	—	2 7	0 9	—	—		Ung. cocaine .. B. F oz.	3 3	—	—	5 9	1 0	—	
Troch. mentholis ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—		Ung. conii ..	5 6	—	2 5	0 8	0 1½	—	
Troch. morph. ..	C 3 6	—	1 6	0 6	—	—		Ung. creosoti .. C	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—	
Troch. morph. et ipec. ..	C 4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—		Ung. cupri oleat. ..	2 9	4 1	1 3	0 4	—	—	
Troch. moschi ..	3 0	—	1 7	0 6	—	—		Ung. elemi ..	5 3	—	2 4	0 8	0 1½	—	
Troch. pini ..	2 3	—	1 0	0 4	—	—		Ung. eucalypti ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Troch. pot. chlor. ..	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—		Ung. flav. dil. 1-4 ..	1 4	—	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Troch. pot. chlor. T.H. ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—		Ung. gallæ ..	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
Troch. pot. chlor. et boracis T.H. ..	4 3	—	1 10	0 6	—	—		Ung. gallæ c. opio B. ex F	6 9	—	3 3	1 2	0 2	—	
Troch. pot nit. ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	—	—		Ung. glycerini et ichthamol "jelly" ..	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	—	
Troch. pot. tart. acid. T.H. ..	4 9	—	2 0	0 7	—	—		Ung. glycer. et zinc. "jelly" ..	3 5	5 2	1 6	0 5	—	—	
Troch. rosæ ..	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—		Ung. glycerini plumbi subacet. '98 ..	2 3	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Troch. santonin. gr. ½ oz.	2 3	—	—	3 5	—	—		Ung. hæmamol (D.F.) ..	5 9	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	—	
Troch. santonin. gr. 1 oz.	4 3	—	—	6 6	—	—		Ung. hamamelid. ..	2 4	3 3	1 1	0 4	—	—	
Troc. sedativ. T.H. ..	C 5 0	—	2 1	0 7	—	—		Ung. hydrarg. ..	3 8	5 6	1 7	0 6	—	—	
Troch. sædæ bic. ..	2 0	—	0 11	0 3	—	—		Ung. hyd. ammon. ...	C 3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	
								Ung. hyd. ammon. dil. C	2 8	4 0	1 3	0 4½	—	—	

Un	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2
Un	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Unguenta—(cont.)						
Ung. hyd. co. ..	4 2	6 3	1 11	0 6	—	—
Ung. hyd. iodid. rub. C	4 3	6 5	2 0	0 7	—	—
Ung. hyd. nitratis ..	3 6	—	1 7	0 6	—	—
Ung. hyd. nit. dil. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—
Ung. hyd. oleat. ..	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 6	—	—
Ung. hyd. oxid. flav. C	1 6	2 4	0 9	0 3	—	—
Ung. hyd. oxid. rub. C	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—
Ung. hyd. subchlor. ..	4 3	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Ung. ichthamol. ..	2 6	—	1 1	0 4	—	—
Ung. ichthamol. co. B.P.C.	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Ung. iodi ..	5 6	—	2 5	0 8	0 1 1/2	—
Ung. iodi denigrescens ..	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	—	—
Ung. iodoformi ..	6 6	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	—
Ung. lanæ co. ..	2 3	3 4	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
Ung. mentholis 5% ..	7 6	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	—
Ung. mercuriale ("Trooper")	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—
Ung. metallorum B.P.C.	2 3	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—
Ung. methyl salicyl. fort. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Ung. methyl salicyl. dil. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—
Ung. methyl salicyl. co. fort.	12 0	—	5 2	1 5	0 3	—
Ung. methyl salicyl. co. dil.	5 6	—	2 4	0 8	0 1 1/2	—
Ung. oleores. capsici co. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 7	0 5	—
Ung. opii .. B.F. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	1 0	—
Ung. paraf. alb. ..	1 6	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	—
Ung. paraf. flav. ..	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	—
Ung. picis carb. co. ..	2 6	3 9	1 2	0 5	—	—
Ung. picis liq. ..	1 9	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	—
Ung. pini sedat. (D.F.) ..	3 6	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—
Ung. plumbi acet. ..	2 2	3 3	0 11	0 3	—	—
Ung. plumbi carb. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Ung. plumbi iodid. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	0 1 1/2	—
Ung. plumbi oleat. ..	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1	—
Ung. plumbi subacet. ..	2 0	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—
Ung. potas. sulphurat. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 4 1/2	—	—
Ung. potas. iodid. ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 9	0 1 1/2	—
Ung. resinæ ..	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—
Ung. resinæ co. B.P.C.	2 9	—	1 3	0 4	—	—
Ung. resorcini B.P.C. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Ung. resorcini co. B.P.C. ..	4 0	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Ung. resorcini et bismuthi co. B.P.C. ..	5 9	—	2 6	0 9	0 1 1/2	—
Ung. rosæ alb. B.P.C. ..	6 0	—	2 7	0 8 1/2	—	—
Ung. rusci co. ..	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
Ung. sabinae .. B	3 10	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
Ung. sambuci flor. ..	4 3	6 6	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Ung. sambuci virid. ..	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1	—
Ung. "scarlet red" (v. "Ung. anilin. cocc.")						
Ung. simplex ..	4 6	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
Ung. staphisagriae C	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—
Ung. sulphuris ..	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—
Ung. sulphuris co. ..	2 4	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—
Ung. sulphuris et resorcini B.P.C. ..	2 4	—	1 2	0 4	—	—
Ung. sulphuris hypochlor. 7	6	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	—
Ung. sulphuris iodidi ..	5 6	—	2 5	0 9	0 1 1/2	—
Ung. terebinth. ..	3 2	4 9	1 5	0 5	—	—
Ung. thymol. 5% ..	8 2	—	4 1	1 0	0 2	—
Ung. thymol. co. B.P.C. ..	7 9	—	3 4	0 11	—	—
Ung. thymolis comp. dilut. B.P.C. ..	4 3	—	1 10 1/2	0 6	—	—
Ung. veratrinae Coz	0 10	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
Ung. zinci ..	1 9	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	—
Ung. zinci c. ac. bor. ..	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—
Ung. zinci oleatis ..	3 9	5 8	1 9	0 6	0 1	—

Un—Va	Cost 1 lb. or as stated	Selling Price (solid or liquid)				
		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or 1/2
Un—Va	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Unguenta—(cont.)						
Ung. zinc stearat. B.P.C.	3 9	—	1 9	0 6	—	—
University cream C. & D. D, '19 ..	1 8	2 6	0 9	—	—	—
Unna's paste (v. "Pasta zinci et gelat.")						
Uradal, B.P.C. .. oz.	9 0	—	—	15 10	2 7	—
Uranii acetat. .. oz.	1 9	—	—	3 0	0 6	—
Uranii nitrat. .. oz.	1 0	—	—	1 6	0 4	—
Urea oz.	0 4	—	—	0 8	0 2	—
Urea. hydrochlor. .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 6	0 5	—
Urethane .. B oz.	1 7	—	—	2 10	0 6	—
Urotropin oz.	3 0	—	—	—	0 10 1/2	—
Uvae ursi fol.	1 0	—	0 6	0 2	—	—

Vaccines and Tuberculins

	Selling Price					
	A. & H.	B. W.	P. D.	D. & F.	Evans	Jenner
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Acne, mixed (10 mill. acne, 250 mill. staphyl.) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	3 0	2 6	2 6
Acne, mixed (500 mill. each, acne, etc.) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	2 6	—
Acne, mixed (20 mill. acne, 1,000 mill. staphyl.) 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	—	2 6	—
Catarrh. mixed .. 1 c.c.	2 6	—	3 0	3 0	2 6 3/4	2 6
Cholera (various) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6	2 6
Coley's fluid .. 2 c.c.	7 6	—	—	—	—	—
Colon bacillus (various) 1 c.c.	—	2 6	—	—	2 6	2 6
Coryza, mixed (various) ..	—	2 6	3 0	—	2 6 3/4	2 6
Gonococcus (various) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 6
Hay fever reaction outfit ..	—	—	6 0	—	—	—
Influenza (various) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
Influenza-pneumonia ..	—	—	3 0	3 0	3 0	—
Mallein (vet.) .. 1 c.c.	—	1 0	—	—	0 6	—
Mallein (vet.) .. 3 c.c.	1 6	—	—	—	1 0	—
Meningococcus .. 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	3 6	3 0	—
Pneumobacillus (Friedlaender) 1 c.c.	2 6	—	—	—	3 0	—
Pneumococcus (various) ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
Pollen toxin diagnostic ..	—	—	1 8	—	—	—
Rheumatic	—	—	3 0	2 6	2 6 3/4	2 6
Sepsis, mixed	—	—	3 0	—	—	—
Septus bacil. (Hofmann) 1 c.c.	2 6	—	—	—	—	—
Staphylococcus (various) ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	1 6	2 6
Streptococcus, polyval. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6 3/4	2 6
Streptococcus, rheum. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	2 6	—
Tuberculin (bacillary emulsion, B.E.)	—	1 6	1 3	1 3	1 1/2, 1 3/4	2 6
Tuberculin (Calmette's) ..	—	—	—	1 6	1 0	—
Tuberculin (Moro's test) ..	—	—	—	2 6	—	—
Tuberculin (Von Pirquet) case	—	4 0	4 0	1 6	1 9	—
Tuberculin (vet.) (various)	1 6	1 0	2 0	1 6	1 0	—
Tuberculin dilutions	—	1 0	—	1 3	1 0	—
Tuberculin discs tube ..	—	—	12 0	—	—	—
Tuberculin ointment tube ..	—	—	4 6	—	2 0	—
Typhoid (various strengths)	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6	2 6
Typhoid and paratyphoid ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6	2 6
Typhoid, paratyphoid, and cholera	2 6	2 6	3 0	—	—	—
Whooping-cough, prophyl.	—	—	3 0	3 0	2 6	2 6
Whooping-cough, treatment	—	—	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6

Va—Vi	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)						Vi—Zi	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
	1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥			1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or ℥	
Valerianæ rhizoma Ang. ..	s. d. 7 0	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—		Vina—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Valerian. rhiz. Belg. ..	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	—	—		Vin. quin. .. ½-gal. bot.	—	ea. 3 0	—	—	—	—	
Valerobromine le grande ..	—	—	—	1 6	0 3	—		Vin. rhei	4 9	—	2 2	0 7	—	—	
Validol oz.	12 1	—	—	18 0	3 6	—		Violet powder P.F. I. ..	1 4	2 0	0 8	—	—	—	
Valyl perles 25	1 10	doz.	1 4	—	—	—		Violet powder P.F. IV. ..	2 6	4 0	1 3	—	—	—	
Vanilla fab. oz.	4 6	—	—	7 11	1 5	—									
Vanillin. oz.	3 0	—	—	5 6	1 0	—									
Vapores															
Vapor ac. acetic. P.F. ..	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	—	—		W							
Vap. ac. benzoic. P.F. ..	6 0	—	2 10	0 10	—	—		Waterglass, pkd.	—	0 10	2 lb.	1 3	4 lb.	2 1	
Vap. ac. carbolic. P.F. ..	1 8	—	0 9	0 3	—	—		Waterproof sheet (sgl.) 36-in.	2 3	yd.	4 3	—	—	—	
Vap. ac. carbolic. co. B.P.C.	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—		Waterproof sheet (dbl.) 36-in.	2 9	yd.	5 0	—	—	—	
Vap. aldehyd.	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	—	—		Waterproof sheet (extra-double) 54-in.	5 3	yd.	9 3	—	—	—	
Vap. ammon. chlor. B.P.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—		White oils V.C.P.	2 7	4 0	1 1	0 4	—	—	
(two sols.)	2 0	—	1 0	0 4	—	—		Wood wool	1 1	2 0	—	—	—	—	
Vap. amyl. nitrit. P.F. ..	17 0	—	—	2 0	—	—		Wound stone V.C.P. ..	0 11	—	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Vap. benzoic. B.P.C. ..	6 4	—	2 9	0 9	—	—									
Vap. camphoræ P.F. ..	13 7	—	6 2	1 7	—	—		X							
Vap. chloroformi P.F. ..	5 3	—	2 4	0 9	—	—		Xylol rectific.	2 0	—	1 0	0 4	—	—	
Vap. creosolis co. B.P.C. ..	3 7	—	1 7	0 6	—	—									
Vap. creosoti P.F. .. C	8 0	—	3 5	0 11	—	—		Y							
Vap. cubebæ B.P.C. ..	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	—	—		Yeast (dried) oz.	0 6½	—	—	0 10	0 2	—	
Vap. eucalypti B.P.C. ..	1 4	—	0 7	0 3	—	—		Yohimbin. hydrochlor. B.gr.	0 5	—	—	—	—	0 10	
Vap. eucal. co. B.P.C. ..	7 3	—	3 3	0 11	0 3	—									
Vap. eucal. et menthol. co.	—	—	—	—	—	—		Z							
B.P.C.	14 0	—	6 0	1 8	—	—		Zinci acetat	2 2	—	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	
Vap. iodi ether. B.P.C. ..	9 8	—	—	1 5	—	—		Zinci benzoas ver. .. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 9	0 6	—	
Vap. ol. pini B.P.C. ..	1 6	—	0 8	0 3	—	—		Zinci bromidum oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	
Vap. pini et eucal. B.P.C. ..	6 9	—	3 0	0 10	—	—		Zinci carbonas	2 6	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	
Vap. St. Martin P.F. ..	9 7	—	4 2	1 2	—	—		Zinci chloridum (fused) C	2 8	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	
Vap. terebeni P.F. ..	5 0	—	2 2	0 7	—	—		Zinci chloridum (sticks) C	3 6	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	—	
Vap. thymol. P.F. ..	23 8	—	10 2	2 9	—	—		Zinci chlorid. coml. C	1 5	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Vaselin. alb. 5lb. tin lb.	2 2	—	1 0	0 4	—	—		Zinci et hydrarg. cyan. B.oz.	2 6	—	—	3 9	0 9	—	
Vaselin. flav. 5lb. tin lb.	1 4	—	0 7	0 2	—	—		Zinci iodid. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	
Vaselin. (vet.) 5lb. tins	1 3	1 11	—	—	—	—		Zinci lactas oz.	1 0	—	—	1 9	0 4	—	
Veramon B.oz.	7 9	—	—	—	2 3	—		Zinci oleas precip.	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Veramon tabs. gr. 3. .. B 20	1 9	doz.	1 8	—	—	—		Zinci oleostearas	4 6	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
Veratri alb. rhiz. pulv. ..	1 6	—	0 9	0 3	—	—		Zinci oxidum	1 4	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	
Veratri virid. rhiz. pulv. ..	5 0	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	—		Zinci oxid. (Howards) ..	5 6	—	2 5	0 9	—	—	
Veratrina B.dr.	1 4	—	—	—	2 8	0 1		Zinci oxid. (Hubbuck) ..	1 7	2 5	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Vermilion(v. "Hyd.bisulph.")	—	—	—	—	—	—		Zinci permang. oz.	1 6	—	—	2 9	0 6	—	
Veronal .. B25 gm.	4 6	—	—	—	1 5	—		Zinci peroxidum 20% oz.	1 3	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	
Veronal tabs., gr. 5 .. B 25	2 3	doz.	1 8	—	—	—		Zinci phosphas	3 6	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	—	
Veronal, sodium B25 gm.	4 6	—	—	—	1 5	—		Zinci phosphid. oz.	0 9	—	—	1 4	0 3	—	
Viburnum compound (Hayden), unstd. .. 4 oz.	4 9	—	7 2	2 0	0 4	—		Zinci sulphaniilas .. oz.	1 3	—	—	2 3	0 5	—	
Vina															
Vinum aloes	4 0	—	1 8	0 6	—	—		Zinci sulphas	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	—	
Vin. antimoniale C	2 8	—	1 2	0 4	—	—		Zinci sulphas coml. ..	0 5	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	—	
Vin. aurant. gal.	8 6	pint	1 8	—	—	—		Zinci sulphid. pur. .. oz.	0 7	—	—	0 10½	0 2	—	
Vin. cinchonæ	4 0	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	—		Zinci sulphocarb. pulv. ..	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	
Vin. cocæ B, F	7 0	—	3 0	10	0 2	—		Zinci valerianas pulv. oz.	2 0	—	—	3 6	0 7	—	
Vin. colchici C	3 2	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—		Zincum gran. pur.	3 6	—	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Vin. colchici sem. C	3 4	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—		Zincum granulatatum coml. ..	0 10	1 3	0 6	0 2	—	—	
Vin. ferri	3 0	4 2	1 2	0 5	—	—		Zingiberis rhizoma African	1 5	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	—	
Vin. ferri citratis	2 0	3 4	1 0	0 4	—	—		Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. ..	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 4	—	—	
Vin. ipecacuanhæ C	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—		Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. crs.	1 8	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	
Vin. opii B, F	9 0	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	—		Zingib. rhiz. Jam. opt. ..	3 9	5 8	1 8	0 6	—	—	
Vin. pepsimi	4 3	7 0	2 0	0 7	—	—		Zingib. rhiz. Jam. pulv. opt.	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	
Vin. quiniæ	1 3	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—	—									

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

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LONDON E.C.4

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This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE SUPPLY OF SUPPLEMENTS.

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2.—BRIXTON.—Cash Drug Store, situate in good-class locality; established 30 years; splendid opening for Photography and N.H.I. Dispensing; good living accommodation; garden; rent, £45; held on lease; price, £500; net profit, £250 per annum.

3.—SOUTH-WESTERN SUBURB.—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, small N.H.I.; returns, £3,500, with scope for considerable increase; main road position; new front; large shop, mahogany fittings; good working stock; 12 years' lease; lump sum offer or valuation terms entertained.

4.—LONDON, N.—Newly-established Business, situate in densely-populated district; returns, under management, £18 weekly; scope for considerable increase; house sub-let to show profit rental; held on lease; terms, £200 and valuation of stock and fixtures, about £450 in all.

5.—WORKING-CLASS RETAIL, with Panel Dispensing; returns approach £1,400, increasing; single-fronted, lock-up shop, held on lease; price, £500; net profit, £250 per annum.

6.—YORKS.—Good medium-class Family Retail, with D. & P. work; established 15 years; returns, £1,800; net profit, £400; corner shop, well stocked; 7-roomed house, bath-room; price, including property, £1,700.

7.—PEAK DISTRICT.—Family Retail Business, established 1890; returns, £2,259, with gross profit £900; double-fronted shop, handsomely fitted and heavily stocked; rent, £85; held on lease; terms, lease and goodwill, £300, plus the value of stock and fixtures.

8.—ESSEX (Death Vacancy).—General Retail and Dispensing Business, very much neglected; good opening for Panel Dispensing

and Photographic; very old-established; returns, £1,257; net profit, £373; corner shop, with living accommodation; freehold must also be purchased; offers invited.

9.—KENT.—For Disposal, on account of death, Mixed Retail Business, with scope for considerable extension; returns, about £40 weekly, have exceeded £4,000 per annum; well-fitted Pharmacy, heavily stocked; living accommodation; further details on application.

10.—GREAT WESTERN MAIN LINE.—Good-class Cash Retail and Photographic Business; very old-established; returns, £1,550; net profit, £450; double-fronted shop; very well fitted and stocked; splendid house; large garden; held on lease at moderate rental; price, £1,350.

11.—LANCASHIRE.—Branch Business, with large scope for N.H.I. Dispensing; established 40 years; returns, under management, £800; very much neglected; well-fitted shop; stock between £300 and £350; rent, £50 per annum; price, £500 or near offer, or valuation terms entertained.

12.—CUMBERLAND.—Light Retail Business for disposal through ill-health; present hands 20 years; returns, under management, about £1,200; well-fitted shop, good stock; rent, £30; valuation terms entertained; Vendor also has a good house for disposal.

13.—LEEDS.—General Retail, with large Panel; returns approach £2,000, of which £414 is from N.H.I.; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £750; premises used for business purposes; rent, £28; price about £900.

14.—S.E. COAST. Good middle-class Family Retail, with Kodak Agency; old-established; returns exceed £3,000; gross profit about £1,100; new front; mahogany fittings (modern); good working stock; living accommodation, with private entrance; 21 years' lease; price, £2,400, which represents one year's net profit, for goodwill, plus value of stock and fixtures.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

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The Association of Mnfgr. Chemists

— LIMITED —

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MIDLANDS (SOUTH-WEST).—High-class Business, with returns of £6,000 per annum; accounts must be available and cash awaits vendor.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

1.—SOUTH WALES.—Cash Retail Business in main street of good town; lease of 7 years at rental of £50 p.a.; returns, £30 p.w.; premises consist of good shop and five rooms, one of which is fitted as dark room and one as optical room; stock approximately £500; valuation terms. (23)

2.—MEDICAL HOSIERY BUSINESS.—Partner required, lady or gentleman; preferably one already connected with wholesale surgical belt and appliance business; investment required £1,000. Full particulars on application. (12)

3.—LONDON, S.W. (High-class Suburb).—For immediate disposal. Handsomely fitted and well stocked Pharmacy; lock-up shop held on lease; 12 years to run at £200 p.a.; returns under management, £3,500; gross profit, 35 per cent.; turnover can be greatly increased under personal supervision. Further particulars on application. (13)

4.—S. DEVON.—Good-class ready-money Business in important town; returns, £30 p.w.; Kodak, N.H.I., etc.; double-fronted shop, with 8-roomed house; price, including freehold property, £2,600. (14)

5.—SOUTH DEVON.—Very old-established Business in residential district of busy town; returns, £34 p.w.; rent, £90; lease to be arranged; double-fronted, well-fitted shop and house with 7 rooms; side entrance, store, etc.; price £1,450. (15)

6.—SOUTH COAST (Health Resort).—Good-class Chemist and Druggist, in best part of the town; new building; attractive shop fitted in oak; returns, about £35 p.w.; Kodak, N.H.I., etc.; dwelling accommodation with separate entrance; price £1,500—property could be acquired. Fuller particulars on application. (16)

7.—YORKS.—Cash Business, in main road, in important industrial town; 5 years' lease will be granted at £90 to £120 per annum; returns, £30 per week; Kodak Agency; dwelling accommodation; price, goodwill, £450; stock, fixtures at valuation. (17)

8.—LONDON, S.W.—Family Retail High-class Dispensing Business; well fitted and good stock carried; established 30 years; premises consist of lock-up shop, held on lease 14 years at £80 per annum; last year's returns, £2,500; scope for increase. Full particulars on application. (18)

9.—SOUTH COAST RESORT.—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, situated on main road; premises consist of large lock-up shop, held on lease, 19 years to run at £170 per annum; handsomely fitted and good, saleable stock carried; returns, £2,000; scope for increase; price, £2,000 or near offer. Full particulars on application. (19)

10.—BUCKS.—Cash Retail Business, recently established; lock-up shop premises, situated on main road; nearest opposition 3 miles; held on tenancy agreement at 8s. per week; returns average £19 per week; excellent scope. Full particulars on application. (20)

11.—LANCS.—Small Drug Stores; lock-up shop with room at rear; rent, 13s. 6d. per week, including gas; established 2 years; returns, £8 per week; can be considerably increased. Full particulars on application. (21)

12.—CAPITAL £300 required to further original Dental Speciality. Established connection. Great scope. Full investigation welcome. Further particulars on application.

13.—MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business. Premises consist of lock-up shop, with room at rear. Held on lease, 4 years to run, at £50 p.a. Established 20 years. Well fitted, good stock carried. Reason for disposal ill health. Full particulars on application. (22)

14.—S.E.—£375 cash secures valuable lease and fixtures, together with a small stock of a Retail Chemist's Business, which only requires attention and additional stock to be a striking success. (24)

STOCKTAKING.—Do you realize the importance of knowing the true value of your stocks, and thus being able to arrive at a net working profit? We undertake this work for an inclusive fee at short notice. Write for terms.

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41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1

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1.—YORKSHIRE.—Old-established Country Retail, in good market town; returns, £6,500; good profits; low expenses; long lease; stock and fixtures worth about £4,000; price, £5,000; references required.

2.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Very profitable light Retail, in splendid main road position; returns, £2,800, present rate; unlimited scope; handsome modern pharmacy, heavily stocked; price, £2,700.

3.—SOUTH-EAST COAST.—Good-class Cash Retail, with Kodak Agency; splendid position, and plenty of scope; returns, over £3,000; net profit, £800; handsome modern-fronted shop, with house; 21 years' lease granted; price, £2,400; personally recommended; banker's reference.

4.—DERBYSHIRE.—High-class Retail and Dispensing, returning £2,250 under management; plenty of scope; beautifully-fitted shop, in fine position; low rent; price, £300 and valuation, in all about £1,600.

5.—SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Drug Store; present returns £15 weekly; plenty of scope in qualified hands; no near opposition; rent, £1 week clear; stock and fixtures worth £500; price, £600; worth attention.

6.—NORTH-WEST COAST.—Sound Light Retail for Disposal through illness; returns under assistant about £1,200; plenty of scope; low rent; good position; handsomely fitted shop; stock reduced to suit purchaser; price £200, and valuation.

7.—SHROPSHIRE.—Light General Retail, Dispensing and Photographic, in small market town; returns, nearly £1,700; low rent; good house attached; stock and fixtures worth £900; price £1,250.

8.—NORTH LONDON.—Very profitable Light Cash Retail, in main road position; returns last year, £1,620; net profit, £566; good house; low rent; fully stocked; price about £1,250; personally recommended.

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Don't broadcast your business, sell it quickly through a
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BERNARD SLACK SAYS:

Extract from two interesting letters recently received:

A pre-war client of eight years' standing writes:

"Last year I paid Super-Tax."

Another this week writes:

"Two guineas enclosed for another six months' advice; all I have paid
you has already come back and the manorial value is by no means
exhausted." So let B.S. increase your turnover and profits too.

15 Christ Ch. Ave., WEST DIDSbury, Mcr.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

BIRMINGHAM.—Business for immediate sale; old-established, medium-class; returns £1,500 yearly; N.H.I. 1,000 per month; main road; well stocked and fitted; six-roomed house attached, with possession; rent £40 and rates; profit about £500; price £950; good reason for disposal. Apply, "Bargain," 96/31, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT.—Thoroughly genuine Light Retail, with average net profit of £500 per ann. In the same family nearly 100 years; vendor now unable, through age, to do any business personally; low rent, with lease, will be granted; accounts are certified by chartered accountants; no Photo., Optics, or Dentistry; for all there is a good opening; price £1,300. Only applications with reference will be considered. 72/591, Office of this Paper.

BLACKPOOL (Near).—Corner Shop and back room, lock-up; growing district; takings average £19 weekly, increasing; N.H.I. over 200 monthly; scope for Optics; Agricultural knowledge an asset; lease granted; price £700. 97/1, Office of this Paper.

BORDER OF BEDS. (only 29 miles from London).—Nice little Chemist's Business in pretty country district; returns average £15 weekly; Prescribing, N.H.I. and Kodak Agency; extending neighbourhood; nearest opposition 4 miles; lock-up shop, but accommodation available adjoining premises if desired; rent 10s. weekly; 5½ years' lease to run; price £400. Apply 95/37, Office of this Paper.

HANTS COAST.—£800, or near offer, will secure vacant possession and shares in Building Society of a modern Freehold six-roomed house, with bathroom, lawn and garden (near sea, tram, trains, etc.); together with a Chemist's Business, about 5 miles inland; nicely situated; capable of large increase, now doing a very profitable turnover of about £800; at present neglected through ill-health; established nearly 40 years; shop premises, lock-up double-fronted, with large room at back and big semi-basement of 3 rooms; electric light; gas and 'phone; lease over 20 years at extremely low rental, £36; fine scope for Photography and Optics; business sold separately if desired for £650. Apply Owner, 97/5, Office of this Paper.

HOME COUNTY.—For disposal, profitable mixed Retail Business, with scope for considerable extension; good position main thoroughfare; low rental on lease; good living accommodation, etc.; returns exceed £2,500 per annum; price £750; stock and fixtures at valuation. 72/388, Office of this Paper.

KENT.—Old-established High-class Chemist's Business; no N.H.I.; returns over £1,400 yearly; very profitable trade; net profit last year over £500; splendid house attached, bath, garden; price, £2,550, includes property (vendor's own); property value, £1,600. Also another, Bournemouth, recently opened, doing £25 weekly; modern house; lease; price, £900. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. (Telephone, Failsforth 113.)

LANCASHIRE.—Industrial centre; unopposed Chemist's; N.H.I. Wine Licence; healthy locality; returns £1,500; together with property and modern house next door; price £1,800; practically valuation; accounts kept by accountant. 96/8, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Drug Stores in thickly populated district; good opening for N.H.I.; no opposition; corner shop; 5-roomed house, moderate stock; takings £16; could be doubled; in present hands 14 years; good reason for disposing; £650. 91/34, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Main road; lock-up Shop, double-fronted; electric light; low rent; excellent opening for Optics and N.H.I. Dispensing; present takings about £850 to £900; great scope for increase with smart man; price £150; stock at valuation. Apply 97/13, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Successful modern Cash Business in pleasant suburb; main road; turnover £1,600; goodwill £250; stock and fixtures at valuation, approximately £750; Kodak Agency; good living accommodation; electric light throughout; garage; property (vendor's own) £1,000 or lease granted; growing district; indifferent health sole reason for disposal. Apply 93/27, Office of this Paper.

NORTH-EAST LANCASHIRE (large manufacturing town).—Old-established Chemist and Druggist Business in shopping centre; near Post Office and railway station; capable of great expansion. Full particulars, Yates, 9 Tacketts Street, Blackburn. Tel. 6929.

SOUTH WALES.—Absolutely first-hand and one of the best propositions offered for some time; a fortune assured for a Welshman with knowledge of Optics; genuine old-established Chemist's Business, returning over £2,700 yearly, exclusive of valuable asset attached which yields further £4 profit weekly; vendor is prepared to accept part cash and give every assistance; good house; lease; low rent; price, £2,000. Further particulars principals only. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. (Tel., Failsforth 113.)

SOUTH WALES.—Business for Sale; main road; busy thoroughfare; modern stock and well fitted; long lease; low rent; £600. Apply 91/370, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—£1,200 will secure well-fitted and well-stocked Pharmacy, together with premises; main road. Apply 91/37, Office of this Paper.

WESTERN MIDLANDS HEALTH RESORT.—High-class Dispensing Business, fully licensed for sale of liquors, for Sale owing to illness of proprietor; double-fronted shop, fitted mahogany, good house, beautiful garden; net rent £70; price about £1,500; bankers' reference required. "Larynx," 93/9, Office of this Paper.

WILTSHIRE.—Unopposed Chemist's Business; smartly fitted and well stocked; house attached with five good rooms, garden, etc.; returns, £1,143 yearly, and only acquired two years ago; future prospects are exceedingly good and returns should easily be doubled very soon; rent and rates inclusive, £44 yearly; lease; price, £750. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. (Telephone, Failsforth 113.)

OLD-ESTABLISHED Business in North London for disposal; main road; thickly populated district; good Dispensing and N.H.I.; returns £1,750 per annum, and increasing; too exacting for elderly proprietor; splendid opportunity for energetic man; good opening for Dentistry and Optics. Address "Accountant" (P.C.B. 21/25), Office of this Paper.

SPLENDID chance for beginner. Chemist-Dentist giving up Chemist Business in busy market colliery town near Doncaster; modern fitted pharmacy; electric, etc.; lock-up; double-fronted shop; stock and fixtures at valuation, about £700. 78/33, Office of this Paper.

£100.—Drug Stores; thickly populated working-class district; great opportunity for young qualified man; no opposition; rent 15s. clear. Morton, 217 Falkner Street, Liverpool.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

LIGHT Cash Retail wanted, with living accommodation; small turnover not objected to if really scope for increase; or would like to hear from owner who has premises which would be adaptable and in right locality at a moderate rental. Details strictly confidential; no agents. "Bona-fide," 97/16, Office of this Paper.

RETAIL Business in Lancashire or Yorkshire wanted; populous area or market town; neglected business or branch not objected to if capable of expansion; must bear investigation. Full particulars in confidence to "Chemist," 6 Beechbank Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

WANTED to purchase for cash, country Business on or near South Coast, with good living accommodation, returning around £1,500 to £2,000, or would consider partnership in larger concern; all replies treated as confidential. 94/37, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, genuine, well-established, good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; turnover about £2,500; London preferred; cash purchase; replies in confidence; please give as full particulars as possible in first letter. 96/36, Office of this Paper.

WANTED to purchase working-class or medium Business in town or country; Drug Stores or one offering scope under qualified management; neglected business welcome; full particulars, please. "Ajax," 97/8, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

PARTNERSHIP.—Chemist, having several branches on South Coast, offers Managership, with living accommodation if necessary, and share in the businesses; open to every investigation; cash required, £500 to £1,500; sound investment. 96/6, Office of this Paper.

PROPRIETOR of a good paying Drug Store, taking approximately £18 per week, seeks qualified Assistant as Partner in forming a Company to dispense National Health Insurance; well-fitted shop; thickly populated district in Yorks. town; to invest small capital; good prospects for a young M.P.S. Apply 95/10, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, young Chemist as Working Partner, in small manufacturing business capable of expansion; £250 capital required. Apply in first instance, with usual particulars, to P.C.B. 22/17, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD Business Premises in best position in important town in South Wales; carried on as Chemists for about a century. Apply "X," 96/23, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

AUSTRALIA. — Well - established firm of Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturers' Agents, who are doing a very large business in all parts of Australia, and are representing several very large British houses here, are open to consider the sole representation of any well-known British house, who actually manufacture and are desirous of establishing their products here.

The class of goods we sell embrace the whole of Chemists' requirements, including Sundries of every description.

We have a separate Agency Department under the sole control of an English Manager, who is well aware of the actual conditions existing, both on the English and Australian sides, and we have travellers constantly working the whole of the States of the Commonwealth.

Any firm with a first-class proposition may address us through our London Agents, Messrs. H. Barrett & Co., 4, Lloyds' Avenue, London, E.C.3.

TRINIDAD AND MAURITIUS.—Representative required to undertake the Agency for a large firm of Continental Manufacturers of Fine Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations; splendid opportunity for firm of Chemists or General Merchants not already handling such lines. Reply to 72/381, Office of this Paper.

DRUGGIST SUNDRIESMEN.—Smart, capable man, age 30, desires Agency with a firm of repute; 5 years' experience; ground covered, London, Surrey, Sussex and Kent. P.C.B. 19/38, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME.—Resident Representative, travelling Lancashire, calling upon Retail Chemists and wishing to take up a further commission which will not clash with lines already handled, should communicate with advertiser, giving full particulars as to present agencies, ground covered, commission, etc., to "M. L.," 72/383, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Qualified man (Major), residing in Surrey, with long experience in both Retail and Wholesale, including some years of travelling, would like to represent a good firm, preferably in the Southern Counties. Apply 97/18, Office of this Paper.

TO PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURERS.—Agent, established in London 17 years, doing business entirely with Wholesale Druggists' Sundriesmen, Hairdressers' Sundriesmen, Surgical Supply Houses, and Shippers to all parts, desires an additional Sole London Agency from actual manufacturers of standard goods, such as Surgical Dressings, Bottles, Toilet Goods, etc., etc. P.C.B. 17/6, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL Counter, mahogany, 12 ft. long, 2 ft. wide, fitted with glass show case on top same length, fitted with electric lights, 10 in. high, cost £65, will accept £14 5s., carriage forward; also other Fixtures, etc. Craingold, Chemist, Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester.

PREMISES TO LET.

SHOP and Parlour, situated at 458 Mile End Road, E.1; exceptionally good opportunity for Drug Store or Chemist; unopposed; busy thoroughfare; rent 15s. per week inclusive; agreement, electric light, gas, lino, etc., £125. Apply "L," on premises, Saturday, 10-1 p.m.; on other days by appointment.

FINANCIAL.

ADVERTISERS, with ample resources and large well-equipped freehold factory in low-rated town near London, and with good distributing facilities, wish to acquire interest in manufacturing Chemist's Business having good connection; strict privacy assured. Write in first instance to Cosmo Cran & Co., Solicitors, 3 Devcnshire Square, London, E.C.2.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

BARNSTAPLE.—Unqualified Assistant (Male) required at once; must be quick Dispenser and Counterman for general Retail with Agricultural; no Photography; easy hours; applicants please state in first letter fully, experience, height, age, salary required, and enclose photo. Dyson, Chemist, Barnstaple.

BIRMINGHAM.—Lady Assistant, unqualified, with experience, Dispensing and Counter, for a good-class light Retail Business. Please state salary and full particulars to 95/36, Office of this Paper.

BRIGHTON.—Qualified Manager (married) required at once for high-class Branch (within 3 miles); living accommodation over premises provided; permanency for experienced man. State salary, with commission, to Franklin, 86 King's Road, Brighton. Letters unanswered in two days respectfully declined.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, qualified elderly or middle-aged Assistant, for a small light Retail business. Apply, giving particulars, salary required, which must be moderate. "M. J. B.," 94/35, Office of this Paper.

BRISTOL Children's Hospital.—Junior Assistant Dispenser required; salary £120 per annum. State qualifications and experience to the Secretary.

COVENTRY.—Smart, young, unqualified male Assistant required immediately. State age, experience, and salary required. Buckley, Gosford Green, Coventry.

EAST COAST TOWN.—Lady Dispenser-Book-keeper, experienced, wanted by Doctor in general practice. Apply, with full particulars, terms, etc., 89/29, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS.—Junior Assistant or Dispenser required in about three weeks' time; also Dispenser, with experience, suitable for good-class Dispensing business. In each case, apply stating age, salary required, experience and when disengaged, to M. E. Murray, M.P.S., 221 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.

LONDON (CITY).—Qualified Assistant required for good-class Dispensing and Counter. Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, P.C.B. 22/23, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Wanted, qualified man; evenings only; N.H.I. Dispensing and Counter. Personal interview, 10 a.m., or apply by letter with full particulars and salary required. Lane & Foot, 195 Seven Sisters Road, N.4.

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted, gentlemanly Junior Assistant; unqualified; outdoors; Dispensing and Counter experience essential. Personal interview if possible, or full particulars with photo. C. A. Noble, 110 Mill Lane, N.W.6.

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted immediately for moderate Retail and Dispensing business, a young man, age 18-19; Improver or one just finished apprenticeship; no Sunday duty, and one whole day a week off, otherwise usual hours. Send fullest particulars and salary expected. 94/40, Office of this Paper.

LONDON Suburb.—Gentlemanly Assistant required, chiefly Counter, for a good-class business; smart appearance and a tactful Salesman essential. The position offers adequate reward for superior ability to secure a permanency. Full particulars and salary to 96/19, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Qualified Assistant, young, male, at once, for N.H.I. and quick Counter trade; £4 10s. to commence. Apply, giving full particulars, age, height, and references from last two employers. 96/13, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Unqualified Manager required for working-class Retail business; must be energetic and tactful Salesman. Apply, stating age, experience, salary, etc., to 95/7, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified Cover required for working-class Retail, chiefly for N.H.I. Dispensing; suit elderly Chemist wanting easy berth. Apply, stating age, salary required, references, etc., 95/700, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified Branch Manager wanted for working-class Retail and N.H.I.; used to quick business. Apply, particulars, age, experience, references, salary, etc. Also Junior or Improver for middle-class Retail and N.H.I., S.W. suburb, near Colleges. Apply, usual particulars, salary, etc., 95/70, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted early in October, young, active Junior for light Retail, Dispensing and Photographic business; salary commencing 55s.; accuracy and industriousness essential. State age, height, experience and when disengaged, to Banbury & Co., 186 Lavender Hill, S.W.11.

LONDON.—Qualified Manager, 30-35, for good-class business; preference given to one who has been accustomed to dealing with nurses. State age, salary required and when at liberty; to a likely man an interest in the profits will be offered. 96/12, Office of this Paper.

LONDON (WEST-END AND CENTRAL).—Two smart Assistants, 25-30; good Dispensing and Photographic experience essential; no N.H.I.; tactful Salesmen, willing and courteous; liberal time off. Send full particulars, age, height, salary required, references, and arrange for personal interview. Brabazon-McCre (P.C.B. 22/11), Office of this Paper.

MAIDSTONE.—Lady Pharmacist to manage branch; live out. Age, height, experience, and references to Rowercroft & Co., Ltd., Chemists, 66 Week Street, Maidstone, stating salary required.

MANCHESTER.—Competent Assistant required; willing worker. Also Junior, one just completed apprenticeship; knowledge of Photography an advantage. Give fullest particulars to 96/40, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER, S.—Unqualified Assistant wanted for high-class Dispensing business, October 17. State salary required, etc. G. A. Mallinson, Ltd., Chemists, Withington.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, Qualified Assistant for general Retail and N.H.I. Give full particulars and state salary expected. J. Bell, 113 London Road, Manchester.

OLDHAM INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, CHEMIST DEPARTMENT.—Wanted, Qualified Assistant; must be quick and accurate Dispenser, obliging Counterman, and good Window-dresser; improving position to right man. Applications, stating age, experience, and salary required, to be delivered at the Office, King Street, Oldham, not later than first post Monday next.

RICHMOND District, for good-class Retail, no N.H.I., young gentlemanly, unqualified Assistant; competent Dispenser and Counterman. State fullest particulars, experience, age, height, salary required, photo if possible, in first letter, to 94/29, Office of this Paper.

SHEFFIELD.—Qualified Counterman; age 25-30; outdoors; knowledge of Photography essential; no Sunday duty; quick cash business; healthy ex-Service man preferred. Apply (letter only), with photo, stating full particulars of experience, salary required, etc., to H. G. Williams, 118 The Moor.

SOUTH COAST.—Wanted, qualified Assistant (berth would suit elderly or invalid), part-time; nominal duties. State salary required, which must be moderate, to "X. Y. Z.," 92/4, Office of this Paper.

WEST-END.—Smart qualified Assistant, well up in Counter work and Dispensing, for a smart West-End business; must have good references; permanent and progressive position. State details of experience and salary required to F. A. Ringer, 16 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—Junior Assistant wanted soon; one who has had some experience in Dispensing and Window-dressing. Apply personally, C. A. Regent, 77 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—Wanted, Young Lady Assistant (outdoors); Retail Counter and Dispensing experience, also knowledge of Photo sales. State salary and when disengaged. 96/20, Office of this Paper.

A MAN with presence, must be accustomed to high-class trade; preference will be given to one with Continental experience; we shall be glad of the fullest particulars. Apply 94/31, Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICESHIP.—Chemist (N.W. district) has vacancy for well-educated youth; must have passed Preliminary; reasonable wages given. 93/18, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, male, unqualified, wanted second week in November; quick and accurate Dispenser, with some knowledge of D. and P. work. Apply by letter only, giving usual particulars and salary required, to the Manager, 741 Barking Road, Plaistow.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, wanted; permanency; good, quick trade. Apply in writing, stating age, experience, references, when disengaged, and salary required (outdoors), to Henry Tinker, Chemist, The Heights, Manchester.

ASSISTANT (Lady, unqualified) for Retail Department in West-End Pharmacy. Apply 72/390, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE Assistant (male) required for Counter and Dispensing; S. Coast; easy reach of London. Full particulars, age, height, salary, etc.; permanency to right man. 93/15, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE Qualified Dispenser, accustomed to high-class work; good appearance and address essential; permanency. Full particulars, experience, etc., but not testimonials, to Davies, John & Aspell, Old Bond Street, Bath.

COOPER, SON & CO., LTD., require a Qualified Assistant; good Counter and Dispensing experience; permanency. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, salary, etc., to "D. R.," 24 Sloane Street, S.W.

ELDERLY Qualified Chemist required as Cover; easy hours; light duties; applicants must state age and salary required. Apply by letter only to "L.," 17 Old Kent Road, S.E.1.

GOOD opportunity for Major Student!—Wanted, for evening work, qualified Assistant for N.H.I. Dispensing in East End of London, or full-time Cover. State age, experience, and salary. 93/17, Office of this Paper.

IMPROVER or Junior wanted, age 19-20; preference given to a young man just finished a good apprenticeship. Please send full particulars to Alfred Allechin & Co., 9 Royal Parade, Golders Green, N.W.11.

IMPROVER or Junior Assistant (Male) wanted at once in good-class business; Dispensing, Counter, Photographic. Please state salary, experience, and enclose references in first letter. 96/24, Office of this Paper.

J. B. FRANK & CO., 310 Brixton Hill, S.W.2, require a good Junior; outdoors. Apply with full particulars, salary required, to above address.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver. State age, experience, salary, with copies of reference, to Manager, Drug Dept., Co-operative Society, Stockton-on-Tees.

JUNIOR Assistant (male) wanted for a good-class business. Apply by letter, with full particulars and salary required (outdoors), to A. B. Higgs, Pharmacist and Optician, Horley, Surrey.

JUNIORS, age about 20, for good-class suburban businesses with Photographic trade. Kindly state age, experience, height, wages, etc., to Guests, 129 High Street, Brentwood.

JUNIOR (Male) wanted for good-class business in Yorkshire; must be a good Salesman and Dispenser, and have had Photographic experience. Send full particulars as to age, height, experience, references and salary required in first letter. 94/39, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant, principally for Toilet and Perfumery, but must be able to assist generally; good Window-dresser essential. Apply, with full particulars as to age, experience, salary required (outdoors), and giving references, Smalleys, Chemists, Ipswich. Applications not acknowledged in 4 days declined with thanks.

LADY CHEMISTS, LTD., Mill Hill, N.W.7, have vacancy for young Lady Apprentice or Junior Improver; time allowed off for classes. Reply, stating age and experience, if any.

MANAGER wanted for good-class Pharmacy, London, W.; outdoors; must have had first-class experience. Apply, giving full particulars, and, if possible, enclosing photograph, to "Y.," 72/382, Office of this Paper.

MORLEY INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.—Wanted, Qualified Manager for Drug Department; must be capable man and able to control the Department throughout. The Society has a membership of 11,700. Forms on which all applications must be made may be had on application and must reach the Secretary and General Manager not later than 12 noon Monday, October 12, 1925.

PARKES CHEMISTS LIMITED have a vacancy for a Qualified Manager, age 25-40. Apply, with full particulars of experience and salary, to Managing Director, 65 Harwood Street, N.W.1.

PART-TIME.—Experienced Assistant for evening Dispensing, 6 to 8 p.m., or some near arrangement. Apply "Chemist," 272 Albany Road, S.E.5.

PART-TIME Assistant (male) wanted for evenings and Saturday afternoons; Dispensing experience necessary, also some knowledge of good-class Counter work. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, time available and approximate salary required, to "C. B.," 20 New Street, Dorset Square, N.W.1.

PART-TIME Assistant, 2-6.30 p.m. daily; Leytonstone district. Particulars, salary, etc., 72/389, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager, smart, up-to-date, for West-End Pharmacy; also Unqualified Assistant, West Central district. Full particulars regarding salary, experience, and when disengaged. 96/5, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted for S.W. London; must be capable and trustworthy man; business and personal references required; good salary given; house available. 72/387, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Junior Dispensers (male) required for West End immediately; gentlemen possessing high-class Dispensing experience are asked to apply by letter only. Give fullest particulars, with copies of recent testimonials, and photograph if possible, to Pharmaceutical Manager, John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., 50 Wigmore Street, W.1.

QUALIFIED Assistant required for October 26; must be a good Dispenser and obliging at the counter. Please give full particulars, and also state salary expected, to Gibson, Chemist, Burton-on-Trent.

QUALIFIED Assistant; must be a good Dispenser and obliging at the counter. Please give usual particulars and state salary required, to H. E. Graham, Ltd., Chemists, 22 Burlington Street, Bolton.

REQUIRED, qualified Branch Manager (male); married; Light Retail and Dispensing; healthy district; house attached. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, to 93/24, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, Junior Assistant (Male), unqualified, for Counter and N.H.I. Dispensing. Write, stating age and salary required, or call after 6 p.m. Friday. A. J. Millar, 113 Burdett Road, E.3.

SINGLE, unqualified Assistant, with good Dispensing and all-round experience, for Kent; not over 40. 93/4, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Junior (male) required about October 19; good Dispenser and Counterman; knowledge of Photography. Please send full particulars and salary required (outdoors) (no Sunday or night duty) to Francis & Groves, 129 High Street, Guildford.

WANTED, a qualified Chemist, either a beginner wishing to gain experience or a retired Pharmacist willing to give a few hours daily, at a North London Chemist's. Apply 91/33, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, young qualified Chemist as Assistant, principally for N.H.I. Dispensing. State age and salary required. 92/2, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, Junior Assistant; outdoors; must be gentlemanly, good Counterman, and knowledge of Photography essential. References and salary required (photo if available) to Wynne Tighe & Son, Chemists, 3 and 4 High Street, Exeter.

WANTED, two Qualified Managers for Branches; salary offered £4 10s. with commission on increased returns. Applicants please state age, references, etc., to "Huddersfield," 95/19, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, qualified Assistant, single, aged 25-30; smart, good Salesman, Window-dresser, used to quick cash trade, N.H.I. Dispensing, Photography; undeniable references; salary required (outdoors); permanency; send photo. Apply 93/35, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, qualified Assistant (outdoors) for General Retail. State age, experience and salary required and enclose testimonials and photo in first letter. 93/23, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Dispensing Junior Improver desirous of gaining experience in Dispensing at a large Hospital under a qualified Pharmacist. Apply, stating remuneration required and with full particulars, to the Dispenser, West Middlesex Hospital, Isleworth, Middlesex.

WANTED, a reliable, smart Assistant as Junior; good Dispenser and Counterman, and accustomed to good-class trade. Apply, giving experience, age, height, and salary required, C. H. Evans, 17 York Place, Brighton.

WANTED, London, N., Chemist-Optician (qualified) for working-class district. Please state age, experience, and salary required to 94/33, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Qualified Dispenser and Book-keeper (female) by Doctor (Sussex). State age, experience and salary, to 94/36, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

LABORATORY Assistant, well up in the manufacture of B.P. Galenicals, required by Northern Provincial House; must also have a knowledge of the manufacture of Compressed Tablets. State wages and experience. 96/39, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME Representative with live connection wanted for the West of England and South Wales by well-known London House specialising in Pills, Tablets, Toilets, etc.; commission basis; applications, giving full particulars, will be treated in strictest confidence. 72/384, Office of this Paper.

REAL live Salesmen wanted, to carry one good line on commission (20 per cent.); no expenses. State ground covered and other lines carried, in confidence. 97/9, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE to call on Doctors, Hospitals and Trade required for South-Western Counties to introduce well-known Pharmaceutical Specialities. State age, qualifications, experience, salary, references; photo. P.C.B. 22/8, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS vacant for two Travellers for Wholesale Manufacturing Chemists; town or country; those with connection preferred; full time only. Apply by letter to 95/8, Office of this Paper.

SMART Representatives with connection required, to sell advertising commodity as side line; good references essential; remunerative terms for good results. Send full particulars to 72/385, Office of this Paper.

WELL-CONNECTED Traveller, calling on South London Chemists, required by Importer of Danish Soaps to take over (as a side line) existing customers; commission only. Apply "H. H." (P.C.B. 21/4), Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN]

INDIA.—Assistant wanted; Minor qualification; abstainer; age 27-30; single; first-class Dispensing experience essential; 4 years' agreement; salary Rs. 500 per month start; passage out and home. Apply, with references and photo, P.C.B. 22/10, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

A.A.A.—**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant; age 34; disengaged; quick Counter trade, Stock, Dispensing, Prescribing. "Statim," 31 Groveway, Chadwell Heath, Essex.

A **CAPABLE** Unqualified Assistant seeks permanency where there is scope for Photography; age 37, height 5 ft. 7 in., married; smart Counterman, Dispenser, Window-dresser, expert Photographer, capable of taking charge; disengaged. 93/10, Office of this Paper.

A **CAPABLE**, qualified Manager; 32; tall; abstainer; Salesman, Window-dresser, Photography, Prescribing; within 50 miles London; house accommodation. 95/4, Office of this Paper.

A **TALL**, energetic, middle-aged Assistant, unqualified, married, competent, all-round experience, good references, seeks engagement where reliable service is appreciated; Midlands, near Birmingham, preferred. "Chem," 9 Commercial Road, Weymouth.

A **CTIVE**, energetic, obliging, experienced, qualified Assistant, age 29, desires Managership, good-class business; first-class references; married. 91/40, Office of this Paper.

A **DVERTISER** seeks berth; turned 50; unqualified, reliable Dispenser, steady, trustworthy; references; part-time or permanent. Dale, 25 Nightingale Road, Wood Green, N.22.

A **DVERTISER**, with excellent experience, desires immediate Locum or permanent engagement; highest references; unqualified. "R.," 131 Mount View Road, N.4.

A **S** Branch Manager; many years' wide, varied experience; long references; can successfully pull up neglected business or open new one; good Prescribing personality and Salesman; single-handed worker, with inactive qualified super N.H.I. "Energetic," 229 Sumner Road, Peckham, S.E.

A **S** Locum (qualified), part-time or Cover; Hospital or Retail; disengaged October 12. "M.," "Illinois," 1st Avenue, Gillingham, Kent.

A **S** Junior, in Liverpool or Manchester preferred, where opportunity would be given to attend part-time classes for Part I; highly recommended. Hughes, 28 Bleya Street, Pwllheli.

A **S** Locum; excellent references and experience; moderate salary. "Aspirin," 161 Whiteladies Road, Bristol.

A **N** experienced Manager; Dispensing, Photography, Optics, Window-dressing, etc.; unqualified; immediate offers invited. "Southern," 10 Trinity Street, Hastings.

A **N** energetic young qualified gentleman desires change; highly recommended as being quick, reliable, good Salesman, and a worker; knowledge of Photo. trade and Window-dressing; 10 years' experience; permanency as Manager or otherwise required; Midlands preferred. "M. C.," 25 Burr's Lane, Leicester.

APPRENTICE.—Chemist's son, age 15 years, wants to be trained as Chemist; live in; someone who would take an interest in him. Golding, "Chequers," Forest Row, Sussex.

ASSISTANT (23); all-round and Photography; referred Pharmacy only; moderate salary. "M.," 5 Brixton Hill, S.W.2.

ASSISTANT OR MANAGER.—Qualified, age 26, single, desires change; Dispensing, Counter and Photographic; Midlands preferred. 92/6, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, 20, good Dispenser and Counterman, with knowledge of Photography, seeks situation. "L. H.," 68 Grove Road, Bow.

ASSISTANT, Qualified recent examination, 22, tall, engaged in London Pharmacy till October 10, requires post in Lancashire (near Blackpool preferred); references, etc., interview. Apply 62 Wrotesley Road, Woolwich, S.E.18.

ASSISTANT, Locum or Manager; open to purchase or partnership; cash available; exceptional references; wide experience; middle age. H. D. F., Vine Cottage, Cranbrook, Kent.

ASSISTANT in Eastbourne or Brighton; capable; steady; reliable; just completed seasonal engagement at Eastbourne; middle-aged; active; wide knowledge all departments; highest references. "E. U.," 34 Talbot Terrace, Lewes.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, referred one subject, Minor, tall, 29, desires situation, temporary or permanency; disengaged; excellent references; good experience; able to take charge. "Statim," 17 Stanley Road, Wellingborough.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, desires change; age 22 years; tall; 5½ years' good-class Retail and Dispensing experience (Liverpool or district preferred); disengaged. Wright, 52 Nevill Street, Southport.

ASSISTANT (lady, 21); 4 years' Counter experience; knowledge of Photography; reference; disengaged. M. Millham, "Newhaven," Jemmett Road, Ashford, Kent.

ASSISTANT, 27, referred in Mat. Med., desires whole- or part-time situation in or near Birmingham. Jones, 108 Victoria Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT (unqualified) desires part-time post; Counter and Dispensing. "S. L.," 12 Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 32; single; worker; obliging; willing; punctual; end of season. C/o Turton Green, Chemist, Henley-on-Thames.

ASSISTANT; qualified; first-class experience; London or suburbs. P.C.B. 22/20, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (22), qualified except for one subject, desires situation in London; 6 years' good-class Dispensing and Photographic experience. 96/37, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM OR NEAR.—Young man requires part-time situation, mornings and evenings; good experience, Dispensing, N.H.I., and Counter work. 89/4, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager, 29; qualified; tall; conscientious; trustworthy; good all-round experience; excellent references; married; abstainer. "M. C.," 91/28, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; disengaged; references and record of first quality; good middle-class experience (16 years); Photography; permanency desired. "Stevens," 71 Balfour Road, London, N.9.

BURTON OR DERBY.—Assistant requires permanency referred subject; Dispensing, Photo, Counter, etc.; excellent references, character, usual particulars. 93/28, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE, energetic Assistant requires berth, October 1, in or out doors; near London preferred, not essential; Dispensing, Photographic, actual work and sales, Window-dressing, good at Counter work, thoroughly reliable, honest, sober; good appearance, age 19-20. Recommended by employer, C. Gadd & Son, Chemist, Minehead.

COUNTRY or town; unqualified; 38; married; disengaged; used to good-class business; 4 years' West-End store. F. W. Field, 27 Tressillian Road, Brockley, S.E.4.

DISENGAGED November 2.—Energetic, unqualified Assistant; age 32; experienced Counter-hand, Window-dressing, etc.; West Riding preferred. G. Burley, 162 Bolton Road, Pendleton, Manchester.

DISENGAGED; high-class experience; Photography; abstainer, tall, unqualified, energetic; married; West-End references. "Chemist," 4 Arundel Gardens, W.11.

DISENGAGED.—Qualified man; part-time, Locum, or permanency; moderate terms. "Chemist," 69 Elthorne Park Road, Hanwell, W.7.

DISENGAGED; qualified; Optics, Photographics; 37; any capacity. 79 Commercial Road, Abercarn, Mon.

DISPENSER desires situation where experience and reliability will be appreciated. Apply "J.," 137 Sebert Road, Forest Gate, E.7.

EXPERIENCED Dispenser and Counter Assistant or Manager, unqualified, disengaged; last berth 18 years. Judge, 8 Woodberry Grove, Finsbury Park, N.4.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; qualified Dispenser; disengaged. "Aspirin," 5 Romney Place, Maidstone.

FRENCH qualified Chemist, age 26, tall and smart, with a fair knowledge of English language, and a previous experience of West-End business, Counter and Dispensing, wants engagement; free on October 5. 91/26, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR (20) disengaged; varied experience. John, c/o Rowe, Chemist, Narberth, Pembro.

JUNIOR Assistant, 20; capable Dispenser, Counter, Photography, Window-dressing; good address; London preferred; excellent references; state terms. Morgan, 22 Cemetery Road, Treorky, Glam.

LADY Assistant, unqualified, 6 years' experience, desires a post about January 3 with Chemist; tall; willing to assist in any way; South Coast or London suburbs preferred; studying for Minor. 75/6, Office of this Paper.

LADY, 10 years' experience Counter, Photo, Window-dressing, seeks position in London. 92/16, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant; 7 years' experience, Counter, Dispensing and Window-dressing. Miss English, 25 Park Street, Workop.

LADY Dispenser, experienced, desires post, Doctor or Chemist; Book-keeping, Typing, etc. (Hall); Locum or permanent. 1 Tindol Road, South Margate, Kent.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) requires post anywhere; excellent Hospital and Doctor's experience; moderate salary; Book-keeping. 65 Mayfair Avenue, Ilford, Essex.

LADY; all-round experience, Retail, Dispensing, etc.; unqualified "Miss F.," 59 Waveley Road, Coventry.

LADY (Hall), studying Minor, would like Dispensing weekends; West-End experience; N., N.W. preferably. 95/24, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant, unqualified, desires post in London; Counter, Photographic and Window-dressing; 8 years' experience. 95/26, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS.—Evening and week-end duties with Retail Chemist desired by capable Assistant, 30, married; several years' Retail experience; terms very reasonable. Apply, in first instance, 91/38, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL OR NEAR.—M.P.S. (lady) desires post; trained in Liverpool; free middle of October. 80/31, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Management wanted by experienced Pharmacist; highest references; accustomed to staff management; good reasons for present change; age 40; personal interview courted. 95/360, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. desires position as Manager in Wholesale or Retail; West-End and City experience; excellent references; at present engaged, but desirous of improving position. P.C.B. 22/14, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., SCOT, good all-round experience, desires post; view succession considered; £5 weekly. 94/15, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Locum; Qualified (30), single; good address and references; experience quick cash trade; interview (London). Replies, state terms, "Salesman," 4 Heathview Gardens, London Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

MANAGER or Locum; Birmingham or district; efficient; tall; undeniable references; disengaged. "M.P.S.," 128 Cattell Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.

MANAGER or Senior; free month on re-engagement; used to good-class business, Dispensing and Photographic, desires change; preferably with house accommodation; Lancashire area; highest references; 31; 5 ft. 10 in. "M.P.S.," 96/32, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Man, 32, single, desires change; experienced Wets, Dries, Lab., Stocktaking, Retail and Dispensing; failed Minor July.—Apply 95/18, Office of this Paper.

PERMANENCY or Locum; qualified; middle-aged; London, N. preferred; disengaged October 12. "Chemist," 13 Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, N.

PHARMACIST, West-End experience, seeks evening post, London. 92/160, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, Qualified, middle-aged, as Dispenser, Manager or Relief; near London preferred. "Chemist," 34 High Road, Willesden Green.

PHARMACIST, ex-proprietor, requires Managership, country; middle-aged; fully experienced in every branch; highest credentials; moderate salary for comfortable berth with living accommodation; Home Counties preferred. Full particulars, please. "Permanency," 95/20, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; age 48; act as Manager, Cover or Dispenser; extensive knowledge of Agricultural business; excellent references. "H. P.," 4 Arncliffe Terrace, Northallerton, Yorks.

QUALIFIED, 24; disengaged; 9 years' all-round experience; tall; moderate terms. Roberts, 39 Pitt Street, Accrington.

QUALIFIED; elderly; Manager, Cover, Dispenser, Locum; disengaged October 6. "Chemist," 29 Addington Mansions, Highbury, London.

QUALIFIED, 22; energetic; Dispensing, Counter, Photographic and Window-dressing; well recommended. "Snaphonal," 66 Crofton Road, S.E.5.

QUALIFIED Manager, 28; good experience and sound references; tall, of good appearance; Scot; steady and reliable; *Parlant Français*; London or country. "Chemist," Station Bookstall, Brentwood, Essex.

QUALIFIED, age 25, 7 years' all-round experience, East Coast and London, disengaged mid-October, desires post as Assistant or Branch Manager; London preferred. Oke, 105 Inglethorpe Street, Fulham, S.W.6.

QUALIFIED, 34 (Minor and Hall), London district, seeks berth; 20 years' experience; excellent references. 24 Mead Plat, Willesden.

QUALIFIED, 24, 5 ft. 9 in., requires post at once; good all-round man; excellent references; expert Salesman; interview. "Clapham" (P.C.B. 22/13), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; age 29; 5 ft. 7 in.; good appearance; Counter, Dispensing, Photographic; Lancashire preferred. "Pharmacist," c/o Morison, 65 Derby Road, Douglas, I.O.M.

SUCCESSFUL Manager or Locum; disengaged; 30 years' good all-round experience, N.H.I., Photo, Optics, Agricultural; married, aged 54 years, active, energetic; salary and commission basis. Reply "Chemist," Woolley, Wyaston Road, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

UNQUALIFIED Junior (21), studying for Minor, requires part-time situation; knowledge of Photo, Counter, and Dispensing; not afraid of work; free all day Monday, Friday, Saturday, and all evenings; excellent references; Leeds district. Write "Antifebrin," 86 Louis Street, Chapeltown Road, Leeds.

UNQUALIFIED Dispenser seeks part- or full-time situation; experienced; references. "M., 118 Clementine Road, E.10.

UNQUALIFIED, 26; 10 years' experience, Dispensing, Counter and Photography; excellent references; disengaged. Wellington, 41 Geraldine Road, Wandsworth.

URGENT—Young Lady Dispenser, College trained (Hall certificate), seeks post; some experience; willing to go for month's trial. 96/22, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, situation as Chemist's Assistant, with one hour off (except Saturdays) for study; Norwood district preferred. H. Moore, 192 Malpas Road, S.E.4.

YOUNG lady; unqualified; experienced Dispensing, Retail, Photographic and Window-dressing; good references; disengaged. Williams, High Street, Melfad, Montgomeryshire.

YOUNG lady, 21, Hall Certificate, desires post to fulfil conditions of Minor Examination; previous Dispensing and Counter experience; salary secondary importance. Tupling, Heathfield, St. Philip's Road, Newmarket.

YOUNG man, 22, seeks post; University education; experienced in Dispensing, Counter, Optics, Photography; free immediately; till 6.30 p.m. only; undeniable references; referred Part II; City or West-End preferred. P.C.B. 22/9, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady, capable Saleswoman in Chemist's Toilet Department, requires berth; disengaged. "C., 25 High Street, Newport.

WHOLESALE.

ADVERTISER, practical experience in Manufacture of high-class Vanishing Creams, Perfumes, Toilet Soaps, also Drug Grinding, seeks berth; keen Buyer; can take full charge if desired, good references. "Lavand" (P.C.B. 22/16), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, qualified, tall, good appearance, wants position as Representative of good firm; Lancs. district; own car; no experience on road; 5 years in Retail on own account, and now desires change. 97/100, Office of this Paper.

ANALYTICAL Chemist, with experience in Pharmaceutical Laboratory, and in the manufacture of Sheep Dips, Disinfectants, Agricultural and Horticultural Chemicals and Preparations, Weed Killers, Annattoes, Rennet preparations, etc., also Veterinary preparations, desires fresh appointment. "F. C. S., 95/39, Office of this Paper.

CAN anyone offer advertiser position as Checker or Stock-keeper or any similar position in Wholesale Warehouse? With 9 years' experience, thoroughly reliable, good worker; excellent references; disengaged. 93/30, Office of this Paper.

DOCTOR, age 36, wishes to represent good House; call on General Practitioners. 95/40, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Pharmacist seeks position with Wholesale House, with prospects of becoming a director. "Hexamine," 95/16, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, calling upon all Chemists and Grocers, Wholesale and Retail, Birmingham and Midlands, representing a first-class house, requires a good line on commission and part expenses. 89/11, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, calling upon all the Chemists in the Southern and Home Counties with own car every three months, would like to handle any well-known Proprietary line on a small commission basis; would arrange for window displays or any other scheme on hand; at present am doing business with 90% on my territory. 94/26, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, young, late of well-known Manufacturing Chemists, desires an appointment with progressive house; live connection in London and suburbs; can furnish the highest business and personal references. Write 91/39, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, with excellent Wholesale and Retail connection, Scotland and N. England, wishes to represent established Wholesale or Manufacturing House; extensive knowledge of Perfumes, Soaps, Packed Goods, Sundries and Fancies; use own car if required; terms, salary, commission and expenses. 97/15, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, seeking scope, desires change; open to represent Drug or Packed Speciality House; interview Chemists, Doctors, Dentists; had 15 years' Retail Pharmacy. 95/9, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER open to represent house dealing in Specialities, Sundries or Bottles with Medical Profession; 12 years' continuous connection with present firm; propaganda work considered. "Seven," 91/36, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a few Special Lines on commission. Apply Sales Manager, D. B. Mfg. Co., St. Mary Church, Torquay.

SOUTH AFRICA—Qualified Chemist, M.P.S., Ireland, age 36, wants position, Manager or Senior, any part U. of S.A.; permanency or term of years; excellent record of service. "T. D., 90/29, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEMIST'S Fittings (second-hand), also new.—Ranges of Drug Drawers, Dispensing Screens, Glass-fronted Counters, Wallcases, Centre Cases, and All Glass Counters; Counter Cash Tills from 25s. The "Kwik-Sale" Case, made specially for Chemists' Counters, with slope front and mirror sliding doors at back, 3 ft. long, price £5 10s. D. MATTHEWS & SON, Chemist Fitters, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

SECOND-HAND CHEMIST'S FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, London, E.C.2.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—12 ft. Drug Fitting with drug drawers, etc.; 10 ft. glass front Counter; 6 ft. handsome Dispensing Screen; bent plate-glass Counter Case; Perfume Desk and Case; 6 ft. Wall Case; two nests of Counter Drawers; £140; suit beginner or branch. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT.

IS your Income-Tax Assessment too high? If so, is it because your accounts are not kept efficiently? We are experts for Pharmacists' Book-keeping. Moderate charges.

Write for full particulars to

PERIODIC ACCOUNTANCY SERVICE,
11 Woodgrange Gardens, North Finchley, N.12.

FOR Disposal, in perfect condition, a quantity of "Cupal" and "Teucer" Preparations. Full list on application to LANDS, Chemists, Coalville.

MANCHESTER.—I have one excellent Business for Sale here, one in Glamorganshire, and have clients wanting Businesses Bath, Bristol and Lancashire, also Liverpool. Write me before buying or selling a business. Honest advice free. A. B. SLACK, 15 Christ Church Avenue, West Didsbury.

POINTMENT Milling Machine, Emulsifier and Mixer, Capsule Machine, Enamel Pans, Jacketed Pans, etc.; reasonable offers entertained. 72/386, Office of this Paper.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

FOR DISPOSAL.

THREE CARBOYS, one pear-shape, two cylindrical; offers wanted. Clifford, 34 Queen Street, Oxford.

ACID CARBOYS, 12½ gallons, basketed, 4s. 6d. each, f.o.r. 2 dozen lots, carriage paid. Albert Hagon, Ltd., Cardiff.

OPTICS.—For Sale, Kirby Rule, Orthops Rule and Combined Chart, Trial Frame, Maddox Multiple Rod; first 30s. secures. Apply "Manager," 343 Upper Street, Islington, N.1.

WANTED.

GOWER, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, wants Pharmaceutical Books and Students' Requisites.

TRIAL CASE with Accessories. "Chemist," 19 St. Mark's Road, Dalston, E.8.

COMPRESSOR for making tablets ½ in. x ½ in. Diamond, Ltd., 17 New Cut, S.E.1.

"GRAESANTO"

THE NEW STAR PRODUCT

**MAKES TABLET MAKING EASY**

Aspir-Gran

"THE ASPIRIN WITH A PURPOSE"

SEND FOR INTERESTING BOOKLET

The
**GRAESSER-MONSANTO
CHEMICAL WORKS**

LIMITED**RUABON**
NORTH WALES

AND

LONDON

THIS IS PURE ASPIRIN
(ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID)

CONFORMS TO ALL PHARMACOPOEIAS.

CONTAINS NO ADDED INGREDIENT.

REQUIRES NO GRANULATION.

AVOIDS DECOMPOSITION.

ENSURES PERFECT DISINTEGRATION.

**SAVES WORK
SAVES TIME
SAVES COSTS**

AMERICAN ASSOCIATES & REPRESENTATIVES
MONSANTO CHEMICAL WORKS
ST LOUIS U. S. A.

NEW YORK

AND

CHICAGO

CHESTNUTS

The Premier Chest and Lung Tablets



Composed of Norwegian Pine, Balsam of Tolu, Liquorice, Oil of Peppermint, Oil of Aniseed, Sacch. Alb., etc., etc.

14 lbs. - - 1/11 per lb.
28 lbs. - - 1/10 per lb.
56 lbs. - - 1/9 per lb.
112 lbs. - - 1/8 per lb.

The Show Material sent with 1 cwt. is:—

1 three-panel screen, lithographed in five colours, from the design of Mr. Maurice Dennis.

2 showcards. 2 large transparencies.
Set of discs. 2 small transparencies.

Cartons and envelopes for dispensing 1, 2 and 4 oz. orders.

28-lb. orders despatched carriage paid home in Great Britain.

Arthur H. Cox & Company, Limited, Brighton

ESTABLISHED 1839.

"Keep busy on Cocoa"
BOURNVILLE

MORE SALES
MEAN
MORE PROFITS

SEE THE NAME
"CADBURY"
ON EVERY PIECE
OF CHOCOLATE

WYLEYS'

NEURACETIN PELLETS

Introduced in 1897, and since proved safe and reliable.
Action: Antipyretic, Analgesic, Anti-neuralgic, Anodyne.

Wyleys Limited, Coventry.

Mr. LIONEL COOPER
"MILESIA" Tablets

(Late Manager of the Chas. H. Phillips Chemical Co.) begs to inform the Trade that he has taken over the sole agency for

Each tablet contains
3 grs. of Mag. Hydroxide

In Bottles
50 tabs. ... 1/3
100 " ... 2/-

Full particulars as to prices & supplies can be obtained from: 14 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.2